"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, slowly rising temperature today and tomorrow.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,878. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

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PROHIBITION WINS IN NATIONAL HOUSE BY 282 TO 128

Senate Gets Back Resolution Today for Concurrence and May Act at Once.

THEN IT GOES TO STATES

Jubilant "Dry" Leaders Expect Swift Ratification — Bryan Predicts It Within 3 Years.

GALLERIES ARE THRONGED

But Debate Is Tame, with Result Admitted—Limiting of States' Time Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—By a vote of 282 to 128 the House of Representatives late this afternoon adopted the resolution proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution which would prohibit liquor traffic in the nation. As the resolution, which passed the Senate in August, was slightly amended before being brought before the House, the resolution goes back to the Senate for concurrence before it can be submitted to the States for ratification. Senator Sheppard will request tomorrow unanimous consent to take up the amended resolution.

If the Senate concurs in the changes made in the House the resolution will then be submitted to the State Legislatures and three-fourths of the States must adopt the proposed amendment to make it a part of the Constitution.

Leaders of the prohibition forces are jubilantly claiming victory before the State Legislatures. William Jennings Bryan, who heard the debate today from the press gallery, predicted that the nation would be dry in three years and that the liquor question would not figure in the national election in 1920.

Twenty-eight States have prohibition or have enacted laws making their territory dry. If these States and eight others adopt the proposed amendment in the seven years allowed by the resolution for State action the manufacture, sale, and importation of liquor in the United States will be prohibited.

The action of the last session of Congress in prohibiting the manufacture of whisky during the war, and in passing a law making the District of Columbia dry, is regarded as an index of increasing sentiment in favor of prohibition.

The resolution as adopted by the House reads thus:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

ARTICLE —.

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

As passed by the Senate, the resolution made no concession to the distillers, brewers, and retailers, merely providing that prohibition should become operative upon ratification. It also allowed only six years for ratification.

Galleries Packed.

The galleries were filled long before 11:30, when the resolution was brought before the House. While great interest was manifested in the proceeding by the temperance advocates in the galleries, there was little excitement on the floor. The opposition, appreciating the outcome, waged a perfunctory fight, and the proponents contented themselves with fully presenting obvious arguments. More than forty speeches were made, but the House itself lost interest in the struggle.

The dry forces lost heavily over early claims, and although there was never any doubt as to the result the final vote showed that they had only eight more votes than the necessary two-thirds.

An amendment offered by Representative Lea of California providing that the prohibition provision should not apply to light wines and beer was rejected by a rising vote of 232 to 107.

The gallery crowd refrained from demonstration until the vote was announced and then broke into prolonged applause, in which the advocates of the resolution on the floor joined.

(Ex-Secretary Bryan, who has made prohibition one of his issues, went on the House floor and took a seat with Representative Webb as co-recipient of congratulations.

"I am very happy over the result," he said afterward. "The majority was greater than we anticipated, and it only shows how rapidly the tide is rising. The sentiment has now reached a point where it carries with it those who might have opposed it had there been a prospect of successful opposition. I feel

Continued on Page Three.

Why Barefoot Speakers Cost More
Because never made from storage pork, but from the choicest parts of young pigs, killed while on the Farm in Southboro.—Advt.

No Revision of Tax Bill; Extra 8% on Salaries Stands

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—There will be no general reconsideration of the War Tax bill at this session of Congress, Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee announced today when the measure was attacked by Republican Senators. He declared the bill was not perfect and added that to correct various inconsistencies some legislation would be required.

Legislation specifically to subject all Federal officials, except the President and members of the Supreme Court, to the excess profits tax, was agreed upon today by the House Ways and Means Committee. There has been widespread criticism because the occupational tax of the War Tax act lays upon the income of professional and salaried men, when they exceed $6,000, a tax of 8 per cent., in addition to the regular income tax, but exempts members of Congress.

The resolution will be disposed of tomorrow by the House, which late today agreed by unanimous consent to debate it one hour and then take a final vote. Passage is regarded as assured.

SPRECKELS DENIES HOOVER'S CHARGES

Says He Offered Aid to Food Board and Tells of Sugar Hoarding in West.

BITTER FEELING AT INQUIRY

Clashes Over Witness's Cross-Examination—Hoover's Plea to Testify Ignored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Claus A. Spreckels, head of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, resuming his evidence on the sugar shortage before the Senate Committee on Manufactures today, challenged the statement of Food Administrator Hoover of last Saturday that the country faced a 30-cent sugar crisis last Summer. He also denied Mr. Hoover's assertion that Mr. Spreckels was "sore at the Food Administration and would like to see it destroyed." Furthermore, he disputed Mr. Hoover's statement that the United States had shipped a "good part" of 50 per cent. of the October and November sugar supply to France.

Mr. Spreckels was led into his contradictions of Mr. Hoover by Senator Reed, Chairman of the committee, who offered the Food Administrator's statement into the record, and asked the sugar refiner to say if the assertions embraced in it were true.

Earlier in the day Mr. Hoover, with his counsel, ex-Judge Lindley, appeared at the hearing room at the Capitol, hoping for an opportunity to controvert the evidence in which Mr. Spreckels accused the Food Administration of being responsible for the sugar shortage and the prevailing high prices. Senator Reed, to whom Judge Lindley appealed, said he would consult the other members of the committee.

An executive session was held, after which the Senator put Mr. Spreckels back on the stand to take up his evidence where he left off on Saturday. No word was communicated to Mr. Hoover, who waited a few minutes and then left. His counsel afterward informed Senator Reed that Mr. Hoover would not return until asked by the committee.

Spreckels Contradicts Hoover.

Holding up a newspaper clipping of the Hoover statement op Saturday, Senator Reed read off the allusion to the prospect of thirty-cent sugar last Summer.

"Is it true that such conditions prevailed last Summer as to justify thirty-cent sugar?" asked Mr. Reed.

"I see no justification for any such statement," replied Mr. Spreckels.

"Did conditions last Summer indicate any extraordinary prices?" pursued Mr. Reed.

"No, Sir," was the reply.

"It says here this statement—that you were 'sore' and wanted to see the Food Administration 'destroyed,' and that your profits have been cut down by it. Is that true?" asked Mr. Reed.

"That is not true," replied Mr. Spreckels. "I wrote a letter to Mr. Hoover offering to do anything I could to aid the Food Administration and to work without profit. I wanted to help in the sugar crisis."

"And he had that letter before him when he wrote this statement?"

"He did."

Senator Reed asked about the Food Administrator's statement that "a good part" of 50 per cent. of the October and November supply of 500,000 tons had been sent to France.

"That is not true," commented Mr. Spreckels. "The entire shipment of sugar to France in October was 24,073 tons; none was shipped in November and none this month."

Mr. Spreckels said that George M. Rolph, head of the Food Administration's International Sugar Committee, and of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, urged him last Summer not to carry out contracts he held to ship 26,000 tons of sugar to France, as it was wanted in this country. According to the witness, Mr. Rolph stated that he and other refiners had cancelled their French contracts, and that the Food Administration wanted all the refiners to do the same. Mr. Spreckels declined to cancel his contracts, he testified, as France needed the sugar, but he could not get ships to send it in.

After Mr. Hoover left, Judge Lindley said Mr. Hoover "thought it necessary for the public good that Spreckels's statements be controverted immediately."

"The committee has even refused to tell me what disposition was made of our request," said Judge Lindley.

Hostile Feeling Shown.

All through the day's hearing the air was electric with hostility between some

Continued on Page Twenty.

Christmas Presents—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry. Credit to reliable people. American Watch & Diamond Co., 5 Maiden Lane. Phone Cort. 5247. Open Evenings.—Advt.

CANADA VOTES FOR CONSCRIPTION; QUEBEC OPPOSED

French Districts Give Union Government Only 3 Seats Out of 65.

BORDEN RETAINS CONTROL

Incomplete Returns Give His Supporters a Safe Majority Over the Liberals.

TWO MINISTERS DEFEATED

But New Seats Will Be Found for Them—Laurier Rejected by Ottawa Constituency.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Tuesday, Dec. 18.—The Union Government has been returned and conscription confirmed by the Canadian domestic vote.

At an early hour this morning practically complete returns from the eastern Provinces and results not quite so complete from west of the Great Lakes indicate that, apart from the soldiers' vote to be counted in January, the Government will have a majority in excess of 40.

The Provinces east of the Ottawa River more than verified the predictions of those who believed that the Unionists and Liberals would break about even, but Ontario and the west proved a surprise. The Opposition counted on at least twenty seats from Ontario and got only half that number. Liberals thought they could count on not less than fifteen seats in the west, but up to 1 o'clock Mulloy of Provencher, Manitoba, is the only supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier elected.

Two or three seats in Northern Alberta may still be in doubt, because of the larger number of country polls still to be heard from, but there is little to indicate the possibility of more than three or four of the opposition being selected in Western Canada.

In Ontario 72 out of 82 of the constituencies have been won by the Unionists and all the Mayors have been elected by large quantities. The opposition has been successful only in Northern Waterloo, Russell, South Renfrew, Prescott, South Perth, West Middlesex, Kent, South Essex, North Bruce, and South Bruce.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was returned in Quebec, East, by 6,000 majority.

Quebec did emven worse for the Unionists than was expected, sixty-two out of the sixty-five seats going into the Liberal column.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 17.—Ontario, as was anticipated, went overwhelmingly Unionist, thus protesting against the Quebec mandate against conscription as represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. At a late hour seventy of the eighty-two seats had been heard from, of which sixty were Unionist, with majorities ranging from 500 to 13,000, the latter being the majority in North Toronto of Sir George Foster.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was defeated in Ottawa, one of the twin seats in which he ran. He was chosen in the Quebec district. In North Waterloo, where Kitchener (formerly Berlin) is located, the anti-Unionist, W. D. Euler, was elected.

The strong Unionist majority in Ontario is regarded as a notification to Germany that Canada is in the war to the finish, and to Quebec that it must enlist or be conscripted.

At midnight these estimates of the result by provinces were made:

Province.	Union.	Liberal.	Not Heard From.	Deferred.	Ind. Opp.
Ontario	74	6	..	..	2
Quebec	3	60	2	..	..
New Brunswick	6	5	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	8	8	..	2	..
Pr. Edw'd Isl.	1	3	..	..	..
Manitoba	13	1	..	1	..
Saskatchewan	16	..	..	..	..
Alberta	9	..	2	..	..
British Colum.	10	..	3	..	..
Yukon	..	..	..	1	..
Total	138	83	8	4	2

Total membership, 235.
Deferred elections, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—The resul of the elections in Quebec Province was a foregone conclusion. The Government, in fact, had discounted Quebec entirely in all its calculations. The province has sixty-five seats, and of these the Government has won only three. Two Ministers, the Hon. P. E. Blondin, the Postmaster General, now overseas with a French Canadian battalion, and the Hon. Albert Sevigny, Secretary of State, are among those who lost their seats. Seats will be found for both elsewhere.

The general impression here is that the province has gone as everybody expected it would—solidly "quit-the-war," pro-Laurier, and anti-British. The French-Canadians are highly elated at their cleanup, but in Montreal they express considerable annoyance that the Hons. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, and Sir Herbert Ames, head of the Patriotic Fund, have been elected by big majorities.

The West Strongly Unionist.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 17.—Although at this hour returns from British Columbia and Alberta are incomplete, it is apparent that Western Canada has made almost a clean sweep for Union Government and the win-the-war program. Probably not more than eight Laurier Liberals will be elected west of the Great Lakes out of a total of fifty-nine constituencies, and thus the West as a whole does not come far short of offsetting French Canada in Quebec Province.

A feature of the election is the enormous majorities. The three Winnipeg constituencies, North, Centre, and South, rolled up just short of 40,000 Union votes against 10,000 cast for the Opposition. All the fifteen Manitoba seats have gone Unionist with the solitary exception of Provencher, where there is a big French-Canadian element, and the sitting member, Mulloy, has a lead of about 400. But this doubtless

Continued on Page Eight.

DEWAR'S ASSORTED HOLIDAY CASES, SCOTCH, RYE, JUICE AND OTHER LUXURIES. 1493 Broadway, bet. 43d and 44th Sts. Phone Bryant 5000.—Advt.

Admiral Harris Out of Fleet Corporation; Found Post Irksome; Piez to Succeed Him

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris, recently appointed General Manager of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, asked today to be relieved of that duty, and returned to his post as chief of the navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks.

His request will be granted, and Charles A. Piez, a Chicago engineer, who is Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, will be named to succeed him.

While no official announcement has been made as to Admiral Harris's reason for surrendering the task, which he assumed less than a month ago, it is said that he did not find the work congenial.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board tonight denied rumors that he was preparing to resign.

There have been frequent resignations and removals from the Shipping Board and Fleet Corporation since its inauguration. Chairman Denman and General Goethals clashed in the early days of the board's activities, and after conferences with President Wilson had failed to bring harmony, both resigned. Then Rear Admiral Cappa was named to superintend the work of construction for the boards, but after a few weeks he, too, resigned because of poor health, it was announced. It was also said at the time that he was dissatisfied with the action of the Shipping Board in putting Mr. Piez in supreme charge of the Emergency Fleet Corporation's building program.

SAYS RED TAPE HAMPERED ARMY

Crozier Blames War Department Methods for Delay in Equipping Troops.

REPORTS AN IMPROVEMENT

Tells Senate Committee of Lack of Rifles and Powder—Big Guns Not Interchangeable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Red tape in the War Department, with delay in putting war appropriations through Congress, General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee today, has retarded the equipment of the American fighting forces at home since the United States entered the war against Germany.

General Crozier said time was wasted in the War Department because of conventional methods that bound officials to too much formality. But the War Department was getting on with the work of equipping the country's forces, he said, and, in doing it, had cut the red tape. No fear need be felt, he said, that the American soldiers will lack fighting material. The early delays are being overcome and the War Department is speeding up.

General Crozier admitted, in reply to searching questions by Senators, that the army in training was sadly deficient in rifle equipment; there are not even enough rifles in the country for home defense. He also admitted that not enough powder was being manufactured; he said the powder plants were not running up to the capacity they were before the United States went into the war.

Another point developed in General Crozier's evidence was that the War Department, while confronted with the problem of heavy guns for the army in France, had not yet seriously considered making its field pieces interchangeable with the French or British guns, although that expediency, it is conceded, would enable the United States forces to avail themselves of French and British ordnance in almost inexhaustible quantity.

Criticises Steel Manufacturers.

Neglect of steel manufacturers to cooperate with the Government after the War Department had fixed a price for steel, which Gen. Crozier said was below the figure favored by them, had caused delay, he declared, in speeding up the manufacture of shells and guns. The steel men, General Crozier said, found it more profitable to sell their steel in the open market, and thus put the Government at a disadvantage.

The Ordnance Chief, in telling of the output of projectiles by the plants run by the Government, said less than 3 per cent. of the aggregate needed for the year had been manufactured. Out of 78,000,000 mobile artillery projectiles ordered from the manufacturers for the year ending June 30, 1918, only 2,000,000 had been delivered thus far. In the meantime the United States depended on Great Britain and France to make up the shell deficiency. The fact that Great Britain and France are able to supply all that are needed has solved the problem.

General Crozier drew the fire of Senators when he adverted to the delay in getting appropriations from Congress. He spoke of the $2,082,837,000 appropriation asked of Congress on April 5, one day before war was declared on Germany, and said it was not until June that the money was made available.

"In the meantime, the War Department did what it could with the appropriation made in August, 1916," General Crozier went on. "Congress wanted an itemized statement of that $2,932,637,000 appropriation, and the War Department had to give it."

Senator Chamberlain reminded General Crozier that the War Department, according to his previous evidence, had not begun to spend the money appropriated in August, 1916.

"I am not satisfied with any explanation you have made as to the delay in using the money already available," exclaimed Senator Chamberlain. "You had money for machine guns, and you haven't got the machine guns yet. You had money for small arms, and you have spent it for pistols instead of rifles."

"We were shorter of pistols than rifles," put in General Crozier. "We had to provide them. We had to consider the imperative needs of the army."

War Department Red Tape.

"Well, I don't think the country is going to be satisfied with the explanations you have made as to these delays," insisted Senator Chamberlain.

"The public thinks there is too much red tape about the War Department," suggested Senator Hitchcock. "Isn't it true that there is altogether too much red tape and circumlocution about running affairs there?"

"It is true there is red tape," assented General Crozier. "We have been cutting it though."

"Isn't it true that officers across the hall from each other have to write notes when they have anything to say, instead of stepping across the hall and having the thing done at once?" pursued Senator Hitchcock.

"Across the hall?" echoed General Crozier. "Why, Senator, the War Department is in sixteen different buildings, all over town. We've had to hire fifteen automobiles to get our officers from one to another."

But the General admitted that what is characterized as the "paper indorsement system," requiring officers to conduct all transactions in writing, even to the simplest questions, entailed delay.

"We're trying to reform it now," he went on. "There has been a great improvement since the war began. You see, it was all new with us, this huge

Continued on Page Two.

Discounts to 3 Months' Chess Annual. Free Catalog FREE. L. W. Reed & Co., 319 B'way, 2d fl.—Advt.

WANTS GOETHALS TO SUPPLY ARMY

Canal Builder Asked by Baker to Succeed Sharpe as Quartermaster General.

STEP IN REORGANIZATION

Works In with War Council Scheme—Baker Denies Plan to Shelve Crozier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The first step in the reorganization of the War Department to meet the storm of criticism expected to grow out of past and future revelations before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs concerning delays in preparing the armies of the United States for war became apparent today when it was learned that Major Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, had been asked to take charge of the Quartermaster Department of the army. Secretary Baker declined to discuss the matter, but it seemed to be well understood in army circles that General Goethals had the offer under consideration.

Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, the present Quartermaster General, has been appointed a member of the new War Council, the formation of which was announced by Secretary Baker Saturday evening after a long conference with President Wilson, at which it is supposed that the lack of military preparation shown in the testimony of Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and the conditions of preparedness in other branches of the military establishment were discussed.

General Sharpe and other heads of military staff departments assigned to the War Council, Secretary Baker explained today, will be relieved of their staff department administrative duties while serving on the council, but will retain their rank and official designation. This means that new chiefs will be in charge of the artillery corps, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, and the Ordnance Department, the heads of which have been assigned to the War Council.

Ascribed to Crozier's Testimony.

In the face of repeated denials by the Secretary of War, opinion persists in the War Department and in army circles that the formation of the War Council under the chairmanship of Secretary Baker was the direct result of the condition of military unpreparedness revealed by the testimony of the Chief of Ordnance before the State Military Committee and that a realization that additional revelations concerning other War Department branches are in prospect.

Secretary Baker insisted today that the detachment of five high ranking army officers from their duties as chiefs of military departments and assignment to the new War Council was no part of a policy to shake up the army administration. Among army men very generally, some of whom are in a position to know the reason for the changes, the formation of the War Council is regarded as a first step in the reorganization of the military establishment intended to avert as far as possible the storm of criticism expected to follow the investigation by the Senate Committee.

It is not believed in army circles, however, that the services of all the high officers assigned to the War Council are unsatisfactory to President Wilson and Secretary Baker. That the council will be in a position to serve a good purpose by co-ordinating the work of military preparation is conceded. To a certain degree it meets the suggestion that there has been lack of co-ordination. All of its members have had large experience in military matters, and each is an expert in his particular branch of the service. But there is no escaping that among a considerable number of their brother officers the action of the Secretary of War in relieving some of these chiefs from routine administrative duties is taken as meaning the introduction of a policy of having new men in charge of a large part of the war preparedness work.

A New Chief of Staff.

General Tasker H. Bliss, who returned to the United States from Europe on Saturday and resumed his duties as Chief of the Army General Staff today, is one of the members of the new council. He will reach the retirement age on Dec. 31, his sixty-fourth birthday, and it generally understood that, while he may be continued on active duty as a member of the War Council, a new Chief of Staff will be appointed. For this important place Major Gen. J. F. Morrison, until recently in command of the 30th Military Division, and Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, commander of the 41st Military Division, recently evacuated Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., for more comfortable quarters, are looked upon as standing the best chance of appointment.

It is apparently the purpose of the Secretary of War, however, to have the Chief of Staff devote himself to the work of the War Council, while the technical and administrative duties of the Chief of Staff will be performed by the Assistant Chief. This indicates that much of the authority and importance of the General Staff will be vested in the new council over which the Secretary of War will preside.

Secretary Baker said today in answer to questions that the heads of staff departments and bureaus assigned to the War Council would be relieved of their administrative duties while attached to the council, and other officers would

Continued on Page Two.

ST. GRATIAN, First Grade Scotch Whisky. Sold at all leading hotels, clubs and cafes.—Advt.

GERMAN RAIDERS SINK 11 VESSELS IN BRITISH CONVOY

One British and 5 Neutral Merchantmen, a Destroyer, and 4 Trawlers Lost.

FEW FATALITIES REPORTED

3 British Killed; Many Survivors Landed at North Sea Ports —Investigation Ordered.

PART OF ESCORT OFF DUTY

Only Anti-Submarine Guard Met the Attack—Three Other Ships Sunk Dec. 12.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced today that one British and five neutral merchantmen, a British destroyer, and four armed trawlers were sunk in the North Sea last Wednesday by German destroyers. One of the two British destroyers convoying the merchantmen—the Patridge—sank after receiving a direct hit, which caused an explosion; the other, the Pelew, was hit, but succeeded in reaching port.

The total tonnage of the merchant ships lost, which were on their way from Scotland to Norway, was 8,000.

Eighty-eight Scandinavians, two of whom are women, and ten British were rescued by four British destroyers detached from a cruiser squadron which hastened to the scene. Other survivors reached Norway in boats.

Partridge Sunk, Pelew Disabled.

Sir Eric said that the circumstances of the attack, so far as could be determined from the reports received, were that the Partridge sighted four enemy destroyers shortly before noon and, with the Pelew, engaged them, while the convoy scattered. The Partridge was hit heavily. Soon afterward an explosion occurred aboard and she sank. The Pelew was pierced at the waterline and her engines were disabled, but eventually she was brought safely to port. The enemy then attacked the convoy, sinking the six merchantmen and four armed trawlers.

The entire crew of the trawler Lord Alverstone was saved in one of its own boats. The casualties on the Pelew were one officer and three men killed and two seriously wounded.

Information regarding the crew of the Partridge, Sir Eric said, was incomplete, but a report from Hiel told of the taking there of three officers and twenty-one men from the Partridge and one officer and twenty-five men from the trawlers.

The Partridge and the Pelew, together with four armed trawlers, said Sir Eric, composed the anti-submarine escort of the convoy. For some reason, as yet unexplained, he added, the force which was sent for the purpose of protecting the convoy against surface attacks was not on the scene in time to prevent the destruction of the convoy. A court of inquiry had been appointed to investigate the circumstances, he announced.

A second convoy, which also was being covered, was not attacked.

Three Vessels Sunk Dec. 12.

Two neutral merchant vessels and a trawler were sunk off the Tyne on Dec. 12 by German destroyers, Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons today.

Mr. MacNamara's information was given in reply to a question by Robert P. W. Houston, member for Liverpool, who asked regarding an attack by "a flotilla of large German destroyers."

Mr. MacNamara added that another trawler had been damaged and that eight men had been killed on the two trawlers.

Replying to a question why there had been no Admiralty communication on the subject, Mr. MacNamara said he imagined the Admiralty did not have all the information on the subject at its disposal.

Berlin Reports Many Prisoners Taken.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (via London, Dec. 17.)—The following official communication was issued today dealing with German naval attacks on commercial traffic off the east coast of England and in the North Sea last Wednesday:

Simultaneously with an attack on commercial traffic off the English east coast, our light forces on Wednesday, under command of Lieut. Capt. Hans Kolbe, again attacked a convoy.

The convoy, consisting of six steamers totaling 8,000 tons, including an armed English steamer, the torpedo boat destroyer Partridge and four armed vessels, were destroyed in battle. The English destroyer Pelew escaped damaged.

Our forces returned without losses and with a large number of prisoners, including four officers.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 17.—Sailors from the ships sunk by German warships in the North Sea say that fire was opened by the attacking cruisers at a range of 3,500 yards, and that within a half hour the British armed ships, with the exception of the destroyer Pelew, were sunk.

Crews from steamers in the convoy saved in all 196 sailors, who were landed on the west coast of Norway. Fifty-nine of the rescued were British.

Viscount Grey's Nephew Captured.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Kiel says that among the British prisoners taken in the raid by the Germans on the convoy in the North Sea were ten wounded men, including Lieutenant Grey, a nephew of Viscount Grey, former British Foreign Secretary.

Continued on Page Two.

ST. GRATIAN, First Grade Scotch Whisky. Sold at all leading hotels, clubs and cafes.—Advt.

Diplomats Here Get News of Coming German Peace Offer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Information received here today among neutral diplomats agrees with intimations from abroad that Germany is considering another offer of peace.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—The Imperial German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, declared in an interview that the speech of the British Prime Minister before the benchers of Gray's Inn is the British Cabinet's answer to the Pope's note and shows that the British Government, under the Lloyd George leadership, is completely inaccessible to the idea of a just peace by understanding.

BRITISH ASSIST ITALIANS IN NORTH

Berlin Reports Their Repulse in an Attack South of Fontana Secca.

ITALIANS BEGIN OFFENSIVE

Austrian Counterattack Near Caprile Fails, as Does an Assault on the Brenta.

ROME, Dec. 17.—Austro-German forces which attacked the Italian lines on the Northern front from the direction of San Marino [on the east bank of the Brenta, near Col della Berretta] were driven back in disorder, the War Office announced today.

In the Col Caprile region the Italians attacked and then were counterattacked. Finally the enemy had to withdraw to the positions from which he started.

The text of the communication follows:

The artillery battle continued violent all through yesterday, between the Brenta and the Piave. An infantry combat began at daybreak to the east of the Brenta. During one of our counteroffensive advances in the direction of Col Caprile the enemy opposed us with superior forces compelling the attacking column to suspend its advance and support itself on a line of defense more to the rear. The struggle continued for several hours with great stubbornness. Toward midday other reinforcements with great élan re-established a position to our advantage, and the enemy counterattack had to be withdrawn to the positions of departure.

In the early hours of the afternoon the enemy launched an attack at the lower end of the Brenta Valley. After a violent bombardment important detachments in dense formation left San Marino and were launched on the road against our barrage, but were stopped by our prompt and effective concentrated fire and forced to retire in disorder.

On the whole of the front the aerial activity has been marked on both sides. In the zone north of Monte Grappa one of our Caproni squadrons and reconnoitring machines on several occasions bombed and attacked with machine guns enemy infantry assembled there.

ROME, Dec. 18, (Delayed.)—There was little infantry fighting on the front between the Brenta and Piave Saturday, and one hostile attack was checked, the official statement from the War Office today says. There was much artillery fighting on the Northern front. The statement reads:

Between the Brenta and the Piave the struggle, which diminished in intensity Friday evening, did not increase yesterday. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Col della Berretta region, hostile infantry attempted to advance against our line, but was driven back completely by a prompt counterattack. The artillery activity generally maintained the character of an harassing fire. Our batteries repeatedly and for a long time put down an intense barrage on the positions on Col Caprille, which had been withdrawn from the day before.

In the Giudicaria Valley, on the night of the 14th-15th, we repulsed enemy detachments which, after long artillery preparation, attempted to carry one of our observation posts on Monte Melino.

At the delta of the Piave a storming platoon, well supported, by an armed motor boat, destroyed one of the enemy's small bridges, and patrols consisting of sailors attacked some houses occupied by the enemy and captured anumber of prisoners. Along the remainder of the front the fighting was normal.

On the night of the 14th-15th movements of troops within the enemy's lines of communication were bombarded effectively by our airships. A hostile airplane was brought down by British airmen near Ormelle, and one of our airmen accounted for another machine west of the Seren Valley.

BERLIN, Dec. 17, (via London.)—British troops on the Italian front yesterday launched an attack south of Monte Fontana Secca, but it broke down before the Austro-German positions, the German War Office announced this afternoon.

The text of the afternoon report follows:

Between the Brenta and the Piave violent artillery duels have continued on isolated sectors. Austro-Hungarian troops brought in several hundred prisoners as the result of a successful enterprise south of Col Caprille. An English attack against our lines south of Monte Fontana Secca broke down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 15, (Delayed.)—Once again the Austro-

Continued on Page Two.

TROTZKY DEMANDS THAT THE ALLIES PASS HIS AGENTS

Says Otherwise Russia Will Not Recognize Passports of Their Government Couriers.

FINANCE LEADERS SEIZED

Hint That General Skalons Did Not Kill Himself, but Was Murdered.

PEACE PARLEY TO BEGIN

Bolshevist Envoy in Stockholm Wants to Meet Germans There —Terms of the Armistice.

German Foreign Secretary to Negotiate Peace Himself

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, says a Berlin dispatch, is proceeding to Brest-Litovsk during the course of the week to take part in the peace negotiations with Russia.

A semi-official dispatch received here from Vienna, dated Monday, says:

"The Governments of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Russia will follow up the armistice as speedily as possible with peace negotiations. The selection of plenipotentiaries is now proceeding, and pending their arrival the armistice delegates at Brest-Litovsk have started informal peace negotiations."

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Leon Trotzky, the Russian Commissary of Foreign Affairs, has notified the foreign embassies that they must visé the passports of Bolshevist couriers, or that similar courtesies will be refused them, a dispatch from Petrograd says. The notification says the Government considers the question of recognition purely formal, and that it does not care about it in the least, but that foreign Governments must realize that the Bolsheviki constitute the de facto Government, and extend to it the right for its couriers to travel abroad.

The Petrograd agency of the Bolsheviki has issued the following announcement:

"At a meeting of representatives of the upper classes, presided over by the Director of the Persian Bank of Discount, for the purpose of lending aid to strikes, the following persons were arrested:

"M. Pepine, former manager of the General Treasury; M. Skvordsoff, former Director of the Ministry of Finance; M. Chatalbanoff, former Vice Minister of Finance; M. Balanbanoff, former Vice Director of the Ministry of Finance; M. Heymann, Director of the Persian Bank of Discount."

The reported suicide during the armistice negotiations at Brest-Litovsk of the Russian General Skalons apparently has made a considerable impression at Petrograd, although the Russian National Commissaries are silent in regard to it. A Petrograd dispatch to The Post says General Skalons was responsible for the armistice conditions, including the evacuation of Moon Sound, which so offended the Germans at the first meeting of the negotiators and rendered nugatory the efforts of the first mission. General Skalons returned most unwillingly for the second meeting, under imperative orders of his superiors. The correspondent seeks to show there is nothing to prove that he committed suicide, which is most improbable, and insinuates that he was murdered.

Bolshevist Defeat at Odessa.

There is no confirmation of last week's official Bolshevik announcement regarding the arrest of General Kaledine. The situation in Southern Russia continues to be obscure, and the news is fragmentary and contradictory.

The Petrograd Railway Men's Union, according to a Reuter dispatch from the Russian capital, has received a telegram to the effect that the Bolshevist troops in Odessa attacked the arsenal where the Ukrainian Rada was assembled. The officials of the Rada summoned the Ukranian troops quartered in Odessa. These attacked the Bolsheviki, who were defeated after street fighting, in which there were many casualties on both sides. The sailors of the Black Sea Fleet participated in the fighting. Afterward the Black Sea sailors divided, the majority going over to the Ukrainians, who are preventing the Bolsheviki from sending troops from Odessa against General Kaledine.

The town of Grosnyi, in the Caucasus oil region, according to a dispatch to The Times from Odessa, has been attacked by a warlike Caucasian tribe, the Tchetchen. The town was surrounded and besieged, after which there was desultory fighting between the tribesmen and the garrison. The oil wells caught fire, and some are said to be burned out completely. Many persons were killed and injured.

The latest returns from the elections to the Constituent Assembly, as supplied by the Bolsheviki, show that of 237 delegates 86 are Bolsheviki, 115 Social Revolutionists, 10 Constitutional Democrats, and the others scattering. About 80 delegates are now in Petrograd, but no further attempt has been made to hold a meeting.

Want Parley in Neutral Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 14.—M. Vorovsky, representative at Stockholm of the Lenine Government, declares that as the authorized

Hans Voronsky will agree. He is ready, too, to transmit messages from the enemy Governments to the Russian Government. These, he says, can have reference to such questions as the military delegations at Brest-Litovsk are not authorized to discuss.

"The official standpoint of my Government," says Voronsky, "is that after the settling of an armistice peace negotiations ought to be conducted on neutral soil. There will participate from the Russian side a committee representative of all the Social Democratic and revolutionary parties who stand by the program of the Soviet."

I learn that Scheidemann and Daid, leaders of the German majority Socialists, are here and are to discuss peace terms with the Russian representatives. Herr Parvus, one of the leaders of the Bavarian Social Democrats, is also at Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 17, (Associated Press.)—M. Voronsky, said to be the representative here of the Bolshevist Government, is quoted by the Tidningen as saying that the story published by the Social Demokraten concerning secret negotiations between the Bolsheviki and Philip Scheidemann, the German majority Socialist leader and other German Socialists, is untrue. He says it is true that Scheidemann and other Socialists are in Stockholm, but no secret conferences have been held, nor are any contemplated. No conferences will be opened, he added, unless the Entente Powers agree to enter the negotiations for a general peace.

Terms of Russo-German Armistice.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.—The terms of the Russo-German armistice, according to a statement issued here, obligate no transference of troops until January 14 (January 1, Russian); no increase of troops on the fronts or on the islands in the Moon Sound or a regrouping of forces. The Germans are not to concentrate troops between the Black Sea and the Baltic east of the 15th degree longitude east of Greenwich. Intercourse beween the troops may be allowed from sunrise to sunset. Groups are limited to twenty-five persons at a time, who may exchange newspapers and unsealed mails and who may carry on trade and exchange articles of prime necessity.

A special agreement will be made by the Naval General Staff regarding the extension of the armistice to the White Sea and the Russian coast in the Arctic zone. It is agreed also that attacks on war and commercial vessels must stop in these regions in order to avoid attacks in other seas.

The armistice on the naval front embraces all of the Black Sea, and the Baltic Sea east of the meridian 15 degrees east of Greenwich. The demarcation line fixed for the Black Sea is from the lighthouse of Slinka to the estuary of the Danube to Cape Garos. In the Baltic the line runs from Reoguel to the western coast of Worus Island to the Island of Bagaher to Khegarne.

Russian war vessels must not cross south of this line and the other parties must not go north. The Russian Government guarantees that the Entente war vessels will obey the rules of this provision and that Russian warships will not be allowed to sail among the Aland Islands.

Partial Text of Agreement.

The text of the armistice in part is appended:

Between the representatives of the higher command of Russia on the one hand and of Bulgaria, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey on the other hand for the purpose of achieving a lasting and honorable peace between both parties, the following armistice is concluded:

The armistice shall begin on Dec. 4 (Dec. 17) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continue until Jan. 1 (Jan. 14). The contracting parties have the right to break the armistice by giving seven days' notice. Unless notice is given the armistice automatically continues.

The armistice embraces the land and aerial forces on the front from the Baltic to the black Sea and also the Russo-Turkish front in Asia Minor. During the armistice the parties concerned obligate themselves not to increase the number of troops on the above fronts or on the islands in Moon Soumu, or to make a regrouping of forces.

Neither side is to make operative any transfer of units from the Baltic Black Sea front until Jan. 1 (Jan. 14), except those begun before the agreement is signed. They obligate themselves not to concentrate troops on parts of the Black Sea or Baltic Sea east of 15 degrees of longitude east of Greenwich.

The line of demarcation on the European front is the first line of defense. The space between will be neutral, their navigation being forneutral. The navigable rivers will be bidden except for necessary purposes of commercial transport or on sections where the positions are at a great distance. On the Russo-Turkish front the line of demarcation will be arranged at the mutual consent of the chief commanders.

Intercourse will be allowed from sunrise to sunset, no more than twenty-five persons participating at a time. The participants may exchange papers, magazines, unsealed mail, and also may carry on trade in the exchange of articles of prime necessity.

The question of release of troops freed from service who are beyond the line of demarcation will be solved during the peace negotiations. This applies also to Polish troops.

Naval Fronts.—The armistice embraces all the Black Sea and Baltic Sea east of the meridian, 15 degrees east of Greenwich, applying to all naval and aerial forces. In regard to extension of the armistice to the White Sea and the North Antarctic Russian coast, a special agreement will be made. Attacks upon war and commercial vessels must cease in the above regions, and attacks in other seas must be avoided.

After fixing the lines of demarcation in the Black and Baltic Seas and limiting the movement of warships, the agreement stipulates that commercial navigation of these seas will be permitted under rules to be formulated by a commission.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice peace negotiations are to be begun. It is provided that measures shall be taken for the exchange of civil prisoners, invalids, women, and children under 14 years, and for the amelioration of the condition of war prisoners. The treaty concludes with these words:

"With the purpose of facilitating the conduct of peace negotiations and the speedy healing of the wounds caused by the war, the contracting parties take measures for re-establishment of cultural and economic relations among the signatories. Within such limits as the armistice permits, postal commercial relations, the mailing of books and papers, will be permitted, the details to be worked out by a mixed commission, representing all the interested parties, at Petrograd.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Recognition of the Bolshevist Government by the United States still is remote, it was indicated today at the State Department. Reports in Europe suggesting a developing sentiment in favor of dealing with the new regime as a de facto Government have found no response here, and it was made plain that the United States would continue its policy of awaiting developments. Reports from Ambassador Francis are now coming through with more regularity, but consuls in many parts of the country appear unable to communicate with Petrograd.

BOLSHEVIKI CONTROL HARBIN.

Said to be Even More Aggressive There Than in Petrograd.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—News received in London is to the effect that the population of Harbin, Manchuria, is entirely under the control of the Bolsheviki, and that great disorder prevails there.

Movements of the Russian Railway Administrators and of the Civil Governor are being hampered. The Governor's authority is being ignored. The Bolsheviki in Harbin are said to be more aggressive than those in Petrograd.

A dispatch received here from Peking says the Allied Ministers in the Chinese capital decided that at the present juncture the preservation of order in Harbin should be intrusted to the Chinese Government and that two battalions of Chinese regular troops were dispatched there for Kirin.

WARNING OF RAIDERS SENT FROM MANILA

Ship Owners Notified That German Vessels Are Supposed to be Near Singapore.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 17.—Officials of the Philippine Government have issued a warning to ship owners to beware of German raiders suspected to be near Singapore, one of the Straits Settlements.

American and British warships, it is announced, are co-operating in guarding the shipping routes.

Governor-General Harrison has received the assurance that 140,000 tons of shipping has been pledged by the Shipbuilding Board for the transportation of Philippine products in order to relieve the stagnation and congestion here. This shipping will be spread over the period of a year.

BERLIN SENDS PICKED TROOPS FROM EAST

The Total Is Not Large and No Big Offensive Seems Likely Before New Year.

PRESENT ATTACKS LOCAL

German Soldiers Have Been Showing Renewed Spirit—Get Profusion of Rewards.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 16.—There is still fighting about Bullecourt and also in the neighborhood of Poelzebook Château by Gheluvelt, but although this is fierce business for the troops engaged and as important to the individual soldier in attack or counterattack as a battle on a big scale, it is merely local fighting and the enemy has not developed so far any ambitious offensive.

It is still too soon to say whether the last month of the year will see the western front quieted down into Winter warfare, which is only a relative kind of quietude, or whether the internal condition of Germany and the need to strike quickly and decisively before the American troops appear in great numbers will tempt the enemy to the great and hazardous adventure of a general assault upon the British lines.

Such a plan needs time for preparation—the accumulation of vast stores of ammunition, the concentration of big guns, the laying down of new roads and rails, and the gathering of reinforcements and reserves. It is doubtful, therefore, if he is ready to attempt a big blow this side of the New Year.

The weather so far is in his favor. It is cold and dry, with gusts of snow and fair visibility for airplane reconnoissance, but this is liable to break any day.

Extent of Shift Exaggerated.

Meanwhile, whatever the enemy's intentions may be, there is a good deal of traffic going on between the East and the West. The number of his divisions brought from Russia is not large; popular imagination has exaggerated this addition to the weight against the British. His system has been rather to pick out the best men in his battalions on the Russian front and send them over here in drafts of 300 or 400 men to fill up the gaps in the divisions broken under the British fire. To Russia he is sending his boys of 17½ and 18 of the 1919 class, just out of their depots. The soldiers, who come over to the Western front from Russia, do not like the change after holding the lines on the Eastern front for many months with hardly any casualties and fraternizing with the Russian troops. They hate the Western form of warfare with its destructive and harassing fire far back behind the lines, and its barrage fire and its murderous attacks and counterattacks.

A good deal of falsity has been written and talked about the deterioration in the morale of the German troops, and I think it an insult to the British to make out that they are fighting a frightened and cowardly and physically unfit foe. If that were so they ought to have finished the war with a victory long ago. On the contrary the German soldiers have fought with exceeding courage always, except when broken under great storms of shell fire, and for the most part they are stout, strong men who take a lot of beating.

But there is a limit to what human nature can endure, and the German high command, knowing this, does everything in its power to encourage the fighting spirit to the highest possible point of courage, and is quick to reward any individual act of bravery—sometimes too quick. Honors and Iron Crosses are scattered with a profusion which is at times indiscriminate, as in the case of the capture of Corporal Q. It happened in front of the Hindenburg tunnel trench, which was taken by an Irish brigade on Nov. 20, and the chief character of the adventure was an Irish soldier, Corporal Q. He was missing one night. He had been out to a sap-head in advance of the front line and did not come back again.

There was not a shot fired that night, no scuffle of patrols, nor any raid. Corporal Q. had been spirited away in dead silence by some little party of the enemy, who had been lying close to the British lines in the darkness and had jumped on him as he went his round.

Crosses for Taking One Corporal.

A document, which fell into the British hands after the taking of the Hindenburg tunnel trench, shows that this kidnapping of Corporal Q.—without a shot being fired—was made into a heroic exploit by some German officer, desiring to make most of the affair.

"On the 15th of this month," says the report, "a patrol of the 10th Company of the 471st Infantry Regiment broke into the English trenches and brought back an English prisoner without suffering any casualities. The success of the enterprise was due to the well-devised preparations of the company commander, Lieutenant of Reserve Schafer, who has already established an excellent reputation in Flanders battles, and to the vigorous conduct of Patrol Commander Unter-Offizier Candre, as well as of Lance Corporals Gietz and Litzner and Privates Sabirovsky, Kolling, Drees, Blotevogel, and Stellberg. To all who took part in the enterprise I express full recognition of their brave and capable behavior.

"His Mejesty the Emperor and King has awarded to Lieutenant of Reserve Schafer for his services on this occasion and also to Unter-Offizier Candre an Iron Cross of the first class. In the name of his Majesty the Emperor and King I award to Privates Sabirovsky, Kolling, Drees, and Blotevogel the iron Cross of the second class. Futher, I promote Lance Corporal Gietz to Unter-Offizier and Private Stellberg to Lance Corporal for bravery in the face of the enemy, and I grant a reward of 10 marks each to members of the patrol."

"For bravery in the face of the enemy." It was the simple Irish face of Corporal Q.

GUNS BUSY ON WEST FRONT.

Intense Activity in the Vosges—French and British in Raids.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Heavy artillery fighting took place last night in the Vosges, the War Office reports. The French raided the German lines in the vicinity of St. Quentin. The bulletin reads:

We made a successful raid on the enemy lines south of St. Quentin.

Our patrols carried out operations on the right bank of the Meuse and brought back prisoners.

In the Vosges the artillery activity was intense in the region of La Thur.

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

The War Office announcement tonight reads:

Both artilleries were active south of St. Quentin and on the right bank of the Meuse.

In Upper Alsace an attack by the enemy in the sector of Aspach le Bas was without success.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—"There is nothing of special interest to report," says the official announcement today from the War Office.

The War Office this evening issued this communication:

This morning raiding parties attacked two of our posts in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal. In one case an attacking party was repulsed. In the other the enemy succeeded in entering our post and captured a few of our men, those men were recaptured by a counterattack, in which our troops regained the post and killed or took prisoner a number of the enemy.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing of special interest to report beyond the usual artillery activity by both sides.

Snow fell heavily last night and continued to fall today.

BERLIN, Dec. 17, (via London.)—The official report from headquarters today reads:

Western Theatre, Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—There has been lively artillery activity on the south bank of the Scarpe and on isolated sectors southwest of Cambrai. Heavy artillery and mine firing have been directed against the southern front at St. Quentin.

Army of Duke Albrecht.—North of St. Mihiel and in the Sundgau the artillery of the French has been more active.

49 Bohemian Towns Dark.

ZURICH, Dec. 17.—The electrical works at Kolin, a town of Bohemia, thirty-five miles east of Prague, have been compelled to shut down for lack of coal, with serious results to the surrounding country. Forty-nine towns and villages are without light, and thirty-four big industrial plants and sugar refineries have been closed.

JERUSALEM WON AT BAYONET'S POINT

British Would Not Reply to Artillery Fire for Fear of Damaging the City.

AMERICAN COLONY SAVED

Although Engaged in Relief Work, Deportation Had Begun at Instance of Germans.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—In attacks preceding the surrender of Jerusalem the Turks employed storming troops in successive assaults on Nebi Samuel, northwest of the Holy City, then held by London troops, according to a Reuter dispatch from British headquarters in Palestine. The dispatch, which was sent by airplane, gives details of the capture and entry into Jerusalem.

The final Turkish attack was preceded by a such a heavy shelling that it appeared the enemy was confident the British would be blown off the summit, but all their attacks were repulsed sanguinarily. The Turks had a strong line west, south, and northeast of Jerusalem. They were well provided with machine guns and their artillery dominated the crests over which the British would have to advance. Some Turkish guns were placed just outside the city walls, making it impossible to reply to their fire without endangering the town.

"A torrential rain made the roads impassable," the correspondent continues, "while a chilly east wind pierced the sodden soldiers to the bone. The problems of supply and transport almost drove us to despair. The camels were unable to keep a foothold on the slippery paths. Nevertheless, the food and ammunition supply was maintained fully.

"On the night of Dec. 7, when our attack began, the men moved up under cover of darkness, the attack pivoting on Nebi Samuel, from which the Londoners advanced eastward toward Jerusalem while other troops ascended the Hebron Road, threatening the town from the south.

Faced Gunfire at Bethlehem.

"They found Hebron evacuated, but encountered resistance around Bethlehem, where the Turks also had posted guns so that counterbattery work would endanger the sacred village. Hence our troops had the disagreeable experience of being shelled without the ability to reply. But they pressed forward and by noon of the 8th were two miles north of Bethlehem.

"The Londoners had a hard task on the steep slopes of the Judean hills, where it was impossible to bring field guns to their support, but some mountain batteries and howitzers rendered magnificent service and by 7 o'clock in the morning the Londoners had come to grips, stormed and captured all the enemy works west of the town. The Turks still held the last line on the ridge overlooking Jerusalem, having posted numerous machine guns in the houses of the Jewish and German colonists in the furthest outskirts of the town. The position was changed late on the afternoon of the 9th. The magnificent feat was crowned with complete success and the Turks were driven out at the point of the bayonet, the survivors bolting to either side of the town. Their losses were enormous.

"Throughout the whole fighting around Jerusalem the Turks showed a more desperate spirit and a greater tenacity than in almost any previous fighting. They stood their ground to the last.

"During the night the Turks withdrew to the north and east of the city and at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th the Mayor and Chief of Police came out with a flag of truce and surrendered the town.

"Acceptance of the surrender was made formally at noon, without actually entering the city, only pickets being posted to prevent surprises. Meantime our troops swept through the suburbs northward, being subjected to machine-gun fire from the Mount of Olives and Mount Scopus. The ridge of Mount Scopus, north of the city, was stormed with the bayonet, and the Turks were cleared from the Mount of Olives.

"Big demonstrations of joy broke out when the General advanced to take the surrender of the city. Flowers were showered on the troops and the populace clapped their hands to testify to the joy of deliverance from the hands of the oppressors.

"Further north the Turks were established in a long series of trenches around the village of Beitfikes. These trenches were carried with a rush, and the British line advanced beyond the village. Welsh troops, advancing from the south, pushed across the road east of Jerusalem leading to Jericho, and thrust back Turkish reinforcements advancing along this road to succor Jerusalem. In the course of all these operations they captured nearly 1,000 prisoners, in addition to 700 wounded Turks in hospitals in Jerusalem.

Turks Let 45,000 Pack Animals Die.

"The wonderful co-ordination of all our movements in itself speaks praise for the admirable staff work. Of conditions in Jerusalem, I learn that, in the early days of the war and the abortive Turkish attacks against the Suez Canal, the Turkish losses in pack animals exceeded 45,000 dead from neglect, lack of food, and overwork. The people were so famished from hunger that they used to fight for the bodies of the animals that died in and about the town. Then there was suspicion and persecution.

"Everybody suspected of sympathising with the Allies was imprisoned or killed. Many persons were executed. Among these was the Mufti of Gaza, belonging to a distinguished Arab family, who, after an attempt to escape, was captured and hanged with his son outside the Jaffa gate. All aged subjects were sent away, but the American colony of about 300 was not molested. It did noble work in relieving distress, aided by funds from America.

"When the United States broke off relations with Turkey these funds were discontinued. Nevertheless, the members of the colony persisted in the good work to the best of their ability, and between January and March of this year they assisted more than 250,000 persons. They also took charge of the hospitals and have done splendid service. Recently the Germans attempted to obtain the exile of all Americans from Jerusalem. The Turks opposed the proposal, but a number of younger males were sent to Damascus. It was also intended to deport the remainder, but the British arrival defeated the intention.

"Early in November Enver Pasha, (the Turkish Minister of War,) came to Jerusalem and returned to Constantinople, where he recommended that the town be evacuated. Three days later, however, a change was made, and reinforcements were hurried down. A proclamation was issued saying that the Turks would hold out to the last. The new forces were very truculent, and it is even said some of the sacred edifices were mined.

"Later General von Falkenhayn arrived and took control of defense measures. The day prior to our entry workmen were still engaged in fitting his headquarters with electric light.

"The population of Jerusalem is heart and soul with us, and there cannot be the slightest doubt of the attitude of the Jews and Arabs. According to the Turkish estimates, there are in Palestine nearly 25,000 Arabs and Jews who deserted the army to evade military service, but it is said that the Turks lately have avoided undue severity, as they were beginning to realize the mistakes of their policy."

Jerusalem's Deliverance Celebrated.

ROME, Dec. 16.—To celebrate the delivery of Jerusalem from Turkish rule a procession of 15,000 students and 20,000 members of scientific associations marched today to the convent Sant Onofrio Tasso, where is the tomb of the poet Torquato Tasso, who in the sixteenth century wrote "Jerusalem Delivered."

Hundreds of bells throughout Rome were rung during the ceremonial at the convent, where Cardinal Lega said mass and blessed the immense crowd.

According to the Messaggero, the Pope has addressed a circular to all Bishops in the belligerent countries declaring that if any Christian State aids the Turks in an attempt to retake Jerusalem it will be condemned by the Holy See.

ITALIANS GUARD JERUSALEM

Part of the Libyan Force That Helped Take City Left as Garrison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—An official dispatch which reached Washington today from Rome told of the part that Italian troops took in the recent capture of Jerusalem. The advices received here today said that the Italian troops were chiefly forces from Libya, namely, bersaglieri and carabinieri, with some units taken from other arms. They were under the command of Major D'Agostino.

The expeditionary troops landed in Egypt in August, whence they were transferred to Syria, and in September they were sent to Caanjurria, head of the railway line built by the British in a northeastern direction from the Suez Canal. These troops had a notable part in the operations which resulted in the occupation of Jerusalem, and were mentioned for bravery in the official report of General Allenby. Some of them have been retained to garrison the Holy City.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ILLTREATED BY MEN

Some Made to Change Places with Their Orderlies Under New Elective System.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Dec. 16.—Yesterday was a painful day for the officers of the Russian Army. The decree of Lenine came into force abolishing all military ranks, titles, and decorations. Henceforward officers will be elected by the men. The officers who are not re-elected to their duties become privates, with their pay correspondingly lowered. Privates prefer to elect officers from among themselves, and former officers are therefore almost always degraded. There were several cases yesterday of officers publicly assaulted by soldiers, who tore off their epaulettes and medals, using considerable violence and every insult contained in the luxuriant vocabulary of the Russian private.

On the front, or what remains of it, matters are even worse. With the active encouragement of German spies, the soldiers have introduced every possible means of degrading their officers. Colonels and their orderlies have been made to exchange functions. Officers of many years' service have been forced to clean out stables. An army whose soviets are unanimously opposed to the death penalty has no hesitation in its application to its own officers. The drastic reduction in pay is the last straw. Ranks have virtually ceased to count. An officer cannot desert, like a private. His country is still theoretically at war, and his fellow-soldiers would not hesitate to punish him and his family if he escaped. So officers now frequently wear civilian overcoats and invariably present a depressed appearance.

SAYS TEUTONS DROPPED POISON BOMBS IN VENICE

Wife of American Artist Tells How Her Home Was Wrecked and Occupants Made Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 17.—How Mrs. Walter Francis Brown, wife of an eminent American artist, who had resided in Venice, Italy, for years, nearly lost her life when a bomb from a German aeroplane exploded in her apartment there during a raid, was graphically described in a letter to her brother, Dr. John T. Beckwith. One of the explosives went through their apartment in Piazza du Mula, on the Grand Canal, wrecked a salon, seventy-five feet in length, which contained many art treasures.

In investigating the ruins, Mrs. Brown and her servants discovered that a yellow powder had been scattered over the floors. Those who touched the powder suffered swollen hands, arms and feet and they became afflicted with a stubborn skin disease. Finally, the skin all peeled off. The powder also ate and destroyed the pads on the feet of a pet cat. The animal's fur turned from white to yellow and remained that color.

Mrs. Brown states that all Americans were ordered out of Venice the first week in November, when the Germans and Austrians got within twelve miles of the city on the Lower Plains. There were only two American families there, however, in addition to the Consul, B. H. Carroll. Mrs. Brown is now in a small hamlet named Allsaino, in Southern Italy. Her husband came to America some time ago and could not get back. He is now the guest of his brother, United States Circuit Judge Arthur L. Brown, at Providence, R. I.

BRITISH ASSIST ITALIANS IN NORTH

Continued from Page One.

German offensive vainly dashed itself against the bulwark of Monte Grappa. The enemy employed 2,000 cannon in these latest attacks, and sent 40,000 men in successive waves against the Italian lines. The battle has been fierce and more dogged than those preceding it. The enemy troops, having recently arrived from Galicia, were fresh and in good condition for the attack. Nevertheless, without gaining any definite results, the Austrians lost two-thirds of their effectives. The Italian troops, although severely tried by weeks of incessant activity, bravely defended their positions.

It is supposed that, although the enemy obtained no advantage in this new action, he will renew his attacks.

On both sides of the Brenta River the fierce struggle continues over a vast extent of territory. The enemy's determination to force a way through the mountains to the plains is apparently not yet weakened.

The Berlin bulletin makes the first reference to the presence of British troops in the mountain sector between the Piave and Brenta rivers. It had previously been announced that British forces held the isolated range of hills known as Il Montello, lying to the south and west of the Piave, linking up the river and mountain fronts of the defense against the invaders.

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SAYS RED TAPE HAMPERED ARMY

Continued from Page One.

rush of work, and we had to make changes as we went on."

"Have you done everything possible to get the one essential so vitally important—quick action—in war time?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"We have," replied General Crozier. "And, to see if we are getting as much action as we can, we've engaged an efficiency expert, who is now at work studying the various features of our system. Something may come from that, I think."

General Crozier informed the committee that the War Department put in orders for 9,000,000 rounds of ammunition last Spring before funds were available to pay for it. Huge orders for guns were placed; in every phase of ordnance the War Department began putting orders, he said, so as to adequately equip the army. To newly organized factories orders were given, and the War Department urged the utmost speed everywhere.

Huge Orders for Ordnance.

"Since the war began we have placed orders for $1,500,000,000 in ordnance," General Crozier went on. "That is more than 50 per cent. of the Government's entire expenditures for any year since the Spanish-American war. I cite this to show that the War Department has been doing what it could to supply its army.

"One reason for the delay in furnishing detailed estimates wanted by Congress was that every estimate had to go to the War College and then to the Chief of Staff for approval. After that Congress got it. That is the way with all the estimates, and it takes time to put them through."

Senator Hitchcock wanted to know why the remaining $1,500,000,000 of the money appropriated by Congress last Spring had not been expended by the War Department.

"Nearly the entire amount has been used up in contracts already put out," explained General Crozier. "When all the ordnance and ammunition now contracted for is delivered, there will be none of that money left."

"Why haven't the Home Guards been supplied with rifles?" interpolated Senator Frelinghuysen. "I understand only a comparatively few of them have rifles yet."

"We've done the best we could," replied General Crozier. "The fact is, we didn't have anywhere enough rifles to go around. I did what I could in sending them to the States where they were needed the most; that was all that could be done about it."

"Is there not a large number of Russian rifles in this country?" pursued Senator Frelinghuysen. "Could not these have been supplied the Home Guards?"

"Yes, there are thousands of those rifles here," replied General Crozier. "I'm not sure that there is ammunition for them, though. It may be that Great Britain could supply it."

The evidence turned to heavy artillery.

General Crozier explained that the French had a 240-millimeter gun, which is approximately a 9.5 or 9.6-inch, and the British a 9.2-inch gun, and that the equivalent adopted for the American Army was a 9.5-inch gun. Senator Wadsworth asked if the War Department was making interchangeable shells for the French and American guns.

"No, that is not being done," replied General Crozier. "We cannot use the French shells now in our 9.5-inch guns. Neither is there any interchangeability with the 4.7-inch guns, the 8-inch howitzer, or the 5 or 6-inch guns."

In view of the great mass of projectiles needed for the 9.5-inch guns, don't you think it would be advisable to have the American and French guns of that type made interchangeable?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"Well, there is something to be said in favor of that," agreed General Crozier. "But it involves something more than a mere change in the size of the shell or the gun. The French gun is not quite the same bore as ours. But we could make ours like the French gun. They use a different shell, one with thinner casing, and our shells would have to be made differently if we were to get the full advantage from the interchangeability."

Slump in Powder Making.

Senator Frelinghuysen asked how much powder had been manufactured by the Government plants since the United States entered the war.

"Not so much as before we went in," was the reply. "Our private plants turned out immense quantities before the war, but the demand slackened up, and since we went in the plants have not been running anywhere up to capacity."

The du Pont Powder Company manufactured about 90 per cent. of all the powder output of the country before the war, General Crozier said, while the Hercules and Aetna made the remainder.

"Is sufficient powder begin made for all our needs?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"No, the output ought to be augmented," said General Crozier.

The Government has established nitrate plants, General Crozier went on, and is now making nitrates out of oil. This is a new process, and is yielding satisfactory results.

"How about hand grenades and other implements of modern warfare?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"We are turning out vast quantities," said General Crozier. "We're making trench mortars, hand grenades, rocket bombs, everything used in modern warfare. We used to make a hand grenade that, with the experience in this war, we discarded. We've profited by the experience of the French and British in all of these things. All this took time to provide for, after we got into the war. But we're getting on with it."

"Are we making the so-called tanks?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"Oh, yes, we're making plenty of them," said General Crozier. "It wouldn't do to give figures, but we're making, I may say, quite a few."

Likewise, the General went on, the War Department has been turning out great numbers of trucks, tractors, trailers, and other mobile equipment. He quoted four orders involving 8,000 heavy army trucks and aggregating $22,500,000, and another group of four orders for 8,750 tractors, costing $25,200,000.

In speaking of guns for coast defense, General Crozier said the naval guns aboard ships of some of the warring nations outranged those of the American forts.

"When these coast-defense posts were built we did not think the time would ever come when we would need a greater elevation for our guns than 15 per cent.," said General Crozier. "We didn't think we could hit anything so far out at sea, even if the guns could shoot that far, for we did not have the range finders then that we have now. But since that time gunnery has advanced, so that our guns are outranged—that is, some of them, not all. We are remedying that now."

Adverting to delay in getting ordnance, General Crozier said the steel manufacturers "did not appear to be doing all they could to help the Government.

"We were delayed nearly the whole Summer because no price was fixed for steel," said General Crozier. "When the price was finally fixed, it was below the commercial price, so the producers could make more by selling their product in the market to manufacturers of munitions and ordnance rather than to the Government. That delayed us more, until agreements were made with the steel men."

General Crozier completed his evidence today. The Military Affairs Committee will tomorrow hear Colonel Isaac Lewis, inventor of the Lewis gun.

CROZIER SUBMITS REPORT.

Progress on Machine Gun Supply—Developing an American Helmet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In his annual report for the fiscal year which closed on June 30 last, submitted today, Major General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, touches briefly on the rifle and machine gun situation, now under investigation by the Senate Military Committee.

General Crozier says contracts were placed for 1,000,000 United States rifles of the model of 1917 with the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the Remington Arms Company of Delaware and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

There is nothing disclosed in the report as to the progress made on these contracts or the rate at which they are being manufactured. The report shows that during the year the Springfield arsenal turned out 13,285 rifles of the Springfield of 1903 model, and repaired 3,010 such rifles.

With respect to the faulty primers turned out by the Frankford Arsenal at Philadelphia General Crozier says:

"This arsenal was not successful in manufacturing an entirely satisfactory primer after it was necessary to utilize a composition made from raw material of domestic manufacture, and a certain number of misfires and hangfires con the Frankford Arsenal with explosive bullets, "which, it is understood, have been used with marked success abroad in aero combats." General Crozier says that efforts are also being made to develop an armor-piercing bullet less difficult to manufacture than that now in service.

As to facilities for the manufacture of smokeless powder General Crozier says: "Active preparations for waging war sequently resulted in a portion of the year's product. When it was found that the primers were not satisfactory primers for calibre .30 cartridges were purchased from a private manufacturer.

Experiments have been made to give a cartridge case which would give satisfactory results in all types of machine guns. Such was finally developed and is now being perfected."

With respect to the machine gun situation General Crozier says that the question of procuring an adequate supply has been a question of securing deliveries. After explaining that the Machine Gun Board had continued tests of various machine guns and submitted its report, General Crozier says:

"A number of guns were declared to be efficient for service, and procurement of these various types has, due to the existence of a state of war, been to large degree a question of ability to secure deliveries. In other words, the number of machine guns on hand when war was declared was so small that it was necessary to keep going at the greatest possible capacity those machine-gun factories which were already in operation and to utilize their output when the guns so manufactured had been reported by the board as efficient, even though they may not have been reported as most efficient. Every energy has been bent to secure satisfactory output, and considerable progress in this direction is being made. Funds appropriated to date are adequate for this purpose, although approved requirements have vastly increased, even within the last few months both for divisional organization and for aircraft service. Satisfactory co-operation is being had with the Signal Corps in the procurement and application of machine guns to aircraft work."

The report shows that the British type of helmet has been adopted by Secretary Baker as the official helmet for our army and has been designated as the 1917 model of steel helmet.

"Two hundred thousand of these helmets," says General Crozier, "have been ordered from British sources of supply, and will be delivered to our army in France. Preliminary to inaugurating the manufacture of these helmets in the United States, careful experiments are being conducted to determine the best processes and most suitable material. It is expected that manufacture of these helmets will be begun shortly by several of the concerns in whose plants experiments are now being conducted.

"Coincident with the effort to develop the art of manufacturing helmets in this country, effort is being made to develop a design of helmet which shall not only better conform to our equipment, but shall also give greater protection than the English helmet. Experiments have been conducted with respect to various types of body shields and neck protectors. So far the most satisfactory articles for this purpose have been found to be the British body armor, which weighs a little over sixteen pounds, and the British silk necklet, weighing about three and one-half pounds."

General Crozier says that a simple trench periscope has been adopted in the last year, and that about 65,000 of them have been made or are in progress of manufacture.

General Crozier says experiments are being conducted with a view to obtaining a satisfactory tracer bullet, and preliminary tests are being conducted at

on a large scale have developed very large requirements for powder and high explosives. These requirements are rendered more difficult of meeting, due to the necessity for furnishing our allies with these materials. However, the capacity has been so greatly increased by purchases made in this country by the Allies during the last three years that the task, from this point of view, has been greatly reduced.

"Early deliveries of smokeless powder being necessary, the old system of air-drying, requiring from 100 to 120 days, has been superseded to a large extent, especially for smaller-grain powders, by a new system of water drying, which expedites final delivery of powder from seventy-five to one hundred days. In other respects the system of manufacture, as covered by the specifications for smokeless powder in effect prior to the beginning of the war, has remained practically unaltered.

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PRESIDENT DELAYS RAILROAD ACTION

May Act During Holiday Recess of Congress and Seek Legislation Later.

McADOO IS HIS ADVISER

But Is Not Likely to be Taken from Treasury Post to Become Railroad Administrator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Congress will adjourn tomorrow until Jan. 3, and any action that President Wilson may take with regard to the railroad problem that will require legislative attention will be deferred until after that time. It has been intimated that the President would not ask Congress for authority to carry out his intention to take over the control of the railroads for war purposes, having convinced himself that he had ample power to do this under a paragraph in the Army Appropriation act of Aug. 29, 1916. This paragraph gives him authority to take over and operate the railroads of the nation or any part of them for the transportation of troops and material required by the Government in the prosecution of a war.

The understanding that prevails, but which lacks any official confirmation, is that during the Christmas holidays the President will issue an executive order or a proclamation placing all the railroads of the country in the control of the National Government, but leaving their direct operation and management to their present executives. It will be necessary in that event, however, for the President to ask Congress for legislation that will enable him to furnish the railroads with money to obtain new equipment and to make extensions that will enable them to care for the increased transportation due to war conditions. But this money is not needed at once and the President, it is said, could conveniently await the reassembling of the Senate and the House before proposing his railway financial program.

The impression was given by officials today that during the holidays and probably prior to Christmas the President will devote much of his time to considering what is necessary to do to carry out the plan of bringing the railroads under Governmental control and financing them to insure the most efficient operation. He is consulting and expects to have further conferences with Secretary McAdoo and Attorney General Gregory.

Mr. McAdoo appears to be his principal adviser on the subject of railroads and is supposed to have had a large part in convincing the President that the situation demanded Government control of transportation. From the first Mr. McAdoo has been in favor of having the railroads placed under the Government, and the great confidence that the President has in his judgment and ability has made his part in the transportation problem of the highest importance.

Nothing has appeared to show who will be chosen by the President to serve as the Government administrator of the railroads after they have been transferred to national control; but the idea is growing that Mr. McAdoo will be intrusted with this great task. It is not expected, however, that he will retire from the Cabinet, as it is well understood in Washington that the President would be much averse to have Mr. McAdoo sever his connection with the President's advisory body.

Secretary Lane's name also continues to be mentioned prominently in connection with the selection of a Government railroad administrator. While not a practical railroad man, he has had large experience in transportation matters as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and is highly regarded for his knowledge of railroad problems.

Senator Borah urged the Senate today to remain in session over the Christmas holidays so as to grapple with the railroad transportation problem. The Idaho Senator gave notice that he would ask for a vote tomorrow in an effort to rescind the joint resolution adopted today by which Congress is to adjourn from tomorrow until Jan. 3.

"We have no right to adjourn while the country is in the strain of turmoil over the railroad situation," said Senator Borah. "To leave here with this problem agitating the whole country and no relief in sight is worse than neglectful. It seems unbelievable.

"To my mind, additional legislation is needed to remedy the railroad situation, and this must come quickly. I do not believe the President has the power to take over the railroads in any practical way without the aid of Congress. It will be necessary to provide legislation guaranteeing the securities of the railroads and effectuating the financial standing of the roads. The President may have power to take the roads, but not to finance them.

"Is Congress to run away from this problem at a time when the President needs its help? I urge that we do not leave the capital when the country is in a cloud of gloom, when no way has been devised to prevent a breakdown in the country's food and fuel supply."

"Is there a breakdown?" asked Senator Mark Smith of Arizona.

"Yes, it has broken down in many parts of the country," replied Senator Borah. "Hundreds of thousands of people are cold and hungry because of it. The whole situation arises from a lack of policy to meet the war emergency. Congress is a part of the Government, and is responsible to the people. If we shirk that responsibility we have to answer to the people for it.

"I say we ought to stay here and work to solve this problem during the two weeks of Christmas holiday. Time is important and delay is dangerous."

OPPOSE WILSON NOMINEES.

Senators Charge Partisanship in Picking Explosives Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Wilson's appointments of State's explosives inspectors were sharply criticised tonight by Republican members in a Senate executive session, which confirmed al such appointments pending except a few recently made. Partisanship in the appointments was charged and the qualifications of the appointees as a whole were criticised.

Senator Penrose, who led the opposition, said that virtually all of the appointees were "deserving Democrats or mongrel Republicans," and that few of them had demonstrated their fitness for their duties. Many of those named were said to be local politicians, and the Pennsylvania appointee, Senator Penrose declared, was a "specialist in root beer."

Some criticism also came from the Democratic side, and Senator Lewis withdrew the nomination of the Illinois appointee, W. A. Compton, a lawyer and State Senator, because, he said, he knew he would not have time to devote to the work.

Senators Ashurst and Pittman, Democrats in charge of the nominations, defended the appointments and declared that experts with experience in handling explosives were not needed, their duties being largely administrative.

CAPTAIN BLUE PUNISHED.

Sentenced to Loss of Numbers for Grounding Super-Dreadnought.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Captain Victor Blue, who commanded an American superdreadnought which recently ran aground in home waters, was sentenced by court-martial to loss of twenty numbers, but Admiral Mayo, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, recommended that it be reduced to ten.

Captain Blue, one of the best-known younger officers in the navy, is under review for promotion by the board now in session to recommend some new Rear Admirals.

VICTOR DURAS FREED, BUT KEPT IN RUSSIA

Much-Arrested Former American Vice Consul Unable to Leave the Country.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 17.—Victor Hugo Duras of Nebraska, former American Vice Consul at Liége, Belgium, and otherwise connected with the Diplomatic and Consular Service, who was arrested in August, 1916, at the Finnish frontier on suspicion that he was a German spy, has been freed by the Bolshevist Government, but so far has been unable to leave Russia.

Mr. Duras was appointed to the Liége post in 1913, but left after Liége fell. He was appointed Vice Consul at Petrograd in 1914. A year later he left the Consular Service and tried relief work at Kharkov, and finally obtained a position in the American Legation at Bucharest, a connection which he soon severed.

Proceeding to the Finnish frontier in August, 1916, he was placed under arrest by gendarmes, who declared that they found in his possession the seal of the American Legation at Bucharest, blank passport forms, a pass through the German lines, and also a letter purporting to bear the signature of Charles J. Vopicka, the American Minister to Rumania, attesting the inviolability of all his documents.

Mr. Duras explained that the German pass was one he had in Belgium. He was taken, however, to the Petrograd prison. The American Embassy sent notes to the Russian Foreign Office and finally demanded an explanation. The Government answered that they considered him a spy. An embassy representative was told by the prosecutor that the Russians deemed Mr. Duras an imposter, citing the fact that he wore a wig.

In March, 1917, when a revolutionary mob burned the prison, Duras escaped and rented an apartment, in which other residents said his actions were suspicious. He was rearrested by the Kerensky authorities, but escaped and went to Kharkov. Here he was arrested again, but escaped and went to Irkutsk, where he was recognized by Basil Miles, special representative of the State Department at Washington, who was in charge of the German prisoner relief.

Mr. Duras was returned to the Petrograd prison, from which he was released a week ago. He tried to proceed to Sweden, the Embassy having furnished him with a passport which was good only to the United States. At Balicstrov he was arrested on the demand of the espionage bureau and brought back to Petrograd under guard. Later he was released, but has been unable to secure a permit to leave.

AMERICA A FRIEND, ISHII TELLS JAPAN

At Tokio Banquet He Says He Found America's Gold in the Heart of Her People.

OUR GOOD-WILL SINCERE

Praises Agreement on China, Which He Is Sure Will Help All Three Nations.

TOKIO, Dec. 17.—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission which recently visited the United States, was the guest of honor at a banquet given this evening, which was attended by two hundred Japanese and Americans. Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, President of the American-Japanese Association and Chairman of the Tokio Bankers' Association, presided. The guests at the function were the members of the special mission which visited the United States, Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador, and the staff of the American Embassy.

The banquet was the most representative gathering in recent years, and gave to Viscount Ishii his first opportunity to speak to the Japanese public since his arrival from the United States. The speech had been circulated broadcost and has been made a feature by newspapers throughout the country. Responding to the toast of the evening, Viscount Ishii said:

"Since last I met you I have had extraordinary opportunities to address great audiences. There are many words and sentiments which I would wish to add now, but in this presence, indeed before the whole world, I declare that I would not modify or withdraw anything I said in the course of our visit to America. We had a wonderful trip and a wonderful experience. We sailed upon a voyage of discovery in search of treasure and found it.

"It affords me the keenest gratification to tell you that we bring back to all the people of Japan from all the people of America a message charged with an earnest spirit of good-will and a sincere desire for a good understanding and friendship.

"The answer to your message of good-will was delivered to us by the whole people of America, by men whose names stand highest in the roll of American honor. Let there be no doubt among you as to the sincerity of the message. There was no false note in it, there was no discordant tone in the voices welcoming us.

"We are well aware that our personalities played no part in the treatment we received from the President and people of the United States which was intended for our Emperor and our people.

"Now returning from our voyage of discovery, we bring to our gracious sovereign and the people of our nation the assurance that the true gold of America lies at the very heart of its people.

"We are very earnest in our desire to convince the whole people of this country of the value and real meaning of the reception of this mission at the hands of the people of the United States. Here let me refer to the notes exchanged between Japan and America. For the consummation of this international agreement I stand personally a debtor to President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing for unusual courtesies and consideration. As the result of the frank exchange of opinion, we arrived at an agreement which must help America, China, and Japan.

"The mutual declarations with regard to China ought not to be the subject of suspicion at any time. Neither should they under any consideration give offense, because, where no offense is intended, no offense can be given.

"There is no suggestion of interference in China in the policies of the Government in the recognition of the fact that Japan stands in special relations with or has special interests in China.

"Chinese friends tell us that China and Japan are like the two wings of a bird, the two wheels of a carriage or as the lips to the teeth. It is difficult for me to understand, therefore, why a highly intelligent people should now take umbrage because of this putting into writing of the special relations between Japan and China or of the special interests of Japan in China.

"I confidently believe that the time will soon come when our Chinese friends, in their quick discernment of the world situation, will be satisfied to be partners in the new agreement, which so materially contributes to strengthening the good relations not only between America and Japan, but between Japan, America, and China.

"With such a renewed conception of international amity and solidarity, guaranteeing unbroken tranquility in Eastern Asia, the undivided energies of Japan and China should henceforth be directed toward strengthening the forces now struggling in the common cause, which China has espoused, as well as Japan.

"I am now happy to be able to state before you that there are now no longer questions with regard to China between Japan and the United States. In a speech before a magnificent assemblage at a dinner in the City of New York I said that for many years the common foe of Japan and America has been the worst enemy of China."

"German influence is responsible for most of the unfortunate misunderstandings and widespread misinformation impairing the relations between the two countries.

"If the Chinese Government or people should now be misled by an ill-advised interpretation of this new instrument it would be a matter of sincere regret to me, as I am sure, it would be to the eminently fair, broad-minded and splendid statesman who stands at the head of the diplomatic affairs of the United States."

Viscount Ishii paid a tribute to "the loyalty, patriotism, unity, and magnificent self-sacrifice of the whole people of the United States looking to effective participation in the war." He added:

"We are proud indeed to be the comrades and partners of such allies. We are proud to have a share and a place among the armies moving forward to the set objective."

GERMAN RAIDERS SINK 11 VESSELS

Continued from Page One.

Lieutenant Grey was aboard the destroyer Partridge and was wounded by a shell splinter.

In the course of the fighting Lieutenant Grey took over command from the fallen commander of the destroyer. Grey was picked up by a torpedo boat destroyer, on board which he received medical attention.

Duplicates German Raid in October.

The latest German raid on North Sea shipping duplicates the successful enterprise of October, carried out by two German raiders, which attacked a convoy in the same waters. On that occasion they sank nine neutral merchantmen and two of the escorting British destroyers. Five Norwegian, three Swedish and one Danish vessel were sunk without warning, three other merchantmen escaping. The raiders were armed heavily and succeeded in evading the British watchers on the return as well as the outward trip.

By penetrating the waters off the mouth of the Tyne on Dec. 12 the Germans carried their operations close to the English coast for the first time recently, so far as the official communications have shown. The Tyne flows through Northern England into the North Sea at South Shields.

PROHIBITION WINS IN NATIONAL HOUSE

Continued from Page One.

sure that the States will ratify it, and I think it is likely to be ratified within three years, so that the next national convention will have nothing to do but to express satisfaction over the success of national prohibition."

Webb Opens the Debate.

Representative Webb, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, opened the debate and explained the changes made in the prohibition resolution passed by the Senate. These give the States concurrent power in enforcement of prohibition, extend from five to seven years the time in which the States may act on the resolution, and give the distillers, breweries, and dealers two years after the resolution is ratified by the States in which to retire from business.

In closing Mr. Webb attacked Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who wrote him a letter opposing prohibition. Mr. Webb said in part:

"It would be a slander upon the American people, and especially upon the American workingman, to say that he is opposed to national or State prohibition, and, as Mr. Bryan said this morning in answer to Mr. Gompers, it would be a worse slander still to intimate that the great laboring classes of this country have got to measure their patriotism by the quart or schooner."

Mr. Webb read letters from labor leaders from several States favoring the amendment, and added:

"Intelligent labor has risen up and repudiated Gompers's idea that we ought to keep laborers drunk in order to keep them at work, while we keep our soldiers sober in order to keep them in condition to fight."

Representative Walter N. Chandler of New York, opposing the resolution, said in part:

"It is my opinion that this is the most radical and revolutionary proposition in the way of an amendment that has ever been submitted to the American people. Up to the present time we have ratified seventeen amendments. The first attempt that we have ever made to invade local or State legislative action is the amendment we have before us. This takes out of the hands of the State the police power and confers it upon the Federal Government.

"I am opposed to this resolution, also, because the present method of amending the Federal Constitution tends to subvert rather than promote the rule of the people in the affairs of the Government. I have formed twelve groups of thirty-six States each, but each one being different from the others, and in each one there are 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 fewer people and fewer voters than in the twelve remaining States, showing that there are twelve distinct chances that a minority of the people, living in a majority of the States, will impose their will upon a majority of the people living in a minority of the States.

"I will not, as a Representative of the State of New York, vote for a proposition which will permit twenty States of this Union, whose total population is less than that of New York, to have twenty votes against her one."

Asked by Dupre if he intended to support the suffrage amendment, Chandler replied that he would, adding that his State had recently adopted it. Alexander of Missouri asked why he was willing to force suffrage upon the States and not prohibition, to which Chandler replied that he voted as his State wished.

Argues Limitation Will Invalidate.

Representative Steele of Pennsylvania, who opposed the resolution, held that Congress had no precedent to justify putting a limitation of seven years in which the States might ratify or reject the proposed amendment. He said that this restriction might be held unconstitutional, and urged that the time limit be stricken from the resolution.

As an advocate of the resolution, Representative Learoot of Wisconsin agreed with Mr. Steele that the limitation clause might invalidate the resolution.

"It seems to me very clear that in the submission of the Constitutional amendment Congress is given the naked power of submitting proposed amendments, and Article V. itself takes care completely of everything beyond that. And if that is so, we have no power to attach any condition to the ratification. I believe that section 3 is absolutely invalid, and, if that be true, the very serious question presents itself whether when this amendment shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the States, the court may hold that section 3 was an inducement to the passage of the resolution and if section 3 is invalid then the entire Constitutional amendment is invalid."

Representative Cooper of Ohio, for the amendment, told the House:

"You look into a hatband or a coat to see if it bears a union label, but you can look in vain into the whisky bottle for a union label."

Representative Dyer of Missouri, opposing it, declared the issue nothing more or less than whether Congress shall stand by "Dinwiddie and the Anti-Saloon League, who think more of this issue of the war and the dry than they do of the issue of whether America or Germany shall win this great war."

Representative Gallagher of Illinois opposed the amendment, and charged that the professional agitators who keep the prohibition wrangle constantly before Congress" were the same people who obstructed the legislation for the conservation of food and fuel.

Representative Kahn of California contended that prohibition should be left to the States, and ridiculed the holding of liquor responsible for all the ills of mankind. He said that distillation was the easiest of all processes, and that men could not be prevented from getting liquor if they want it.

"You cannot curb intemperance by law," he added, "but you make sneaks, liars and hypocrites of men when you attempt to put in force laws of this kind."

Representatives Lea and Nolan of California opposed and Representative Osborne of California favored the amendment. Mr. Nolan said that the President already had ample power to deal with emergencies.

Representative Gard of Ohio held that the amendment proposed an invasion of the police power of the States and threatened the unanimity of the American people in winning the war. A great body of Americans, he contended, wanted to leave the whole matter just as it was.

Representative George I. Graham of Philadelphia closed the debate for the opponents of the amendments. In part he said:

"I do not regard the question presented today as one which involves a struggle between the wets and the drys. So far as I personally am concerned, I am not classed with the wets.

"Let me say there is no difficulty about the third section of this bill. I conferred a moment ago with the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. Lenroot,) and I think that perhaps I am at liberty to say that he concurred in the view which we expressed together. The limitation here is in the article that is to be submitted, and is not a separate proposition. Hence, when it is voted upon by the States and adopted, it is as much a valid article and amendment to the Constitution as was the Fifth Article of that instrument, which itself contained a limitation as to the amendments being made with reference to slavery or affecting the question of slavery.

"Congress has the power to propose amendments. That means to state them in their entirety, and it has proposed this amendment with a limitation of seven years as the period within which the Legislatures may act upon it. In my judgment, it is absolutely constitutional, so that it may not be a bugaboo to any member who wants to vote for its adoption. It is idle and unwise for us to send proposals for amendment loose upon the fabric of this nation, without some limitation. As the Chairman of the committee himself said, one of them got astray and has never been heard of up to date.

"Now, gentlemen, is it not true that today in this country you can have prohibition in one or two ways? As a war measure we have clothed the President with power at once, not only to prevent the manufacture and distribution of distilled spirits, but also to regulate and prohibit the manufacture and sale of other beverages containing alcohol. We have clothed the President also with power to guard the various cantonments where our soldiers are gathered. Within proper limitations he can forbid all use of liquor at or near any of these places.

"It has been said that this is the only way in which to reach the people, and a whole mass of claptrap has been poured out here in the way of sentiment and suggestion about appealing to the dear people whom we are to consult. Is it consulting the people when you send this amendment to the Constitution down to the States to be voted upon by the legislators in those States? This is no direct referendum to the people.

"You may say this is a moral question, and I will grant you that it is, but you have no right to legislate in behalf of the accomplishment of a moral reform by adopting illegal measures to accomplish your purpose."

The vote on the resolution was as follows:

For the Amendment—282.

Democrats—141.

Adamson,	Ashbrook,	Bankhead,
Alexander,	Aswell,	Barkley,
Almon,	Ayers,	Barnhart,
Beakes,	Harrison, (Miss.,)	Ragsdale,
Bell,	Harrison, (Va.,)	Rainey,
Bephlin,	Hastings,	Raker,
Black,	Hayden,	Rayburn,
Booher,	Helm,	Robinson,
Borland,	Helvering,	Romjue,
Brand, (Ga.,)	Hensley,	Rubey,
Brodbeck,	Hilliard,	Rucker,
Brumbaugh,	Holland,	Russell,
Burnett,	Hood,	Sanders, (La.,)
Bryan, (S.C.,)	Houston,	Saunders, (Va.)
Byrns, (Tenn.,)	Howard,	Sears,
Candler, (Miss)	Humphreys,	Shackleford,
Carsway,	Jacoway,	Shallenberger,
Carter, (Okla.,)	Johnson, (Ky.,)	Sherman,
Clark, (Fla.,)	Jones, (Tex.,)	Sims,
Claypool,	Jones, (Va.,)	Sisson,
Collier,	Keating,	Snook,
Connally, (Tex.,)	Kehoe,	Steagall,
Connelly, (Kan.,)	Keller, (Pa.,)	Stedman,
Cox,	Kettner,	Stephens, (Miss.,)
Crisp,	Kincheloe,	Sterling, (Pa.,)
Dale,	Kitchin,	Stevenson,
Denton,	Larsen,	Summers,
Dickinson,	Lea, (Ga.,)	Taylor, (Ark.,)
Dill,	Lever,	Thomas,
Dixon,	Littlepage,	Thompson,
Doolittle,	Lobeck,	Tillman,
Doughton,	Lunn,	Venable,
Drane,	McClintic,	Vinson,
Dunn,	McKeown,	Walker,
Ferris,	Maye,	Walton,
Fields,	Montague,	Watkins,
Fisher,	Moon,	Watson, (Va.,)
Flood,	Nicholls, (S.C.)	Weaver,
Foster,	Oldfield,	Webb,
Gandy,	Oliver, (Ala.,)	Welling,
Garret, (Tenn.)	Olney,	Whaley,
Garrett, (Tex.,)	Overstreet,	White, (Ohio,)
Glass,	Padgett,	Wilson, (La.,)
Godwin,	Park,	Wingo, (Ark.,)
Gregg,	Price,	Wise,
Hamlin,	Quin,	Young, (Tex.)

Republicans—137.

Anderson,	Focht, (Pa.,)	Kreider,
Anthony,	Fordney,	La Follette,
Austin,	Foss,	Langley,
Bland, (Ind.,)	Fuss,	Lanroot,
Bowers,	French,	Little,
Browne,	Fuller, (Ill.,)	Lundeen,
Browning,	Good,	(Minn.,)
Burroughs,	Goodall,	McCormick,
Butler,	Gould,	McCulloch,
Campbell, (Kan.,)	Graham, (Ill.,)	McFadden,
Cannon,	Green, (Ia.,)	McKenzie,
Carter, (Mass.)	Griest,	McKinley,
Cooper, (Ohio,)	Hadley,	McLaughlin,
Cooper, (W. Va)	Hamilton,	(Mich.,)
Cooper, (Wis.,)	(Mich.,)	Mapes,
Copley,	Hamilton,	Miller,
Costello,	(N. Y.,)	(Minn.,)
Cramton,	haugen,	Mondell,
Currie, (Mich.)	Hawley,	Moores, (Ind.,)
Dale, (Vt.,)	Heaton,	Morgan,
Dallinger,	Hicks,	Mott,
Darrow,	Hollingsworth,	Nelson,
Dempsey,	Hutchinson,	Norton,
Denison,	Ireland,	Osborne,
Dillon,	James,	Paige,
Dowell,	Johnson, (S.D.)	Parker,
Dunn,	Johnson, (Wash.,)	(N. Y.,)
Elliott,	Kearns,	Peters,
Ellsworth,	Kelley, (Mich.)	Platt,
Elston,	Kennedy, (Ia.,)	Powers,
Emerson,	Kiess, (Pa.,)	Pratt,
Esch,	King,	Purnell,
Fairfield,	Kinkaid,	Ramseyer,
Farr,	Knutson,	Rankin, Miss.
Fess,	Kraus, (Ind.,)	Reavis,
Robbins,	Smith, (Mich.)	Vestal,
Rowe,	Snell,	Volstead,
Rowland,	Steenerson,	Wason,
Sanders, (Ind.)	Sterling, (Ill.)	Wheeler,
Sanders, (N.Y.)	Stiness,	White, (Me.,)
Scott, (Iowa,)	Strong,	Williams,
Scott, (Mich.,)	Sweet,	Wilson, (Ill.,)
Sells,	Switzer,	Wood, (Ind.,)
Slinott,	Temple,	Woods, (Ia.,)
Slemp,	Timberlake,	Woodyard,
Sloan,	Towner,	Young, (N.D.,)
Smith, (Idaho)	Treadway,	Zihlman.

Independents—4.

Baer, (Non-Partisan,)	Fuller, (Mass.,) (Ind.,)	Randall, (Pro.,) Schall, (Prog.)

Against the Amendment—128.

Democrats—64.

Blackmon,	Gallagher,	Oliver, (N. Y.,)
Bruckner,	Gard,	O'Shaunessy,
Buchanan,	Garner, (Tex.,)	Overmyer,
Caldwell,	Gordon,	Phelan,
Campbell, (Pa.,)	Gray, (Ala.,)	Price,
Cantrill,	Griffin,	Riordan,
Carew,	Hamill,	Rouse, (Ky.,)
Church,	Hardy,	Sabath,
Coady,	Heflin,	Sherley,
Crosser,	Huddleston,	Sherwood,
Dale, (N. Y.,)	Hulbert,	Slayden,
Dent,	Igoe,	Small,
Dewalt,	Kelly, (Ohio,)	C. B. Smith,
Dies,	Lazaro,	T. F. Smith,
Dominick,	Lea, (Cal.,)	Steele,
Dooling,	Lesher,	Sullivan,
Doremus,	Linthicum,	Talbott,
Dupre,	Lonergan,	Van Dyke,
Eagan,	McAndrews,	Wsity,
Estopinal,	McLemore,	Wilson, (Tex.)
Fitzgerald,	Maher,	
Flynn,	Mansfield,	

Republicans—62.

Bacharach,	Greens, (Vt.)	Nolan,
Britten,	Haskell,	Parker, (N. J.)
Cary,	Heaton,	Porter,
Chandler, (N Y)	Hull, (Ia.)	Ramsey,
Clark, (Pa.)	Juul,	Roberts,
Clanson,	Kahn,	Rodenberg,
Crago,	Kennedy, (R.I.)	Sanford,
Davidson,	Lehlbach,	Scott, (Pa.)
Davis,	Longworth,	Siegel,
Drukker,	Lufkin,	Snyder,
Dyer,	McArthur,	Stafford,
Edmonds,	McLaughlin,	Swift,
Benjamin, L.	(Pa.)	Templeton,
Fairchild,	Madden,	Tilson,
Francis,	Magee,	Vare,
Freeman,	Meeker,	Volrt, (Wis.)
Garland,	Merrett,	Waldow,
Gillett,	Moore, (Pa.)	Walsh,
Glynn,	Morin,	Ward,
Graham, (Pa.)	Mudd,	Watson, (Pa.)
Gray, (N. J.)	Nicholas,	Winslow
Greene, (Mass.)	Nichols, (Mich)	(Mass.)

Independents—2.

London, (Soc.,) Martin, (Prog.)

Pairs of Absentees.

Stephens (Neb.) and Neely, (W. Va.,) for amendment, with Gallivan, (Mass.,) against.

Goodwin (Ark.) and Miller, (Wash.,) for amendment, with Tague, (Mass.,) against.

Taylor (Col.) and George W. Fairchild, for amendment, with Curry, (Cal.,) against.

Total membership of House, with one seat vacant, 434.

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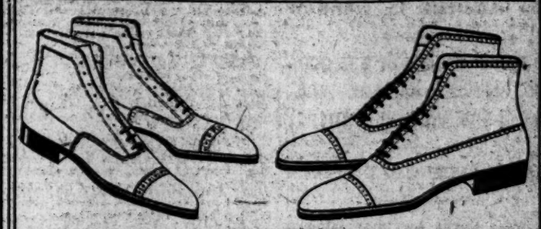

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They are made out of horse hip hide and it takes a team of thoroughbreds to make three pairs.

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FIFTH AVENUE

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CONTROLLER TELLS OF CITY FINANCES

Prendergast Declares They Are Sound in Answer to the Mayor-Elect.

DEBT MARGIN IS NARROW

But Present Limit of $35,000,000, Mostly Allotted, Will Reach $65,000,000 in 1918.

MAINTENANCE COST LOWER

Less Was Spent for Improvements Under Mitchel Than McClellan and Metz Expended.

In a long letter to Mayor-elect Hylan Controller Prendergast set forth yesterday the exact situation regarding the city's finances. The letter was a reply to one from Judge Hylan on Dec. 8, asking the Controller to tell him just what condition the city was in financially to carry out the promises made in the Tammany platform on which he was elected. Judge Hylan's letter contained a number of assertions regarding the city's finances and regarding some of these the Controller takes issue.

The Controller set forth that the city's debt limit today is $55,106,200.80, but of this amount, all except $1,400,000 is included in authorizations already made by the Board of Estimate, but not yet reduced to contract form. He explained that the Board of Estimate had allotted to various public purposes the bulk of the city's possible borrowings, but that these authorizations, with the single exception of $1,004,283.10 for rapid transit, would not become legal charges against the debt limit until the contracts were let and registered. The new Board of Estimate, he further pointed out, can rescind these authorizations, under certain restrictions, and spend the money as it sees fit. How the debt-incurring power of the city will be increased by the end of 1918 to more than $65,000,000 the Controller explained as follows:

On Jan. 1, 1918, when the new budget becomes effective, the city's debt limit will be expanded in the sum of $17,606,600 by budget appropriations for redemption of debt and sinking fund installments, of which $6,866,600 reflects the practical results of the "pay-as-you-go" policy. During the year there will be a further expansion of $304,100 by the redemption of water supply bonds of some of the former municipalities and the redemption of assessment bonds from special funds in which moneys will be available.

From time to time during the year the increments to the sinking funds, consisting of revenue from their investments and interest on their deposits, less the gradual increase of accrued amortization on exempted bonds will give a further expansion of approximately $2,247,100. These various sources of debt reduction will give a debt limit expansion of $21,917,910, and there should be a further expansion for rapid transit purposes of $1,350,920.94 from the exemption of rapid transit bonds under contracts Nos. 1 and 2, the petition for which has been submitted to the Appellate Division.

There will also be added borrowing power available next March due to the increase in assessed valuations. No definite figures can be given. Estimates vary from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000, but I think a conservative figure to use in this estimate would be $5,000,000. These accretions represent a total of $31,448,590.65, and added to the debt limit, as it will probably appear on Dec. 31, 1917, will give a total available up to Dec. 31, 1918, of $65,557,116.56.

Must Meet Several Requirements.

The Controller went on to explain that this increase in debt-incurring power did not mean that the Hylan administration would have the money to spend as it saw fit. A number of requirements will have to be met. For subway construction alone $15,350,584 will be needed in 1918, with further needs for 1918 or 1919 of $8,184,000, making a total of $23,734,584, which should be charged against the $65,000,000. Other charges, if met in 1918, will reduce the $65,000,000 total to $2,114,000, the charges including $12,000,000 for schools already authorized; $9,492,000 for the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad, already reserved; $4,000,000 for dock purposes, of which $1,000,000 is already authorized; $9,000,000 for various municipal purposes, including those of the Borough President's offices, and $3,000,000 for the fund for park and street openings and the Street Improvement Fund. The Controller added:

This exhibit shows that there may be an unincumbered and uncommitted balance of debt-incurring power available on Dec. 31, 1918, of $2,114,925.06. This is a very narrow margin, and one which might very easily be wiped out by some unforeseen or emergency demand upon the city's resources. Considering the ever-advancing scale of prices and the great risks which the very nature of the present times suggests, as, for example, a catastrophe such as that which occurred recently at Halifax, it will be apparent that nothing more than the program outlined in these figures is possible, and its consummation is not certain. Some of the rapid transit authorizations may be deferred until 1919. This general statement is also subject to such action as the incoming Board of Estimate and Apportionment may desire to take in respect to the existing reserve for the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad and the outstanding authorizations for various municipal purposes. I make no mention of the existing authorizations for schools, as I hardly presume it would be the policy to divert them to any other purpose.

May I also remind you that the authorizations for various municipal purposes are subject to encumbrance at any time, and that I am discussing these matters as they stand today?

Suggest Sale of Real Estate.

As a means of obtaining available borrowing power the Controller suggests the disposal of the following city real estate not used for the public purposes for which it was designed:

a. Parcels purchased for general purposes, now vacant. The total cost of these is $5,508,049.28. Of this $5,062,714.33 was purchased prior to 1910 and $445,334.95 since 1910.

b. Parcels purchased for general purposes, now rented. The approximate cost of these is $2,000,000. Of this $1,700,000 was purchased prior to 1910 and $300,000 since 1910.

c. The New York County Court House site, the cost of which, without interest, is $11,679,646.58; and

d. Real estate purchased for rapid transit purposes. Of this there is subject to resale probably about $6,000,000.

The proceeds of the sale of real estate bought for general purposes must go into a special fund and be used for no other purpose than the purchase of real estate.

The New York County Court House site, I have been advised, must be used for court house purposes unless the Legislature decides otherwise; so that nothing may be done with that property without legislative action.

The proceeds of the sale of property bought for rapid transit purposes must be used for these same purposes.

Taking up Judge Hylan's assertion that the "bonded debt" of the city showed "an increase in three and a half years of $226,274,010.27," the Controller pointed out that the Mayor-elect had been "misled into including in his figures for the city's debt $229,500,000 which is not real debt at all, because it will never have to be paid." He said that even on the basis of Judge Hylan's assumption as to the city's debt, the four years of Mayor Mitchel's administration showed a smaller increase by $44,881,625.41 than in the McClellan-Metz administration, "the latter a period of profound peace, of fairly normal business conditions, and the former the period of a great war and the highest scale of prices in the world's history.

"A discussion of the city debt," Mr. Prendergast said, "should be predicated upon a knowledge of the elements constituting that debt. When the people hear of the 'city debt' they invariably think of the debt represented by the issuance of long term bonds, or, to use another term, 'the permanent debt.' The term 'bonded debt,' as used by you, would also convey that idea. This, however, is misleading and hurtful because in the bonded debt there are contained the obligations known as general fund bonds, which on June 30, 1917, amounted to $229,500,000. These are bookkeeping obligations and will not have to be paid at all for reasons which I shall explain later. There are also contained in the 'bonded debt' assessment bonds, against which the city holds, in large part, collectible assessments; revenue bills, and bonds, which are covered by collectible taxes, and special revenue bonds which must be paid from the succeeding year's tax levy. It is therefore wise and seemly when we are discussing the city debt to deal in exact terms in order that the city's credit, as represented in its outstanding securities, may not be unduly harmed.

"Our monthly reports, which you tell me you have consulted, make plain this distinction between the several kinds of debt. Permanent debt is described as 'the funded debt.' The funded debt consists of corporate stock, corporate stock notes, and assessment bonds. It is almost entirely in the form of fifty-year bonds.

"The bonded debt on Jan. 1, 1914, (the date to which you refer,) consisted of the funded debt, amounting to $1,051,415,428.58, of which the sinking fund held $149,955,027.79, general fund bonds amounting to $159,500,000, and revenue bonds and special revenue bonds amounting to $39,775,475.03.

Defines General Fund Bonds.

"I have said that general fund bonds are not genuine debt. These bonds are issued to cover the moneys which are annually converted under the law from the old sinking Fund of the city of New York to the General Fund to reduce taxation. They comprise revenues of the city which under old laws have first to be paid into certain of the sinking funds, but are in excess of requirements, because those funds already have assets more than sufficient to discharge all their obligations. General fund bonds are issued in compliance with law simply as an accounting procedure to cover the moneys so converted. By 1930 all the obligations of the Sinking Fund of the old City of New York will be paid and all the general fund bonds will be canceled and will disappear as book debt.

"It is estimated that by 1930 there will have been issued about $630,000,000 of general fund bonds. While under the law they have to be stated as part of the debt, they will not have to be paid, and therefore must be deducted in any calculation showing the true condition of the city's obligation to pay. The courts, I may add, also prescribe that general fund bonds be deducted in figuring what is known as the city's debt limit.

"Let me now refer again to your statement. On June 30, 1917, the second date to which you refer, the bonded debt was $1,440,208,080.58. Of that amount $229,500,000 was in general fund bonds, which are not debt in the business sense at all. Revenue bonds and special revenue bonds payable from taxation, amounted to $32,530,400. The remainder, $1,208,175,680.58, was the "funded debt" of the city.

"You call attention to the fact that there has been an increase in the 'bonded debt' of the three and a half years of $226,274,010.27. Let us see if this is an abnormal increase judged by the experience of other administrations.

"The McClellan-Metz administration started on Jan. 1, 1906, with a 'bonded debt' of $642,484,012.75, and at its close on Jan. 1, 1910, left a 'bonded debt' of $946,005,728.88, an increase in four years of $303,571,716.13.

Bonded Debt When Mitchel Took Office.

"The Mitchel-Prendergast administration started on Jan. 1, 1914, with a 'bonded debt' of $1,263,693,904.61, and will leave on Jan. 1, 1918, a 'bonded debt' (the remaining two weeks of this month estimated) of $1,522,383,985.33, an increase in four years of $256,690,080.72, or $44,681,625.41 less than that incurred by the McClellan-Metz administration, the latter a period of profound peace, of fairly normal business conditions, and the former the period of a great war and the highest scale of prices in the world's history.

"I will now compare the state of the "funded or permanent debt" during the same periods. This is the only reasonable comparison, as the general fund element of debt that will never have to be paid distorts the comparative totals when the "bonded debt" is used. The funded debt at the opening of the McClellan-Metz administration was $565,006,512.75; at its close, $794,980,288.88—an increase of $229,873,776.13.

"The funded debt at the opening of the Mitchel-Prendergast administration was $1,004,418,429.58, and at its close will be (rest of this month estimated) $1,219,383,995.33—an increase of $154,965,565.75, or $74,908,210.38 less than during the McClellan-Metz administration.

"In studying the course of governmental expenditures it is just as important to consider the nature of the outlays as the aggregate amount. It is also desirable that such expenditures should be confined as far as possible to those which are of a self-supporting character. In this way the debt does not fall upon the citizen in the dead load of taxation, but is widely distributed and absorbed in the ordinary agencies of daily life, where its burden is least felt. I therefore consider it timely not only for your information but your guidance to call attention to this comparison.

"Under the McClellan-Metz administration the debt created was in the proportion of 40 per cent. for revenue-producing improvements and 60 per cent. for non-revenue-producing improvements. The policy of the Mitchel-Prendergast administration has been the reverse of this, and has been practically 70 per cent. for revenue-producing improvements and 30 per cent. for those that produce no revenue. The advantage to the taxpayer is so obvious as not to re-quire further comment."

Mr. Prendergast then gives a table of the total sums expended, with these percentages:

	4 Years, 1906-1909. Per Cent.	3½ Years, 1914-1917. Per Cent.
Water supply	19.73	15.76
Rapid transit	4.64	50.81
Docks and ferries	15.62	3.68
	39.99	69.75
Non-revenue-producing improvements	58.88	25.89
Deficiencies in taxes	1.13	4.36
	100	100

Maintenance Cost Kept Down.

As for Judge Hylan's assertion that "the total net expenditures by the present administration approximates over a billion dollars—a truly stupendous total," the Controller stated that the present administration has kept down the advance in operation and maintenance costs. He showed that $10,253,000 less was spent for local assessments for the fund for street and park openings than in the McClellan-Metz administration, and $8,147,000 less for street improvements. Comparing the increase in general operating and maintenance expenses of corresponding years in the two administrations, the Controller showed that the McClellan-Metz regime in 1908 spent $18,783,000 more than it did in 1906, while under Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast only $373,000 more was spent in 1916 than in 1914. He wrote:

It is through the appropriation or budgetary accounts that our largest expenditures are made. They represent a progressive increase in every four years of the Greater City. No administration has been able to hold back the tide of advancing outlays. A little closer perusal of the statistics given in our reports will satisfy you regarding this.

For example: The gross budget of the last year (1909) of the McClellan-Metz Administration was $37,802,196 greater than the budget of its first year. The gross budget of the last year (1917) of the Mitchel-Prendergast Administration was only $18,118,585 greater than the budget of its first year, a difference of $19,783,611 in favor of the present Administration.

The foregoing figures prove that this Administration, to the expenditures of which you refer as "enormous" and "stupendous," has kept down the advance in administration and maintenance costs.

The Controller also set Judge Hylan right regarding his assertion that the city's issues of short-time obligations should be added to the otherwise listed expenditures of the city. He said:

Please bear in mind that revenue bonds and bills and corporate stock notes are not expenditures. They are only moneys used temporarily until the moneys from tax levies and bond sales are available. When these latter moneys are available the temporary obligations are redeemed.

It is true that the issuance of those temporary loans necessitates the payment of interest charges which are covered in the appropriation accounts. This will have to be so until the city collects all its taxes in advance of its expenditures. I have reduced interest charges considerably through the semi-annual tax payment plan, and regret the opposition to the legislation I strongly favored during this administration carrying back the tax payment days to January and July.

This administration started on Jan. 1, 1914, with outstanding revenue bonds and bills of $33,456,250.03. It has issued $515,541,541.49 and will probably issue $4,000,000 before Dec. 31, making a total of $552,819,791.52. On Jan. 1, 1914, there were corporate stock notes outstanding of $61,480,359.75. There have been issued $426,473,754.28, a total of $487,920,114.03. This makes an aggregate of $1,040,739,905.55 of short term obligations which will have been administered in the four years 1914-17. I estimate that of this great total there will be outstanding on Jan. 1, 1918, $38,500,000 in revenue bonds and bills, and $17,275,000 in corporate stock notes, or a total of temporary debt of $55,775,000.

The Controller stated that the city would come up to the first of the year with a cash balance of about $15,450,000, against which will be outstanding warrants, vouchers, &c., of about $7,500,000.

SNOW REMAINS IN STREETS.

A Few Main Thoroughfares Clear, but Others Await Shovelers.

The work of cleaning the snow off the streets is proceeding rather slowly because of the lack of sufficient labor. The Street Cleaning Commissioner estimated last night that 9,000 men under the Snow Removal Bureau and 2,000 men employed by contractors were at work assisted by 110 trucks. Late last night 100 carts were being employed to clean up Broadway. The main arteries are pretty well cleared, it was reported.

In the Bronx slow progress was being made, and the department was devoting its efforts to clearing up the well-traveled thoroughfares. In Harlem, it is said, 125th Street is the only one cleaned. East of Fifth Avenue the streets are snowbound, especially along Park Avenue from 106th to 115th Street.

Last night conditions in Eighth Avenue were improved, though there are high piles of snow about Columbus Circle. Both sides of Sixth Avenue from Forty-second to Forty-eighth Street are cumbered with snow piles and the side streets in that vicinity are still deep with snow.

Three women snow shovelers were at work yesterday, Commissioner Featherston said, and, he added, they were giving satisfaction.

The Tottenville Division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad was tied up yesterday morning and hundreds were more than an hour late in getting to work.

Sixteen pupils of the Newtown High School at Elmhurst, some of them boys from well-to-do families, have joined the snow-shoveling force in Queens, not so much to relieve the shortage of men as to make money for the Young Men's Christian Association fund to be used in war work. John E. Quis was made foreman of the schoolboy gang at $5 a day. Edward Jenick was elected checker at $3.50 a day. The rest of the boys will earn $2.80 a day. They were permitted to work in one squad, and were also allowed to elect their own foreman and checker. The lads are busy clearing the streets of Elmhurst. Unlike the foreman and checker in the usual political squad, both Quis and Jenick shoveled snow with the other boys.

The strike that was declared among the Long Island City men employed to shovel snow on Saturday ended yesterday, when Borough President Connelly announced that he had been authorized to pay them the same rates given in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

COL. HOUSE SEES WILSON.

Reports to President on His Mission to Allied Council.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Colonel E. M. House, back from Europe, where he attended the great inter-allied war conference as head of the American mission, came to Washington late today and drove directly to the White House to make a personal report to President Wilson.

N. Y. U. School of Law Celebration.

A reception is to be held on Saturday afternoon by the New York University School of Law and woman's law class in the Washington Square building of the university to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first Doctor of Laws degrees conferred upon women in this State. More than 1,550 invitations have been sent out, and it is expected there will be present one of the largest gathering of women lawyers New York has ever witnessed.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 15th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 15.84 cents per pound.—Advt.

Gidding & Co.
5th Ave. 46th St.
Paris New York

With Oriental motif predominating in line and color of Madame's costume, is it not fitting that gifts to her suggest an exotic note?

A colored link chain of Galileath with a brilliant Chinese tassel, or an Egyptian ornament chain, will make an artistic appeal. Or, to wear on luxurious furs, Madame may desire a gay flower boutonnere in Oriental colors.

In this Paris Shop of America one does not hesitate at what kind of gift to give; rather it is a question of selecting the most beautiful from the endless display.

Blindfolded you can pick
Club Cocktails
by a perfection in blend and a smoothness of wood-ageing practically impossible in the home-mixed variety

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave., at Thirty-Fifth St.
Established 1879

Tuesday's Sales—
Inexpensive Christmas Gifts

Imported Woolen Gloves—A Sale

SCOTCH WOOL GLOVES. Every one knows something about the scarcity particularly of *Scotch* yarns. Therefore, we feel ourselves most fortunate in securing the entire supply of gloves which one of Scotland's foremost makers had on hand. We offer them at extreme reductions.

At $1.15 a pair, children's Scotch gloves, made of soft, warm, fine wool, in pure white, in choice shades of oxford, navy, blue or brown. *Heretofore* $1.50.

At $1.65 a pair, women's Scotch gloves, in pure white, choice of heather, oxford, navy, blue or brown. *Heretofore* $2.25

A Rare Offering!
Women's Thread Silk Stockings in a Sale, $1.35
Some Almost Half Price

THIS collection consists of black thread silk hose in light, medium, and heavy weights. A varied assortment interesting both from point of view of quality and value.

Little Girl's Party Frock—
Special $12.75
Crepe de Chine—Lace Trimmed

A *party* dress indeed! The kind she will need for the final dancing school party and similar important events. This is a quaint girlish model, which is made up in girls' sizes—4 to 10 years only. *3rd floor.*

It comes nicely boxed as a gift

Quilted Japanese Robes—
Special $7.95
Our Own Importation

AS warm, as soft, and as light as eiderdown—this Japanese quilted robe of china silk, lined also with silk, makes a gift cherished by the invalid.

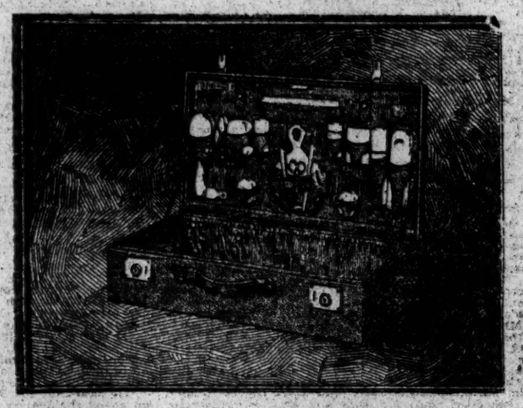
This is also particularly appreciated by any woman, where no one—it matters not how fortunate—is outside the possibility of being slighted by the coal man.

Silk loops, characteristically Japanese, fasten this garment down the front. *Colors: rose, pink, light blue, red.*

2nd floor.

FURS
of Superior Quality
For Christmas Gifts
Coats, Coatees, Capes, Stoles, Neckpieces and Muffs in all the fashionable furs.
Ready for immediate delivery.

Men's Fur Coats
Fur lined and fur outside, for all occasions
Officers' Coats
Aviation Suits
Fur Lined Blankets
Foot Warmers
Gloves and Caps
Automobile Robes
WIDE RANGE OF PRICES
C. G. Gunther's Sons
391 Fifth Avenue New York



THIS Fitted Suit Case is of 24 inch size. The leather is heavy grained goat skin, of fine quality. The lining is of extra strong moire.

The case is built on frames of seasoned bass wood, firmly reinforced at the angles. The leather is finely handstitched with the strongest of waxed linen thread

The handle is of leather, padded with leather. The hinges are of solid brass, and are brass-riveted. The two heavy locks are of solid brass, gold plated.

The toilet articles are of artificial ivory—and the pockets which hold them are of grained goat skin—firmly sewed to the removable moire-covered easel.

This case is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839
TWO SHOPS—177 Broadway—14 W. 40th Street

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today, an Important

Reduction Sale of Women's Sweaters

$3.95

Former prices $5 to $16

Now $3.95, 6.95, 8.95, 12.50

¶ Smart Russian-back, Middy and Sailor Collar sweaters, with sash or belt and large patch pockets. Made as only the best of sweaters are produced in Fibre Silk and Shetland Wool. The colors include Rose, Pink, Purple, Copenhagen Blue, Gold and White.

The Values are extraordinary in every sense of the word

"Onyx" Silk Hosiery

The gift that is hoped for by every Man and Woman

This trade mark identifies them at good shops everywhere

Emery-Beers Company, Inc.
Wholesale Distributors

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Fitted Bags for Holiday Gifts

The ideal gift to those who travel or expect to go South this Winter. A belated shipment which we have scheduled to sell at once affords exceptional values.

Fitted Traveling Bags (for Men or Women)
$27.50
Usually sold at $30.00 to $42.50

Bags for Women—Handsomely lined with moire silk in colors; fitted with French ivory in removable limousine rolls.

Bags for Men—full leather lined; with convenient inside pockets; black ebony fittings.

Unfitted Traveling Bags, $8.50

Black bags of smooth or grained cowhide leather; sizes 16 and 18 inch; formerly $12.50 and $13.50.

Fourth Floor.

It's what we do "Over Here" that counts "Over There."
Join the Red Cross This Week

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen
Regular, Pocket, Safety and Self-Filling Types

The Useful, Durable, Practical Present for men, women and the young folks—at the front, in camp, business, home and college.

$2.50, $4.00, $5.00 and up
Convenient to Buy, Easy to Send
Sold by Best Local Dealers

L. E. Waterman Company, 191 Broadway, New York

BIG RUSH OF COAL GIVES RELIEF HERE

25,000 Tons Shipped to City and 75,000 More Are at Jersey Terminals.

SCHLEY SEES DANGER PAST

Fuel Administrator, Railroads, and Harbor Navigators Unite to Help Fill New York's Bins.

POLICE CENSUS PROBABLE

Amount in Hands of Small Dealers to be Determined to Prevent Hoarding—Pneumonia Decreases

The Fuel Administrators, the operating departments of the coal-carrying railroads, the big dealers, and those who navigate the harbor craft, dropped nearly every other activity yesterday to give undivided attention to the work of filling the city coal bins. There has been plenty of coal at tide water, but the severity of the weather made it impossible to move enough to meet even half of the coal demand of the city. Yesterday the temperature rose and the snow storm of the early morning blew out to sea, making it almost ideal weather for the "breaking out" and the transportation of coal about the harbor. So all forces concentrated their efforts on this work of bringing the coal to New York. How well they succeeded is shown by a statement made last night by Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for Manhattan, that 20,000 tons of coal had been transferred from tide water to the city and that at midnight the total delivery for the twenty-four hours would be 25,000 tons. He estimated that this left about 75,000 tons of coal on the rails at the New Jersey terminals.

"We have come through a very tight situation," he said, "and I am now sure that we will be able to keep a supply of coal in transit to the consumers that will relieve the situation. The period of grave scarcity is past and every hour finds the situation improving."

Mr. Schley said that the retail dealers had received enough coal to supply about 5,000 families, and twice that number if it was sent out in smaller amounts. Many of the large office buildings downtown were supplied with coal for the next few days on Saturday and yesterday, and the hospitals and other institutions replenished their supplies.

"Coal is now retailing for $8.25 to $9.10 a ton, depending on the size and grade," he said. "When buying in 100-pound lots, as the poorer classes are obliged to buy, the price runs about $14 a ton."

The settlement workers say that the small-lot buyers are paying as high as $1 a hundred pound measure.

Many Complaints Received.

Notwithstanding the increased shipments of coal into the city in the last two days the complaints continue to come in, and yesterday, at the office of the Manhattan Fuel Administrator, about 700 complaints were received. The majority of them came from persons who are willing and able to pay for coal, but cannot get it. To the office there come each day hundreds of persons who want to know why the Administration has not attended to their case. There was one such who called and created a momentary excitement in the outer office. This was a woman, formidable looking and determined. She told Mr. Schley's assistant, O. B. Stanton, that she wanted coal, and when he sought to explain that there were thousands with the same want she grew indignant and then angry. She said that she would shoot Mr. Stanton, but she did not show a revolver. She grew calm, however, and said that she was sorry for her outburst before she went away. This was the most exciting incident reported.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad reported that for forty-eight hours ended at 7 A. M. yesterday 10,900 tons of coal had been dumped into barges and that there were 45,000 more tons in sight at Perth Amboy. G. L. Moore, Engineer of Maintenance and Way, and F. S. Hilbish, Superintendent of Motive Power, are at the scene night and day. They have made their headquarters in a special car and the company has added a mess car to the yard equipment.

"Now that the Great Lakes are closed to navigation the coal shipments to the East have been increased," said a representative of the company. "We are loading our cars at the mine breakers and we are bringing our coal trains to New York with only one stop, and that to change locomotives. The task is to transport it to the city, and this is now being accomplished as fast as possible."

The Erie Railroad reported that coal was moving freely from the yards at Edgewater and Undercliff. There were on hand 244 cars, each containing approximately 800 tons of coal, and these were being unloaded as fast as the large force could get the coal steamed out. There, as in other yards, the delay caused by frozen switches was being lessened as the weather moderated. Richard T. Davies of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company said it took eight men more than an hour to steam out and unload fifty tons of coal from one car.

Water Transportation Slow.

The Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company is shipping coal to Boston in accordance to instruction from the Fuel Administration, and it was said that because of the weather it took one string of barges nine days to make the trip. An official of the company said that this was the worst emergency in twenty-five years, but that considering the way coal is now moving it may be considered serious but not dangerous.

At the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company the officials told of the difficulties of bringing coal into the city.

"The railroads are swamped," an official said. "The roads have not been building locomotives during the last year and hence the motive power has weakened. Our yard men have been working day and night in double shifts, but the work has been slow because we have had to steam out the coal before we could unload any of it."

"There is certainly enough coal now in New York or close at hand to relieve the shortage," said E. E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. "In my opinion there was never very great cause for alarm over the situation. The agitation, however, led many who would ordinarily have been satisfied with the supply in their cellars to go out and order more. This tended to make the situation worse, and created an actual shortage, in some cases. The Lehigh Valley Railroad has increased the amount of anthracite it brings to New York this year over last year by between 85,000 and 90,000 tons. Someone must have been getting this coal."

The Fuel Administrators in Brooklyn and Manhattan note an increase in the number of those who come with physicians' prescriptions. There is a belief that this is becoming a regular business with some doctors at a standardized price of 50 cents a prescription.

It is probable that the Fuel Administration will ask the police to make a coal census in the precincts to get an idea as to just how much coal is in the hands of the small dealers and to check hoarding. City Commissioner of Markets Henry Moskowitz said that he had discussed the advisability of such a census with Mr. Schley and that a conference had been arranged between Mr. Schley and the Police Commissioner.

Brooklyn Situation Relieved.

Brooklyn got her share of coal and Frederic E. Gunnison, Fuel Administrator for the Borough, said that he expected that the end of the day would see between 4,000 and 5,000 tons in the yards and ready for distribution today.

"The situation has greatly improved," Mr. Gunnison said, "and if weather conditions hold I expect that we will soon be near normal again. The average householder, who has been filled with alarm, and who has been forced to buy through his regular dealer is now getting coal delivered again by the ton. The yards are being fairly well supplied."

Joseph A. Hall, Assistant Fuel Administrator in the Bronx, did not strike a hopeful note yesterday. The Bronx has received 2,100 tons of coal in two days, and it was down to 500 tons when the coal-laden barges began to arrive. The borough was still in pretty bad shape, he said. The hospitals and institutions are being cared for, and the small dealers supplied. Great trouble is experienced in trucking through the streets on account of the snow. Coal, in some cases, it was reported, was being delivered to consumers in half-ton lots.

Another person who was not optimistic over the situation was a member of a coal firm having offices in different parts of the city. He said that the Fuel Administrator had asked the dealers not to talk, but he thought that the Administration was taking too rosy a view of the situation. This dealer said that the best estimate he could make of the amount of coal that reached the city on Sunday was 5,000 tons. The coal distribution, he added, depended more on the Fuel Administrator than on the weather.

Many of the large office buildings that were almost at the end of their coal supply on Saturday night have received from a week to ten days' supply. Even with this they are using every measure short of inconveniencing tenants to conserve coal. Elevators are put out of use except during rush hours, and lights are being conserved. This is particularly so in the financial district. One office building was reported to have only two elevators in use except during the morning and evening rush hours. The coal shortage has hit the Stock Exchange, and the electric lighting has been reduced. In clusters of five lights only one light is kept burning. In the New Street lobby, which the brokers make an informal reception and smoking room, the amount of electricity used was cut in half. At the Wall Street entrance, the halls upstairs and in fact all through the building, the lack of illumination is noticeable.

Coal Distribution Improves.

Michael F. Burns of Burns Brothers said that the firm was doing "better." He said that coal was coming in and was being distributed to supply pressing needs.

"How much has come in today?" he was asked.

"I can't say," he replied. "We have been too busy distributing coal to keep tabs, and I will not be able to tell until we check up later."

It was thought at the office, however, that the supply of yesterday exceeded that of Sunday by 50 per cent.

That the delivery of coal is a gamble on the weather is the opinion of some of the men engaged in harbor transportation. Without gales or snow, there is still the danger from ice to be reckoned with. If there comes a drop in the temperature, there may be so much ice in the harbor as to make barge navigation almost impossible.

We began to get out coal today to supply the schools after working all night on the problem," said Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies of the Board of Aldermen. "Today we have been shipping it to the weak points."

Many of the public schools still have only coal enough for the next few days. Mr. Jones obtained 300 tons of coal for distribution yesterday. The situation, he said, remained serious.

The Socialist Aldermen-elect intend to take steps to have the situation relieved. The resolution to have the city buy, store, and sell coal to consumers will come up before the Board of Aldermen today, and it is expected that a delegation of more than 1,000 persons will journey to the Aldermanic Chamber to ask that the Aldermen give the city power to go ahead with the purchase of coal, as they are authorized to do under the new food act. There will also come up for the consideration of the board the proposed ordinance requiring that all coal be sold by weight instead of by measure. This ordinance is said to have the indorsement of the Federal Fuel Administration.

The Health Department reports a decrease in pneumonia deaths. From noon Saturday to noon yesterday there were 37 deaths from this cause. In Manhattan during the forty-eight hours there was a total mortality of 68, 10 of which were from pneumonia. In the Bronx a total of 20 deaths, 4 from pneumonia; in Brooklyn, 62 deaths, 16 pneumonia; in Queens, 18 deaths, 5 from pneumonia, and in Richmond, 9 deaths, 2 from pneumonia. Brooklyn continues to maintain the highest pneumonia death percentage.

GARFIELD ASKS MINERS TO WORK ON HOLIDAYS

Appeals for Co-operation to Prevent Curtailment of Output During Christmas Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Workers in the coal mines throughout the country were asked today by H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, to work during the holidays with the exception of Christmas Day. Messages were sent to miners and operators asking for co-operation in this movement so that the output would not be curtailed. In normal times the mines are practically idle for about six days during the period from Christmas to New Year's.

While car shortage has made it impossible for many of the mines to keep working at maximum production, and millions of tons of coal have been lost each week, Dr. Garfield wired that the mines should be kept open to avoid any chance of loss where cars are available. It is understood that he received assurances from many of the mines tonight that the request would be met.

Reports from Michigan today were to the effect that a serious condition was faced there, and State Fuel Administrator Prudden wired for authority to divert coal from theatres, halls, and even from industries in order to supply domestic needs if the situation demanded such drastic action.

Dr. Garfield immediately wired his approval of such a plan and later authorized a blanket order to all State Fuel Administrators, answerable directly to the Federal Fuel Administrator, to use their judgment in emergency cases of the kind.

In the meantime every effort was made to move coal now on cars and from most districts word was received that the general conditions were somewhat improved. Pittsburgh got 7,500 tons of coal which had been held up in barges in the Ohio River and which could not be moved because of the low water.

H. L. Johnson, Fuel Administrator for Ohio, wired that the situation there was somewhat improved. Transportation facilities, however, were still in bad shape because of the weather conditions. At one point twenty-eight locomotives were frozen to the tracks.

The fuel situation in the Middle West was discussed at a conference between Dr. Garfield and F. C. Baird, in charge for the Fuel Administration of railroad transportation. The terminal pool plan, put into operation recently, Mr. Baird reported, is doing much to clear congestion.

To relieve a shortage in Pittsburgh the Fuel Administration today seized for distribution in the city 7,500 tons of coal loaded on barges in the Ohio River. The coal had been destined to points down the river, but could not be moved because of the low water.

Ohio operators and miners reported a settlement of their differences over powder prices, which had threatened to bring about a shut down of mines. West Virginia mines resumed operations today after a shut down, caused by the War Department's diversion of water from power plants.

CARS DARK IN BALTIMORE.

Coal Shortage Also Prevents Heating Them—River Traffic Blocked.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Heatless and lightless street cars with the service curtailed 20 to 50 per cent, and only enough coal to keep the big lighting and power plants running for another day make the fuel situation in Baltimore tonight as bad as ever with no prospect of an early improvement.

The Susquehanna and other rivers and the upper Chesapeake Bay are frozen and steamboats are fast in the ice. The big city iceboats are powerless, owing to the lack of fuel, to cut them out and open up navigation.

COAL NEED SHUTS SCHOOLS

Paterson, N. J., Orders Closedown Till Jan. 3—24 Below Up State.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 17.—The pupils in the various schools in this city will have an additional week's holiday over the Christmas this year, due to the coal shortage. The Board of Education this afternoon decided to close the schools this afternoon and not to open them again until Jan. 3, when it is expected that sufficient coal will have arrived in this city to supply all the schools.

NEWTON, N. J., Dec. 17.—Lack of a supply of fuel has resulted in the schools in Hardston Township being closed, and the closing of the schools in several surrounding places until after the Christmas holidays.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 17.—The coal shortage in East Orange is reported as being more serious than since the start of the coal famine, more than 750 families having been listed as having little or no coal. In the Third Ward of the city frozen gas mains added to the distress of the residents, because of the street being dug up for the Third Ward drain.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Almost unprecedented cold weather prevailed over the Hudson and Harlem Valleys today, with minimums officially recorded as low as 24 degrees below zero. At Pleasant Valley the official observer of the New York City Department of Water Supply reported 24 below yesterday and 24 today at 5 A. M., and an average of zero for forty-eight hours along the New York Aqueduct in Ulster County. The mercury went to 20 below yesterday. The coal supply here is exceptionally bountiful.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The severe cold weather of the last few days has caused an ice jam to form in the St. Lawrence River east of Ogdensburg. Thermometers have registered as low as 35 degrees below zero. This morning it was 18 below.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Traffic on the Mississippi River between Memphis and points north was suspended today owing to the accumulation of ice floes and the formation of a gorge which blocked the channel near Osceola, Ark.

Starts 100 Locomotives to the East.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 17.—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad's quota of 100 locomotives ordered released by Western railroads for use on railroads in the East were started from here today. They will go to the Pennsylvania lines.

HAVE RAISED $300,000 IN BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN

Workers for Jewish Relief Funds Hope to Increase Total to $500,000.

The campaign for the fund for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy, which ended in Manhattan on Saturday, closed last night in Brooklyn with a rally at the Unity Club at Bedford Avenue and Dean Street. It was announced that the total pledges in the borough amounted to $300,000, and Nathan S. Jonas, campaign manager, said that an effort would be made by private appeals to raise it to $500,000 before New Year's Day.

The largest single contribution announced was that of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Firuski, of $2,000, on behalf of the children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wintner subscribed $1,100, and Leo D. Greenfield, whose previous contribution was $1,500, added $500 as a thank offering for the success of an operation on his brother.

Presidents of the State Federations of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations met yesterday and took steps toward districting their federations for more effective organization of their work. Separate huts at army and navy encampments, to be known as the Jewish Welfare Board Buildings, are to be established by the board with its share of the funds which have just been raised, and the Presidents of the associations began planning their co-operation in this work.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Feature to-day

Handsome Fur-trimmed Coats

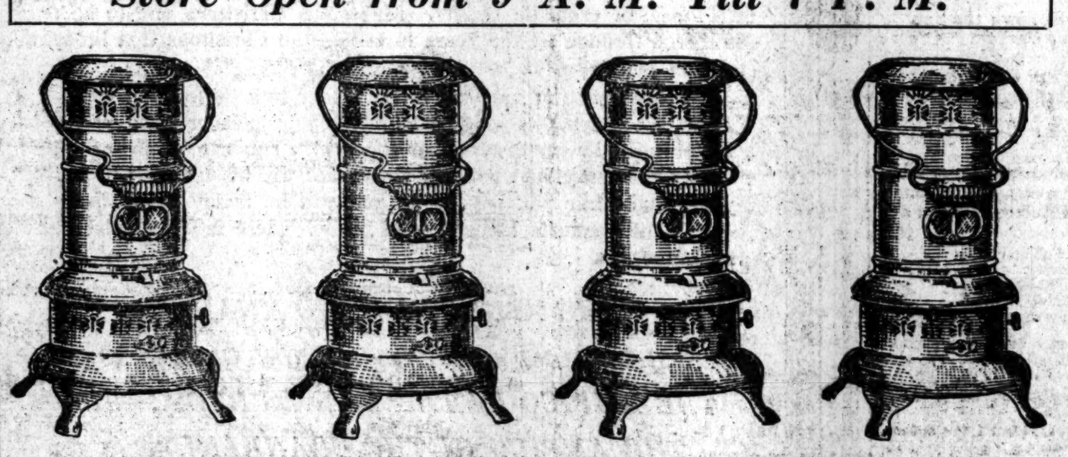
As Christmas Gifts or For Personal Wear

Fashionable models developed in soft warm materials—particularly suitable for gift purposes—formerly to $135—at $55 & $75.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Open from 9 A. M. Till 7 P. M.



Again Gimbel Ingenuity Meets a Health & Home Crisis!

1400 Oil Heaters to Offset the Coal Shortage

None C. O. D. None to Dealers.

$5.95

Mail and 'Phone Orders Filled While Quantity Lasts.

In the hot days last July, while most stores were marvelling at the spectacular way in which the Gimbels store was meeting the electric fan shortage, our European Chief was studying what Paris and London did last winter to offset the shortage of coal.

Result, on his cabled advice we "plunged" on heaters—oil, electric and gas—and got them at our prices. Further result, when all other New York stores are decrying the scarcity of stoves, Gimbels announce the arrival of 2,000 of one style alone, and, wonder on wonder, at a sensational price.

We point to this merchandising feat with pardonable pride, since its chief incentive was an ambition to render a service to New York people at a time of crisis like the present coal shortage.

Hundreds of other stoves at "early" prices.

GIMBELS NEW KIND OF HOUSEFURNISHING STORE—Fifth Floor

Buy the VICTROLA at Gimbels

It does Make A Difference.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Open from 9 A.M. till 7 P.M.

A SALE OF

24,000 MEN'S NECKTIES

The "Appreciated" Christmas Gift

Now on Sale. From two of our best necktie makers, cut over our own full shapes. A broad assortment of colors and the most desirable patterns. These are the kind of ties that "He" would choose himself. Yes, ties are a practical gift and this event may solve the question. Give him ties for Christmas!

In Christmas Boxes, of course, if desired.

39c	75c	95c	$1.35
for 50c and 65c Ties	for $1 and $1.25 Ties	for $1.50 and $1.65 Ties	for $2 and $2.50 Ties

The most important sale of Men's Neckwear we have held!

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Keep Your Warmth In a Fur-Lined Coat

Why leave your home or office to place yourself at the mercy of chilling blasts from the north? Bundled in a warm fur-lined coat you will keep "as warm as toast" in spite of old Boreas.

Fur-Lined Coats, for Men, $61.50 to $396.00

Well tailored garments, in a conservative model, with shells of dark Oxford or black kersey, and lined with carefully selected and well matched skins, with shawl collars of various furs—too numerous to mention here.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St.

Oxford Bag, $11.89

Of smooth brown or russet, or long grain black cowhide, with reinforced sewn-on corners, brassed slides, rubberized lining and full length pocket. Removable, adjustable holder for your toilet fittings. Sizes 16 and 18.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Swagger Sticks, 49c to $4.96

Our collection includes sticks with caps of enamel, bakelite, sterling with emblems, solid gold—various materials in various sizes. Some with leather loops, still others leather covered.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Leather Toilet Cases Are Convenient

The traveling man and the stay-at-home also, find that they provide a convenient method of purchasing toilet articles and a compact way of keeping them. Usually fitted with brush, comb, mirror, tooth brush holder, soap dish, space for safety razor, and the like. $2.24 to $23.74.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Smart Cravats of Imported Silks, $1.89

A collection of flowing open-end Cravats, made of the elite of neckwear fabrics, imported French, Swiss and Italian silks.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make, or who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

CANDY FOR YULETIDE IS NOW IN STORAGE

Manufacturers Prepared for Holiday Demand Months in Advance.

WORK BEGUN IN AUGUST

Makers Say They Are Living "from Hand to Mouth" Now So Far as Sweetening Is Concerned.

Notwithstanding the lack of sugar felt throughout the nation, New York City is not going to suffer from a shortage of candy this Christmas. An investigation among the leading candy manufacturers of the city showed that, while all complained of an acute sugar shortage, yet each asserted that he had enough candy in stock to meet the Christmas demand. Candy makers, like everyone else, have had their normal supply of sugar cut off. Under Federal order, each factory is to be allowed from one-tenth to one-half of its usual allotment of sugar from the refineries when all other demands have been filled.

"We began way last August," said one big manufacturer, "to get ready for Christmas. At this season the demand for candy is so tremendous that if we depended on any daily supply from our factories we would never be able to meet the demand. Hence we have to take advantage of cold storage. For example, we, and I have no doubt any number of other manufacturers, began in the late Summer, while the demand for candy was small, to get ready by making a quantity of those candies which keep. The candies made at this season are, for the most part, the small hard candies which you see everywhere at Christmas time. They are put into cold storage and keep unimpaired. Along in the early par of October we began getting a stock of other candies. The bonbons and chocolates are put up at this time. The chocolates are made last, for they fade out in time and cannot be sold."

The manufacturer continued to say that realizing that a sugar shortage was impending, every big candy maker in the country for sugar. His concern, he said, had laid in a supply on which it was practically existing at present. In answer to the query as to the possibility of a candy famine after Christmas, he said:

"No, I do not think there is any danger of such a thing. It is true we have had a bigger demand this year than ever before, and we have made more, but it is our experience that after Christmas the candy trade goes down to practically nothing. The sale of candy in January, February, and March put together does not amount to more than one-tenth the Christmas trade. Everybody has candy in his house for a long time after Christmas and few buy it."

Johannes Bruyn of B. H. Howell Sons & Co., the Secretary of the Distribution Committee of the American Refiners' Committee, which is in charge of the distribution of sugar all over the country, said the retail grocers were given every bit of sugar that they needed so far as the Distribution Committee was able, after the condensed milk people had been supplied. The last was necessary, he declared, because of the needs of the army for the milk.

Investigation at the candy factories as to just how much they were getting from the Federal Food Administration, showed that this source of supply has been extremely irregular. Two of the larger candy concerns in the city both declared that the Food Administration had of late stopped supplying them with any. It was estimated by an official of one that his company got about 475 barrels of sugar during October and November from the Food Administration. An official of the other stated that he had gotten only about 450 barrels between Oct. 15 and Dec. 15.

The former of these two concerns is using, it was said, about 25,000 pounds of sugar weekly, or approximately seventy-five barrels a week. The rest of the sugar, it was said, had been purchased in the open market before the acute shortage was felt.

An official of the other factory estimated that his concern was using at present about 10,000 pounds of sugar a week. This was way below the normal consumption, he said. He asserted that during the last week, on several occasions, he had been afraid that he would not be able to work his factory the next day, because there was literally no sugar in his plant. This especial factory, which makes one of the most popular brands of candy in this city, had been especially fortunate, it was said, during the late Summer and early Fall in laying in vast quantities of sugar.

The fact of the army in the fields and the large supply of candy sent abroad is one of the reasons given for the unexpected demand for the sweets. Another lies in the fact that prohibition, at least so far as men in uniform are concerned, has created a desire for candy in men who hardly know the taste of it. An attempt was made early in the sugar famine to induce the army officers to quit buying candy for the soldiers in order to help cut down the demand for sugar. This demand was refused by the Quartermaster Department, which asserted that candy was one of the most necessary of the field rations of a fighting force.

DEALER MUST REFUND OVERCHARGE IN SUGAR

Federal Food Board Finds 20 Cents a Pound Was Charged in Another Case.

Joseph M. Horowitz of 1,408 Park Avenue was before the Federal Food Board yesterday to answer a complaint that he had charged 20 cents a pound for sugar sold at retail. As the dealer could not speak English his sons, Isador and Morris, were his spokesmen. Harry Goldberg of 1,439 Madison Avenue told the board that he had agreed to pay $60 for 300 pounds of sugar, and all he received was 200 pounds. For this he paid $4, and left $10 on deposit for the remainder. He said that when he asked for the remaining 100 pounds the defendant demanded $15 more. He refused to pay and came to the Food Administration with his complaint.

It was brought out that the sugar he obtained had been distributed in the North Star Theatre, 106th Street and Fifth Avenue, to holders of admission tickets, bearing certain numbers. Goldberg admitted he had not done business with Horowitz direct, but through Max Macht, the father of the owner of the theatre. Chairman John Mitchell decided that Macht would have to come before the board and testify before a decision could be given. The defendant promised, however, that he would refund the overcharge.

Arthur Williams, a member of the board, announced that an Inspector had placed a sign in the store of Max Sacks, a retail grocer of 28 West 138th Street, to the effect that Sacks would refund any overcharges on sugar since Nov. 1. In the case of Hyman Borrok, charged with having hoarded sugar, it was announced by Mr. Williams that the fifty-two barrels of sugar were to be sold to charitable institutions at 5 cents a pound, and that the defendant was to receive the proceeds. Assistant District Attorney D. T. Alcott, however, said that the charge of hoarding gainst Borrok would not be withdrawn.

Members of the New York Fruit and Produce Trade Association and the National League of Commission Merchants held a conference with the Federal Food Board at headquarters, 220 West Forty-seventh Street. They discussed the "split system" of shipping and the changes in shipping as reported to be planned by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The members said that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which delivers perishable products at Piers 27, 28, and 29, North River, from whence the merchants cart away their consignments, had announced its intention to adopt a different system of forwarding the new Spring crop of potatoes, the only perishable food mentioned throughout the discussion. It was said the potatoes were to be delivered in New Jersey instead of being brought to this side of the river. To get their shipment of potatoes from the Jersey City freight terminals the members told the board they would be put to additional expense. The additional charge on the product the consumer would have to pay, they said. The board will hold a further hearing on the complaint.

The Federal Board gave out another list of suggested retail prices. Some of these which the consumers should pay in medium rent places were: Potatoes, 4 cents a pound; lima beans, 18 cents; kidney beans, 17 cents; whole rice, 12 cents a package; broken bulk rice, 9 cents a package; dried green peas, 15 cents a pound; split peas, 21 cents; bulk oatmeal, 7 cents; California prunes, 18 cents; red onions, 5 cents; corn meal, 7 cents, and bread, 16 ounces for 9 cents.

ASSERTS MONUMENT INVADES HER RIGHTS

Widow Sues a Widow for Violation of Copyright in Cemetery Memorial.

CASE NEW TO THE COURTS

Destruction of One Woodlawn Statue Probable if Court Upholds the Plaintiff's Contentions.

If Mrs. William Henry Young wins a copyright infringement suit which she began yesterday in the Federal District Court the statue now standing at the head of the grave of Samuel Long in Woodlawn Cemetery will be destroyed and Mrs. Long will have to pay Mrs. Young whatever damages the court deems sufficient to meet the injury done by the alleged infringement. The suit is based on an alleged copy of a monument made especially for the grave of Mr. Young. It is the first time, according to Charles C. Nadel, Mrs. Young's attorney, that such an action has been brought.

Mr. Young was a real estate man. He died on Oct. 22, 1890, and his widow, Minnie K. Young, determined to mark his grave in Woodlawn with a statue. The design, made by Little & O'Connor, architects, is of bronze. It represents the figure of an angel, six feet high, with outspread wings measuring nine feet from tip to tip. There is a halo about the head, one hand holds a laurel wreath and the other a wreath of oak leaves. The hair flows over the shoulders, the eyelids droop over the eyes, and the arms and part of the feet protrude from clinging draperies. The design was copyrighted on Nov. 6, 1900, as a work of art.

Mr. Long, who was for many years President of the Kalem Company, a moving picture concern, and a Director of the General Film Company, died on July 28, 1915. Mrs. Young alleges that the statue marking Mr. Long's grave is the same as that for which she holds the copyright, save for a few changes, done, she alleges, for the purposes of concealing the infringement, but not sufficiently marked to destroy the similarity. Mrs. Young, in her complaint, said:

"The defendants have made a colorable change or alteration in the head of the figure by having the eyes wide open and looking straight forward, and giving the face the appearance of a suppressed smile, thereby seriously impairing the artistic merit of the design."

Mrs. Young protested against the continued display of the alleged infringement, but in spite of her protest and objections the defendants, she says, continued "to maintain said piratical copy or reproduction of said piece of statuary."

Mrs. Young names as codefendants with Mrs. Long, John Williams, Inc., and Lazzari & Barton, who made the statue for Mrs. Long and set it up.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

MISS VARNEY ACQUITTED.

Was Tried for Murdering Wife of Man Who Wooed Her.

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 18.—Miss Harriet A. Varney, a nurse of West Upton, was found not guilty of the murder of Mrs. Pauline Keyes, the ten-months' bride of George H. Keyes, a Boston real estate man, by a jury in the Norfolk County Superior Court here early today. The jury deliberated more than four hours.

The case was given to the jury early last night. Her counsel, in his closing argument, maintained that an alibi had been proved for his client, and that "when the curtain rises on the second act of the drama another face will be there." The State maintained that Miss Varney killed Mrs. Keyes because of jealousy.

In the closing arguments for both sides there were criticisms of Keyes, who, according to his own admissions as the State's chief witness against Miss Varney, had lived with the nurse as man and wife for a long period.

Law Guide for Soldiers.

A law guide for soldiers and sailors has been issued by the Legal Aid Bureau of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, to help United States soldiers and sailors in any legal questions likely to affect them. Information is given on the allotment of pay, allowances on the distribution of property in the absence of a will, guardianship and custody of children, powers of attorney, insurance, and many other matters to which a thoughtful member of the fighting forces should give his attention.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK

A REMINDER: All specials advertised in Sunday's papers are on sale today. Those items are additional to the specials listed in last night's papers.

If you want to save the most money on tasteful, sure-to-be-appreciated Christmas gifts, make your selections here, and NOW. You have nothing to gain by waiting.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Till 12 o'Clock Today (Tuesday)

This Means That You Will Receive TWO "Sperry" Gold Stamps With Each 10c You Spend on Purchases Made Today Till 12 o'Clock.

Filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in this store, or for $2 in cash.

If you are not already a collector of Trading Stamps, you are not taking advantage of one of the surest ways of reducing the high cost of living. Trading Stamps have a real cash or merchandise value.

Come in—get full particulars at Information Desk on the Main Floor.

Christmastime Sale of Books

For Those Who Buy—For Those Who Read—And For Those Who Give

The week before Christmas finds our Big Store in a splendid state of preparedness and ready for your visit, if you contemplate the purchase of books for gift-giving purposes.

Literally, hundreds of suggestions are here,—from the very newest publications to the good old standbys of English and foreign literature.

Fine gift volumes in rich leather bindings.
Standard classics.
Educational works.
Books on military training for all branches of the service.
Religious works.
Histories of wars, past and present.
Popular fiction.
And so on, right down the line.

Children's Books

We have arranged a separate section for these, in which you can comfortably inspect volumes which will appeal to the child mind. The very latest is here, as well as the old favorites of the days when we were young.

Fine Gift Works

We are offering some exceptional values in sets and single volumes of the world's greatest authors. Rich bindings are here a-plenty. Books that it is a pleasure to handle and a pleasure to read. Representative classics which will find a welcome niche in any library.

Young People's Library—specially recommended for Sunday Schools; each volume 22c. Some of the titles: Robinson Crusoe. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Pilgrim's Progress. A Child's Story of the Bible. A Child's Life of Christ. Aesop's Fables. Black Beauty. Flower Fables. Water Babies. And many others.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland—regularly 69c; at 50c.
A Child's Garden of Verses—by Robert Louis Stevenson; regularly 45c; at 35c.
Boy Mechanic—a thousand things for boys to do—how to construct wireless telegraph, propellers, vehicles, engines, motors and dozens of other things; 800 illustrations; 2 volumes; regularly $1.80; each $1.45.
Paint and Crayon Books—at 10c to 75c.
These will keep your children amused perfectly. We have also a splendid line of Cutout Books, Cutout Animals, Soldiers, Dolls, etc.
Metal Crucifixes—at 89c to $5.25.
Rosaries—gold-plated; garnet, topaz, emerald, etc.; at 39c, 49c, and 69c, with better qualities up to $10.25.
Soldiers' Religious Kits—each contains a manual, rosary, crucifix, identification card; all complete for $1.25.
Scholars' Holy Bible—self-pronouncing; illustrated; regularly $1.35; at 98c.
Holy Bible—bound in leather; clear type; authorized version; self-pronouncing; regularly $2.15; at $1.85.
Testaments—15c to $1.50.
Prayer Book and Hymnals—at 70c to $4.10.
Sets of the Works of Charles Dickens and Victor Hugo—5 volumes; pocket size; boxed; at $1.45.

Sets of the Works of Charles Dickens and Victor Hugo—5 volumes; pocket size; boxed; at $1.45.

Latest Fiction

Amarilly in Love—by Belle Maniate; at $1.10.
In Happy Valley—by John Fox; at $1.15.
Apron Strings—by Eleanor Gates; at $1.15.
Hearts Kingdom—by Maria Thompson Daviess; at $1.15.

Children's Books

A Real Mother Goose—fully illustrated in colors; at 98c.
Land of Play—book of pictures and rhymes; at 25c.
Children's Book of Stories—Frances Hodgson Burnett; at 25c.
Boys' Easy-Word Story Book—fully illustrated; reg. 85c; at 50c.

Illustrated Gift Books

Kim—By Rudyard Kipling—boxed; at $1.45.
Poetical Works of Edgar Allan Poe—with illustrations by Edmund Dulac; $1.95.
Spell of France—by Carolyn Mason; at $2.15.
Poetical Works of John Keith—illustrated; gift edition; at $1.50.
Heart of O 'Sono San—by Elizabeth Cooper; at $1.55.

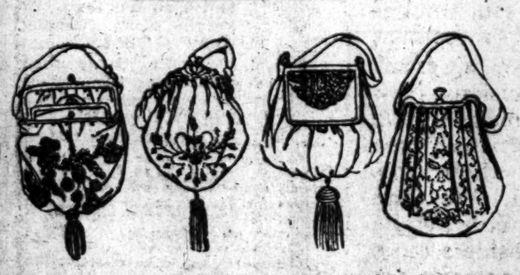
Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double Stamps till 12 o'Clock. Single Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps till 12 o'clock Today.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce an Important Holiday Offering of

850 Women's Smart Chiffon Velvet Bags
Special $4.95

Regularly $8.50 to $18.50



¶ Frame and drawstring bags, all of exceptional quality. Some plain, others beautifully ornamented with steel or colored beading. Each bag lined with Silk and fitted with centre compartment and mirror.

Phenomenal Values—at an Opportune Time.

JOIN THE RED CROSS TO-DAY JOIN THE RED CROSS TO-DAY

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Knitting and Shopping Bags
Of Brocaded Velvet and Silk
at $15.00 and $28.50 Each

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

Your Christmas With an Ampico

THIS Christmas, more than any you have ever spent together, should be ever memorable in its associations. Music is the most uplifting of forces, banishing the sordid cares of every-day materialism. What music means can only be measured by observing the vast audiences who listen attentively at concert halls—the spirit with which the Army enters into singing—the quick response of children to music's beauties. No more effective entertainment can be ushered into your home than an Ampico Reproducing Piano, the King of instruments, which, as if by magic, plays for you all music, great or simple, classic or popular, exactly as artists play on the concert stage, and as they have recorded their playing for the Ampico.

If you own a piano which is silent, or is seldom played, exchange it for an Ampico. You'll never realize how much of music's real beauties you are missing until you own one. The charm of Ampico music will fill your home with an abiding happiness, will banish from your mind the cares of the day, and bring to your heart a fuller appreciation of the love and good-will that surround you. In the midst of these war-tossed times you will still realize how much happiness there is in this world. How much there is in your heart to make life worth while. Unlock the door that shuts you from the full joys of music with the

AMPICO
Reproducing Piano

Make This a Musical Christmas in Your Home

Music you will find ever new, ever delightful. In the Ampico you will find the perfect instrument for your home music. Tone for tone, touch for touch, each minute cadence will come to you, exactly as you have heard the talented artist, who recorded the roll, playing on the concert stage. You have but to touch a lever to fill your home with music of exquisite beauty. Make this Christmas one to be remembered through all the years to come—the Christmas that brought enduring happiness to your home.

Come hear the Ampico to-day. Hear how perfectly it reproduces the playing of great artists, for your pleasure and profit. There need be no question of the cost. You can easily afford to pay the convenient monthly terms that will be arranged to suit you. And while you pay for it, you will be living—really living—with the exquisite home joys of music. Here is the Ideal Gift for Christmas.

THE AMPICO IN THE KNABE

UPRIGHTS, $1,250 and $1,350—MIGNON GRANDS, $2,050

THE AMPICO IN THE HAINES BROS., $950

THE AMPICO IN THE FRANKLIN, $800

The Ampico is completely encased within the piano, so that the chaste beauty and grace of the case design is preserved intact.

Convenient Terms of Payment Arranged. Pianos & Players Taken in Exchange

OPEN EVENINGS

Headquarters for Christmas Victrolas and Records

LIBERTY BONDS TREATED AS CASH

Knabe Warerooms
Fifth Ave. at 39th St.

A&F Co.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Christmas Inside And Out

Good, old-fashioned holidays have come again.

Snowclad hills without—warmth and cheer within.

In the Berkshires or in town—in a wayside inn or a dugout—here are the things that will bring the tingle of enjoyment.

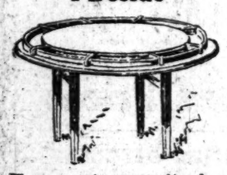
All the implements and clothes for ice and snow sports—gifts that will make the military man know he is graciously remembered—games for the fireside and for the trenches.

Every foot of space in this greatest sporting goods store in the world glows with Christmas sentiment.

For the Great White World Outdoors

Imported Swiss Bobsleds
Ski Bobbs
Skis and Ski Outfits
Ice Skates for Rink and Outdoor Skating
Skate Sails
Snowshoes
Tip-Ups for Ice Fishing
Hockey Sticks
Skating Shoes—Skate Bags
Skating and Coasting Suits for Men and Women
Shotguns and Rifles

Around the Christmas Fireside



For country or city house—to add to the enjoyment of a Christmas party:—

Poker tables in great variety; poker chips and cards in handsome cases and racks; roulette and baccarat.

Staunton chess men; checkers and backgammon.

Cigar and cigarette humidors, cocktail shakers, cellarettes, Thermos bottles, Tantalus bottle sets, hot-scotch jugs, Cape Cod lighters.

Cigarette and cigar cases, tobacco pouches, Sheffield carving sets and poultry shears.

Keeping Bodies and Memories Warm

Gifts most appropriate to the season and the circumstances:

Army Blankets and Sweaters
Officers' Bedding Rolls
Gloves for Military Use and Snow Sports.
Mitts for Women
Engladine Suits for Women
Mackinaws—Mackinaw Suits
Leather Coats and Waistcoats for Men and Women
Sheep-lined Coats
Skating Stockings—Ski Socks
Two-in-One Gloves

Shoes for Holiday Weather

Skating Shoes for Women, double-laced, black or tan calf, with sheepskin lined tongue, shown above, specially priced at $10.

Sheep-lined motor boots for women.

Town-and-country storm shoes, officers' watertight field boots, sheep-lined trench moccasins, cruisers, rubber-bottom-leather-top snow boots.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of Equipment for Military Men.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

TELLS OF INTERVIEW WITH GEN. PERSHING

Commissioner to Collect Votes of Soldiers Finds Him a Man of Few Words.

CALM IN HIS MANNER

Ousterhout Says His Gaze Was as Piercing as His Finger When Pointed at an Objective.

Howard Ousterhout, who had charge of the commission that went abroad to collect the votes cast by the New York soldiers in France at the November elections in this State, tells in this week's issue of the Columbia Alumni News of an interview he had with General Pershing.

"Having located the New York men who were in France and entitled to vote on Election Day," says Mr. Ousterhout, "I laid out three routes which could be covered by the members of our commission in automobiles. In order to obtain these machines I had to get the permission of General Pershing. He had been at the Front, but returned to Paris, where I succeeded in finding him after several hours' delay. He is tall, and of imposing appearance. I handed him my letter from Secretary of War Baker as he came out of his inner office. The General read it and returned to his sanctum. Soon, however, he came out again and, pointing his finger directly at me, said: 'I'll see you now.'

"There was no mistaking the personal identification, although the waiting room was filled. I found him a man of few words. He thought everything out carefully before speaking, was calm and deliberate in his manner. His gaze was as piercing as his index finger when directed at any particular objective. As soon as he was convinced of the necessity of my requests, he granted them, writing out the necessary memoranda himself in long hand, with a short blue pencil, and signing each 'J. J. Pershing.' We talked for five minutes about one mission which is unique in the annals of our country, before I left. The General seemed to show the effects of the great burden of responsibility that rests upon his shoulders. He did not minimize the magnitude of America's titanic task.

"By this time the other members of the commission had reached Paris. We divided the country into three parts and each set out in an automobile, with an army driver and a French officer as convoyer, our plan being to distribute the ballots among the various units, allow the New York men to vote and then return by the same route, collecting the ballots.

"My journey carried me along the entire allied front. It required nearly the whole day to get into the area of the actual operations, but once there I never lost the sound of the perpetual artillery duel during the rest of the trip. The air was filled with airplanes. At first I endeavored to keep track of them, but they were so numerous that the task became arduous, so I gave it up.

"The preparations for General Byng's drive upon Cambrai were being made while we motored through the country occupied by the Third British Army.

"We encountered many German prisoners, in pens, working on farms and doing other manual labor in several farms and villages. They were a stubborn looking lot, but appeared to be well treated, and not overworked or abused in any manner whatever."

Mr. Ousterhout spent a week at the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces, where he came in close touch with General Pershing's staff.

RULES FOR BAKERS ISSUED.

Food Board Regulations Provide for Standard Weights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Rules and regulations for licensed bakers were made public today by the Food Administration. A schedule of standard weights for bread and rolls is provided and the contents are restricted; but for the present there will be no objection to the baking of products from sweet yeast dough or of crullers, doughnuts, ice cream cones, pastries and similar products. Rules regulating their production will be published later.

While the bakeries will be forced to use standard weights for bread the Food Administration has decided for the present to permit small bakeries to sell portions of loaves. Bakers on the east side of New York have been selling bread in portions of slices for 1 and 2 cents. They said that many families there were unable to pay for one pound loaf at a single purchase.

The rules state that the Food Administration has fixed no price for baking products, but add that action will be taken against bakers who charge more than a price which furnishes a reasonable profit.

Hotels and restaurants and railroad companies which engage in baking come within the restrictions of the licensing system as well as the general baking industry. Institutions controlled by a State or any political subdivision thereof, hospitals, sanitariums and similar institutions and charitable institutions, whether public or private, are exempt.

One section of the rules provides that "all returns of bakery products to the licensee or allowance for unsold bakery products, no matter under what guise, are forbidden." All systems of rebates also are denounced.

Special rule No. 1 requires that bread shall be manufactured only in units of the following weights:

"One pound, 1½ pounds, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 4 pounds, 4½ pounds, and any other weight of even pounds, or any weight into which 1½ pounds may be divided without leaving any remainder." If a twin or multiple loaf is baked each unit of it must conform to the weight requirements. The weight requirements apply to all kinds of bread.

Special rule No. 2 permits the baking of pans of rolls if the units conform to the weight requirements. Special orders for rolls that weigh less than one ounce or more than three ounces cannot be filled.

SUES ENGINEER FOR HER SCIENCE PRAYER

Miss Grace M. Trankla Asks $12,500 from Clarence C. Burger, Mining Man.

VERBAL CONTRACT ALLEGED

Success in Ventures Not Due to Spiritual Aid of Mrs. Eddy's Follower, Defendant Says.

Allegations that instruction in Christian Science aided Clarence C. Burger, mining engineer, at 71 Broadway, and President of several mining companies, to put through a mining deal in which he made a fortune, form the basis of a suit for $12,500 filed against Mr. Burger in the Supreme Court yesterday by Miss Grace M. Trankla for services. Mr. Burger is in the West on mining business and at his home, at 20 Fifth Avenue, it was stated last night that on his return he would file a denial of the allegations by Miss Trankla. It was also stated that Mr. and Mrs. Burger have been Christian Scientists for years and that the allegation that he received any "instruction" from the plaintiff, or that his religious beliefs were in any way involved in his mining business were false.

Miss Trankla alleges that in April last she made a verbal contract with the defendant by which he engaged her services as an instructor in Christian Science, at which time she was unable to complete a musical education she had planned because of lack of funds. She says that she was "a proficient student and devout follower of Christian Science, and for this reason he told her he needed the aid and attention of some one who could by instruction, advice, and prayer lead to a deeper understanding of its principles." She alleges that Mr. Burger told her he wanted "not only to be healed of physical defects and habits to which he represented to her he had been addicted, but that his greater success in life might be promoted by such aid."

Miss Trankla alleges that Mr. Burger told her that if she would devote her entire time to his instruction until Oct. 1 last and give up her musical career he would pay her $150 a month salary and give her $2,000 at the end of the period. She also says he told her he had an important mining deal on in which he expected to make millions and that if she would "exert her Christian Science power" to bring this about he would give her $10,000 additional. She says she laid aside all other personal interests and "prayed earnestly day by day," both at her apartment and at Christian Science reading rooms, but that Mr. Burger has failed to pay her $150 for October and give her the $2,000 additional. She also says she believes the mining deal succeeded as the result of her efforts, and wants the $10,000 also.

WANTS GOETHALS TO SUPPLY ARMY

Continued from Page One.

take charge of the bureaus. He said that the staff heads assigned to the council would be sent to Europe as part of their duties and that, while other officers would be made members of the council from time to time, it was useless to speculate as to their identity, as he had not given consideration to any names. Mr. Baker declined to say a word in regard to the offer to General Goethals.

General Goethals, who will succeed General Sharpe as Quartermaster General if he accepts the offer of Secretary Baker, has not had direct experience in quartermaster duties, but he handled immense problems of supply while he was Chief Engineer of the construction of the Panama Canal. General Sharpe, the Quartermaster General, has had long and intimate experience in caring for the needs of the army in the matters of clothing, food, shelter, and transportation. He has studied the supply systems of European armies and has adopted many improvements in the American military supply system.

Goethals Sought Duty in France.

General Goethals was in Washington last week under orders to report to the Secretary of War, and it is supposed that the offer of the Quartermaster Generalship was made to him then. It was said today that he was still considering the offer, but that an announcement might be expected in a few days. Since his retirement from the office of General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, after his differences with William Denman, then Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, General Goethals has been State Engineer of New Jersey. He applied for active duty in France, and it had been gossip that he might have charge of the railroad divisions, the lines of communication between the American main base and the American front.

The statement that General Goethals had been asked to perform the duties of Quartermaster General caused much speculation in military and other circles. There was a noticeable agreement of opinion that General Goethals was bound to clash with the Council of National Defense in its exercising of the function of purchasing supplies for the army that until recently had been entirely within the authority of the Quartermaster General.

The whole matter of supplying the army is certain to be inquired into by the Senate Military Committee in its present investigation. The committee already has determined to go thoroughly into the complaints that soldiers in camps and cantonments have been suffering in this Winter weather from lack of heavy underwear, wool uniforms, overcoats, and a sufficient supply of blankets. The disposition has been to blame the Quartermaster Department for these alleged delinquent tendencies, and there is considerable interest in seeing what the committee will bring out as to the measure of responsibility of the Council of National Defense in connection with them.

It is realized in Washington that from the viewpoint of national interest this phase of the inquiry will attract the most attention, for the reason that every mother who has a son in the army will insist upon having the responsibility fixed for the suffering said to have been caused, particularly in the camps where soldiers live in tents. These mothers and other relatives will insist upon knowing who was at fault in the failure to have a sufficient supply of Winter clothing for the soldiers after cold weather set in and whether the prevalence of pneumonia, resulting in many deaths, was due to this state of affairs. On that account the Senate Committee is expected to make a rigid and searching inquiry to get at the bottom of this phase of its investigation.

Means to Supply Clothing Not Lacking.

There is much talk that the lack of supply of Winter clothing for the soldiers has not been due to a scarcity of cloth or inability of uniform makers to produce sufficient numbers of garments to furnish every soldier with all that he needed. The matter of supplying clothing for the army is vested nominally in the Quartermaster General, but since the formation of the Council of National Defense much of this work has been taken over by the Supply Committee of the council. It is the understanding that the Supply Committee, through a sub-committee, awards contracts for uniforms, overcoats, underwear and blankets, and the distribution of the articles is undertaken by the Quartermaster Department.

Reports are in circulation that the capacity of the country for producing cloth and uniforms has not nearly been exhausted and that many manufacturers of uniforms have not had contracts in any way commensurate with their ability to produce. It is also reported that there has been little encouragement to extend clothing factories so as to take care of present and future needs of the army.

The Senate committee is expected to be called upon to inquire whether the question of the open or closed shop has played a part in retarding the work of manufacturing clothing for soldiers. Some of the largest concerns in the country which make a specialty of manufacturing uniforms are not unionized, and these concerns are said to have received only a small share of the work that they were capable of doing. It will be the duty of the Senate committee to ascertain if contracts for army uniforms were purposely withheld from such firms because they declined to unionize their establishments and if, in consequence of this, troops failed to get Winter clothing before the cold whether set in.

It is said also that the Quartermaster Department has had no voice in determining the award of certain contracts, and that with regard to clothing it has been little more than a rubber stamp to the appropriate committee of the Council of National Defense.

TO PUSH COURT REFORMS.

Committee of Lawyers Will Hold Public Hearings.

President George L. Ingraham of the City Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, has appointed John Godfrey Saxe, John A. Garver, Louis Marshall, Herbert C. Smyth and Nelson S. Spencer a committee to co-operate with the committee of the Legislature, of which Senator J. Henry Walters is Chairman, in relation to the proposed amendments of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The movement for the simplification of practice in the civil courts has been gaining headway for several years. Senator Walters's committee of the City Bar Association will hold hearings at which Senator Walters will explain the proposed reforms, and advice will be asked from judges and lawyers. Ex-Senator Saxe, later will announce the dates of these hearings.

Congress to Recess Until Jan. 3.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Arrangements for Congress to recess from tomorrow until Thursday, Jan. 3, were made final today when the Senate adopted the House resolution to that purpose.

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Mourning Specialty House

Special Holiday Discount of

20%

Gowns, Waists, Scarfs, Neckwear, Bags Veils and Black Jewelry Novelties.

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Parker Clips 25c extra
Ink tablets in place of fluid ink for soldiers' use, box of 36 for 10 cents.
At leading dealers.

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Between 42d and 43d Streets.

Christman Studio Grand, 5 feet long; has wonderful tone quality, and is substantially and elegantly built.

Used Steinway Baby Grand, $325

Clearing sale of used uprights—Lurch, $65; Milton, $75; Stuyvesant, Walters, $50; Columbia, $75; Young, $50; Steinway, $150, and a lot of others.

Pathe, Columbia, Sonora Phonographs
SEE OUR SPECIAL
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Concentration Sale for Men

16,143 pairs Regal Shoes

$2.45 — $3.45 — $3.95

Regular Prices $5, $6, $7, $8

Genuine Gun Metal Vamp, Black cloth top. Sizes broken. Regular $5—now **$2.45**

Gun Metal Calf, Blucher style. Regular $6—now **$3.95**

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Patent Leather Vamp, Matt Calf top. Regular $5—now **$2.45**

Wine shade Russia Calf, Fawn color cloth top. Regular $6—now **$3.95**

Cordo Russia leather, white fibre sole and heel. Regular $6—now **$3.45**

Every shoe in this Sale represents the best for Winter wear—good fresh stock—sound, serviceable leathers.

Frankly, we are surprised what quick decisions New York men can make—man after man bought two or three or even six pairs without a moment's hesitation. We were hard pressed for more bundle wrappers, more cashiers, more salesmen—we apologize for any seeming failure in service. Today we are better prepared for you—to give you two pairs of Regal Shoes at about the price of one and serve you without loss of time.

Open 7.30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

No Mail Orders, No Refunds Or Exchanges

Note:—

Half the Sub-Standard Regals included in this sale are sold—4200 are here for you.

By "Sub-standard" Regals we mean just this:

Take the finest hide ever tanned, cut it up—and a few of the pieces are sure to have minor blemishes. Probably nothing more than a slight abrasion—but it does not pass the final nicety of Regal inspection.

These pieces we make up into what we call "sub-standard shoes," plainly so marked in or on the shoe, because no one but the inspector can tell the difference. (The salesman might make a mistake.)

The leathers are as good as the regular shoes—the appearance is there—the wear is there.

If you can find your style and size in a pair of these Sub-standard Regals you will get a shoe bargain indeed! Priced now $2.45 $3.45 $3.95

Black or tan, Blucher or Bal, leather or fibre soles. Sizes incomplete. Now **$3.95**

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Visiting battlefields and historic sites, Mr. Peixotto takes his readers, step by step, to all the important localities connected with the American Revolution.
Illustrated. $2.50 net.

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By HUDSON STUCK
Archdeacon of the Yukon
The Author who wrote so successfully of Alaska in winter in "Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled," describes in this new volume Alaska in summer.
Illustrated. $4.50 net.

On the Headwaters of Peace River
By PAUL HAWORTH
The fascinating story of a thousand-mile canoe trip through the Canadian Rockies.
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The Life and Art of William Merrit Chase
By KATHARINE METCALF ROOF
With letters, personal reminiscences, and illustrative material. Introduction by Alice Gerson Chase. With reproductions of the artist's works. $4.00 net.

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The past and present political and military blunders of the United States are here exposed to clear sight. If continued they will, in Colonel Roosevelt's belief, bring disaster.

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WHITMAN CONFERS WITH MAYOR-ELECT

Says He Assured Hylan of His Help in Getting Legislation "Mutually Beneficial."

TALK ON SCHOOL MATTERS

Municipal Ownership and Proposed Law for a Closer Supervision of Campaign Funds Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—At a conference today with Governor Whitman, Mayor-elect Hylan of New York City talked generally concerning the legislative program for New York City, but details were not discussed. A measure proposed by Senator Robert F. Wagner providing that all candidates and campaign managers must file expense accounts five days before election was considered. The Governor and Mayor-elect Hylan also discussed municipal ownership.

It was brought out at the conference that one of the first things Judge Hylan will do after taking office will be to appoint the school board of seven members. Judge Hylan has not yet made up his mind whether he will ask any amendments to this law. He did not tell the Governor whom he would appoint.

It was intimated here today that Senator James A. Foley might be appointed Corporation Counsel.

Governor Whitman, after Mayor-elect Hylan had left for New York, said: "Judge Hylan seemed to want to get the co-operation of the State authorities in seeking legislation for the city more than anything else. I assured him that I would do everything possible to help him to get legislation that would be mutually beneficial."

It was said there was no discussion of New York City's debt limit.

On his return from Albany last night Judge Hylan declined to make any statement regarding his conference with Governor Whitman at Albany, at which the city's legislative program and legislation looking to a closer supervision of expenditures in municipal campaigns were discussed.

In the absence of Judge Hylan, his headquarters, at 50 East Forty-second Street, were practically deserted during the day. A few applicants for positions appeared, but left on being told that the Mayor-elect would not be there.

Dr. Anna W. Hochfelder of 227 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, is the latest woman candidate for membership on the new Board of Education. She is a graduate of Hunter College and the New York University Law School, and has been a teacher in the public schools. She is a member of the Intercollegiate Equal Suffrage League.

Miss Katherine D. Blake, Chairman of the Teachers' Section of the Woman Suffrage Party, recently had an interview with Judge Hylan relative to the appointment of women on the Board of Education. She has since sent the following open letter to the Mayor-elect:

"Let me again urge that in considering any woman for appointment to the Board of Education you give due value to the organization work of such a woman. I feel sure that in considering men for appointment, other things being equal, you would without hesitation appoint a man who had shown his ability in your organization in preference to one who had never done organization work. We are merely asking you in your appointments to consider the same qualifications in women that you would consider in men.

"There are so many splendid women, good wives and mothers, who have done admirable work in the clubs and in the Woman Suffrage Party of this city and State that I feel justified in again making this appeal to you to carefully consider organization work in all appointments of women."

FUERTEZ SEEKS INJUNCTION.

Painter of Bird Life Would Restrain Use of Name in Publication.

Louis Agassiz Fuertez, naturalist and painter of bird life, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for an injunction restraining the University Society, Inc.; the Nature Lovers' League of America, Inc., and the J. B. Lyon Company from using his "name or reputation" in connection with the "Nature Lovers' Library." The plaintiff tells of his employment by the State of New York, the American Museum of Natural History, and others, to paint bird groups, and says he is "well and favorably known as a painter of birds and a naturalist in the world of arts and of natural science."

The plaintiff alleges that in 1908 he painted a series of bird life pictures for the State of New York, "the plates therefrom to be made by the State for its public use," and that his name is being used without his permission in connection with a book issued by the defendants called "Birds of America," the first volume of the "Nature Lovers' Library." He alleges that the plates for the book are made from electrotypes of the original copper plates of the paintings he made in 1908 for the State of New York, which the J. B. Lyon Company obtained as State printer for the State of New York and has used unlawfully for the book issued by the other defendants.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER, $6,574.

A Centrepiece Made in London in 1798 Brings $338 at Sale.

A sale of old English silver dating from 1700 to 1816, at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, brought $6,574 for 198 numbers. A fine centrepiece, circular, pierced, and with festoons and medallion ornamentation, weighing 131 ounces, went to B. Crawford for $338. This was made in London in 1798 by William Eley and William Fearn. A George III. silver epergne, with five cut glass dishes, went to the same buyer for $217, and a large silver jug and cover for $119.

An old Irish three-piece tea set went to F. Shephard for $150; a George III. oval chased silver bowl with handles and net for flowers, and also cover to use as a soup tureen, went to the same buyer for $135; a silver rose bowl for $115, and a handsome old silver candelabrum, reign of William IV., weighing 209 ounces, for $197.

E. Berney paid $240 for a pair of George III. vegetable dishes; J. B. Wilson $190 for a pair of exceptionally fine oil, vinegar, pepper and salt cruets, early George III., and $285 for a silver gilt cup standing on a plinth.

GERMAN HOME FOR WAR AID.

Hospital Will Use 'Deutsches Haus' at Columbia University.

The Columbia University "Deutsches Haus," at 419 West 117th Street, has been turned over to workers in the University War Hospital, where women of the Faculty are assisting in the making of hospital supplies and garments for Belgian children. This work is under the direction of Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, wife of Columbia's President.

For many years the Deutsches Haus" has been the home of the Exchange Professor in German and has been the headquarters of the departmental library. Now the second floor has been fitted out with a dozen sewing machines.

Professor W. A. Braun, director of the haus, in making announcement of the change said yesterday:

"It has been evident for some time that if the house were not reserved for the special requirements of the German department, some of which had for the moment disappeared entirely, while others had been greatly reduced in importance as a result of the war, the room could be put to some use which would directly or indirectly contribute to the task which every loyal American now recognizes as of first importance, namely, the winning of the war.

"Since the outbreak of the European war it has become increasingly apparent that some temporary modification in the use and administration of the Deutsches Haus of Columbia University was inevitable."

SALE TO AID DEPENDENTS.

Articles Offered Are Made by Almshouse and Hospital Inmates.

A sale of rugs, laces, and weavings made by the inmates of the almshouses and hospitals on Blackwell's Island will be held from 2 to 6 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eight Street. The sale is in charge of a committee of prominent women and social workers appointed by the Commissioner of Public Charities to show the value of occupation for the patients and inmates. The proceeds will be used in extending the work in the institutions from the six centres where experiments have been conducted.

Among the articles on sale are tennis nets, sweaters, socks, and other knitted articles, caps, handbags, and crocheted articles, aprons, children's clothes, laces, rugs, and beadwork. Part of the purchase proceeds will go to the individual worker. Persons who do not wish to attend the sale may order articles from Miss Marion R. Taber, Secretary, Room 710, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The Occupation Committee is also raising a fund of $7,000 to aid students from Teachers College at Columbia University in learning to give therapeutic occupation work in base hospitals in France, where disabled soldiers and sailors are not able to leave the wards. The pupils are studying this work with the teachers of the committee in the city institutions. Explanations of the work done in the hospitals will be given this afternoon by Henry C. Wright, Deputy Charities Commissioner, and other experts.

134 MEZZOTINTS, $8,209.

Two Madonnas Bring $320 Each at Sale at Anderson Galleries.

A collection of 134 mezzotints in color by S. Arlent-Edwards, belonging to Max Rosenberg, was sold at the Anderson Galleries last evening, bringing $8,209. The rare "Pink Boy," Master Nichols, after Thomas Gainsborough, of which there were only 100 proofs, went to E. Keene for $235. Two "Madonnas" brought the highest individual prices. The "Madonna" after Botticelli, part of the "Virgin and Child," in the National Gallery, one of Edwards's finest prints, went to Knoedler for $230, and "Madonna" after Fra Fillippo Lippi, part of the "Virgin Adoring the Child," in the Ufizzi Gallery, went to M. Knoedler for the same price.

Two rare prints, companions, after Nattier, the two daughters of Louis XV., "Mme. Adelaide as Diana" and "Mme. Henrietta as Flora," went to H. Maxwell for $375. To Knoedler went another print after Nattier, "Mme. Louis de France," for $225, and two prints after Nicolas Lancret, The Music Lesson" and "Innocenci, the Garden Party," went to the same buyer for $360. "Philippe Elisabeth D'Orleans," a print after Nattier, went to Knoedler for $200.

HAS A NEW THRIFT PLAN.

Allen Asks Firms to Give 25-Cent Stamp to Each Employe.

Frederick W. Allen, Director of the War Savings Committee in New York City, issued an appeal yesterday requesting all corporations, business houses, and other employers of labor in this city to help the war savings campaign by purchasing for each employe a 25 cents thrift stamp, inclosing it in a thrift card, and presenting it to the employe on the next convenient pay day. This would mean an investment of thousands of dollars on the part of employes. Mr. Allen feels convinced that the employers will respond to his request.

"I realize that in the case of large corporations, the cost will be considerable," said Mr. Allen, "but I am sure that 25 cents per employe is a moderate price to be paid for the good that will result. I believe this method is less expensive than any other way of teaching thrift in the homes."

According to Mr. Allen, several prominent employers with whom he has been in conference on the matter have approved of the idea, and have promised to carry it out in their own concerns.

DRAFT DODGERS SENTENCED

Twenty Years in Prison for Two and Fifteen Years for Another.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston today approved court-martial sentences for violations of the draft law imposing twenty years each on John T. Dunn and Adolph L. Yanger of Providence, and fifteen years on Fritz Stepanovitch of this city. They were sent at once to the Federal prison in Atlanta, Ga.

Dunn and Yanger were tried at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and Stepanovitch was tried at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass. The Providence men were found guilty of refusing to register, and the Boston man of failing to report for examination.

A Death in Pershing Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—General Pershing today reported the death of Howard C. Stahl, a Field Artillery wagoner, on Friday, of measles, complicated by pneumonia. His father, Elmer G. Stahl, lives at Sidney, Ind.

SULZER GOT $5,000 FOR AIDING MITCHEL

Ex-Governor Received It in Cash, but Record of Payment Was Not Filed.

HE SAYS $3,350 IS DUE

J. T. Newcomb, Head of Speakers' Bureau, Says He Forbid Use of American Party's Name.

William Sulzer got $5,000 for making campaign speeches in support of Mayor Mitchel, according to information obtained yesterday by the District Attorney's office in the investigation of the financial affairs of the Fusion Committee of 1917. In the course of questions put to ex-State Senator Josiah T. Newcomb, who managed the independent Fusion organizations, district meetings, and the Speakers' Bureau, it developed that this payment was not inaluded in the list of expenses filed, and Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black, trying to disclose why it was omitted, brought the answer from Mr. Newcomb that Mr. Sulzer did not think the money had to be reported

The payment was made in cash and in three installments between Oct. 16 and 30. Who first suggested placing Sulzer on the Fusion payroll, Mr. Newcomb didn't know. He first heard of it when the subject was discussed at a luncheon of the Campaign, or "City Hall Managers," as they were known to the Fusion Committee, at the Vanderbilt, at which were Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel; George H. Bell, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and W. H. Childs, Executive Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

"Mr. Sulzer's first proposition, was it not, was to organize a circularizing campaign in the name of the American Party?" asked Mr. Black.

"Yes, I think the American Party," answered Mr. Newcomb. "I told him that as manager I didn't see that proposition at all; that I was trying to confine myself to getting an orderly campaign with meetings in the districts, and that he fitted into the meetings and that was where I wanted him." Newcomb said he didn't know who had carried on the negotiations with Sulzer, but that he had ultimately come to him because he was manager.

Before Newcomb had sidetracked Sulzer from his proposition to drag the American Party into the Fusion campaign, the ex-Governor had sought to get approximately $25,000 to finance his part in it. Sulzer had, apparently, conducted his campaign in his own way, after his American Party plan had been curbed, and although he had no authority to give out interviews, Newcomb said, they were given out without consulting Newcomb, who also had not been consulted regarding the tenor of the Sulzer speeches.

"Did he, (Mr. Sulzer,) say he wanted to be paid in cash instead of in check?" questioned Mr. Black.

"I think he did," replied Mr. Newcomb, who said he would have preferred to pay with checks, but that payments were made with the full knowledge of the members of the Campaign Committee, and receipts taken for the money. After quoting Sulzer as saying he did not think the payments to himself had to be reported, Newcomb said: "I told him that a receipt from him to me was sufficient for the Corrupt Practices act, but not enough for the District Attorney."

"Did you report it to anybody?"

"Certainly, I gave a receipt to W. H. Childs, saying, 'I have received from you these sums for the purpose of meetings and speakers.'" Mr. Newcombe admitted that Sulzer's name did not appear in the receipt. After the investigation of fusion matters had been started by the District Attorney, Sulzer had made request for more money on the ground that he had a deficit in his campaign, said Newcomb. "At a conference on Dec. 11 with Sulzer at the office of Mr. Childs, the latter had said that I thought some statement should be made regarding this payment. Sulzer remarked that he didn't think it was necessary. After Sulzer had departed Mr. Childs and I drew up a memorandum of our talk with Sulzer, and both of us signed it."

"Did you think at the time you made this payment to Mr. Sulzer that it was in violation of the Corrupt Practices act?"

"No; and I don't think so now, and I have been so advised by good counsel. There is no place in any act that I know anything about that fixes the amount of the compensation of any speaker."

"Did you hire Mr. Sulzer because of his oratorical ability, or because of the fact that he had been Governor and impeached?"

"Because of his oratorical abilities." When a reporter called the attention of Mr. Sulzer to this payment to him last night, he asserted that the Fusion Committee still owes him $3,350. He said the money was not a personal payment, but represented expenses of advertising his meetings, rental of halls, printing, and distribution of literature, &c.

District Attorney Swann said he had received a letter from Laurens Harlin, an employe in the Finance Department, informing Mr. Swann that Thomas E. Bush, a city employe, had received $275 from the Fusion Committee for making campaign speeches in behalf of Mayor Mitchel. Bush went to the District Attorney's office when sent for and said he had made speeches, but had received no compensation. The hundreds of sheets of Fusion reports filed at Albany have been obtained by subpoena by the District Attorney and are to be checked up by auditors in preparation for use as part of the investigation.

LORD ABERDEEN LOSES PIN.

Offers Reward for Return to Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

The management of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel has inserted an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning offering a reward for the return of a valuable pearl scarf pin that was lost between the Grand Central Station and the Grand Central Palace by Lord Aberdeen, who has apartments at the hotel. Lord Aberdeen was not at the Ritz-Carlton last night, and employes had no knowledge of the details of the loss.

It was surmised by employes of the hotel that Lord Aberdeen lost the pin on one of his many trips to the Grand Central Palace where, with Lady Aberdeen, he has been taking an active interest in the Hero Land Bazaar, the proceeds of which are to go for the relief work among wounded soldiers of the Allies and their families and children. It is requested that the finder of the pin return it to the Ritz-Carlton at once and receive the reward from the cashier.

WILL INVESTIGATE FIREMEN.

Merchants' Association Committee to Report on Work at Recent Fires.

Alfred E. Marling, Chairman of the Merchants' Association Committee on Fire Prevention and Insurance, has appointed, under the authority of the Board of Directors, a subcommittee of three to consider a report made to the New York Board of Fire Underwriters concerning the operation of the Fire Department at the fires in the Dow's Stores, foot of Amity Street, and the Charles William Stores in Brooklyn. The committee consists of John C. Eames, C. F. Shallcross, and W. D. Baldwin. The report was also submitted to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Fire Department was severely criticised in the report of the underwriters. Fire Commissioner Adamsen issued a general order making it mandatory that an experienced officer of no lower rank than Battalion Chief respond on the first alarm to every fire in a district of importance. The report also stated that several pumps in the high-pressure station on Joralemon Street were found to be out of order, while the river fire-fighting force was held to be inadequate at the fires which destroyed large quantities of supplies awaiting shipment to the Allies. It also was charged in the report that forty-nine lengths of hose burst or had the couplings blown off. Fire Commissioner Adamson said he had heard nothing of the proposed inquiry by the Merchants' Association, but believed it was a pretext for raising fire insurance rates. He pointed out that this is the only city east of the Ohio River in which the rates had not been recently raised.

HELD AS BOGUS OFFICER.

Officials Identify "Lieutenant Jennings" as Deserter.

The man who was arrested on board the Clyde liner Mohawk last week on the arrival of that vessel from Southern ports, and who at that time posed as "Lieutenant W. A. Jennings, U. S. A.," was identified by agents of the Department of Justice yesterday as a man who was arrested in New York last year under the name of "Lieutenant E. C. McCann, U. S. A.," and who escaped within a few hours after he was imprisoned in one of the city armories.

As "Lieutenant Jennings" the man gained entrance to the homes of some of the leading citizens of Atlanta, and when arrested last week was on his honeymoon. He is said to have married a daughter of one of the best known men in Atlanta. The young woman returned to her home when she found out that she had married a "bogus" officer.

"McCann" is now on the way back to Atlanta in the custody of Federal agents. In addition to impersonating army officers he is charged with having forged a number of checks. In Atlanta the man is said to have posed as a nephew of William Jennings Bryan, and the son of a Vice President of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Both of these claims, it was stated yesterday, have been proved false. It is also alleged that the man deserted from a National Guard regiment on border duty last year.

WANT CLEANUP IN NEWPORT.

Clergymen Urge Police Reorganization in Accordance with Daniels's Aim.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 17.—The clergymen of Newport have sent a letter to the City Council asking a reorganization of the Police Department in accordance with the aim of Secretary Daniels to clean up Newport. The letter reads in part:

"In view of the evident laxness of our local authorities and the necessity that has arisen for the activity of the Federal authorities to correct the moral conditions of Newport, are you as a member of the Representative Council in favor of immediate and radical reorganization of the Police Department in order that this city may stand before the world as an independent and self-respecting community? Kindly reply by return mail, or at your earliest convenience, in order that we and those associated with us may know the feeling of the members of the Representative Council in regard to this vital matter, before proceeding further."

MASKED MAN STILL ROBS.

Forty Jersey City Detectives on His Trail Do Not Disturb Him.

The masked robber who has been holding up persons in the streets of Jersey City and West Hoboken for the last two weeks committed two more robberies last night notwithstanding the fact that forty Jersey City detectives were on his trail searching for clues. John Fry of 596 Henderson Street was held up at Paterson Plank Road and Congress Street about 9:30 o'clock and had $5 taken from him. Half an hour later George Hogue of 253 Hunter Avenue, Jersey City, was stopped by the masked robber at the corner of Clinton Avenue and Paterson Plank Road and was compelled to give up $10.

The robber is described by his victims as wearing a big slouch hat, long black coat, and a black silk muffler. He speaks with a determined manner that admits of no delay.

SWAMPED BY ARMY RECRUITS

Complete Figures of Saturday's Enlistments Not Available Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. — Complete figures for army recruiting on Saturday will not be available for some days to come for the reason that, while all applications received before noon of that day from registrants covered by the draft law will be considered, it was impossible for the recruiting officers to handle the rush of applicants in one day.

General McCain, the Adjutant General of the army, had notified recruiting officers that applications received before noon would be considered, and all men who applied before that hour will be enlisted if they pass the physical tests.

No Japanese at Vladivostok.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Further denial that Japanese troops have been landed at Vladivostok was contained in dispatches to the State Department from the American Embassy in Tokio. A cablegram received at the Russian Embassy from the Russian Ambassador at Tokio also said no Japanese troops had been landed at Vladivostok.

COUNT OF SOLDIER VOTE BEGINS TODAY

Honest Ballot Association Expects to Have 1,200 Watchers on Guard.

MITCHEL'S PLACE IN DOUBT

His Lead of 7,129 Over Hillquit May Be Wiped Out When the Ballots Are All Tallied.

The counting of the votes cast by the soldiers and sailors at the last election will begin at 10 o'clock this morning. While the result as affecting the candidates whose election is close will probably be known today, the full count as affecting all candidates may not be completed until Friday. The vote to be counted today may decide the election of several Assemblymen, Aldermen, and Municipal Court Justices in the various boroughs and that of Sheriff in the Bronx.

The greatest amount of general interest centres in the vote cast by the soldiers and sailors for Mayor Mitchel and Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor. The Mayor and Mr. Hillquit ran neck and neck for second place, the Mayor in the civilian election having a lead of only 7,129 over his Socialist rival. Considerable money was wagered on the Mitchel-Hillquit contest and in nearly all cases the stakeholders agreed to wait for the canvass of the soldier vote before paying the wagers. Mitchel led Hillquit in four of the five boroughs, but fell below his rival 10,929 votes in the Bronx. In Brooklyn the Mayor had 2,713 more votes than Hillquit and only 102 more than Hillquit in Queens. The Mayor made his best showing in Manhattan, where he polled 13,574 more votes than his Socialist rival. The total vote for the entire city was, Mitchel 149,307, and Hillquit 142,178.

In Manhattan today's canvass may decide the election of five Aldermen, one Assemblyman, and a Municipal Court Justice. The Aldermen with small pluralities are Thomas A. Williams, Democrat, Thirteenth District, 85 plurality; M. S. Calman, Socialist, Twentieth District, 89 plurality; Frank A. O'Brien, Democrat, Twenty-second District, 111 plurality; W. C. Rosenberg, Democrat, Twenty-fifth District, 214 plurality; A. M. Wise, Democrat, Twenty-seventh District, 111 plurality. The Assemblyman is C. Mavican, Democrat, Thirteenth District, 138 plurality. For Justice of the Eighth District Municipal Court, Schiff, the Republican candidate, got 38 more votes than Slevin, his nearest opponent among the four candidates.

James F. Donnelly, Sheriff-elect of the Bronx, had a majority over Eugene J. McGuire, Fusion candidate, of 2,604 votes. Martin, for Alderman, had a majority of 292 over Wilmot, Republican.

The ballots cast by Brooklyn soldiers may change the results of one Aldermanic and four Assembly contests. While there are supposed to be nearly 25,000 Brooklyn men in the military service, the soldier vote numbers only 11,445. The count of the civilian vote in the Forty-sixth Aldermanic District showed that William W. Colne, Republican, had defeated John L. Dempsey, Democrat, by 118 votes. There are 571 soldier ballots to be counted in this district. The Assembly contests which may be finally decided by the soldier vote are in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Nineteenth Districts. The winners in the count of the civilian vote in these districts, and their pluralities, are as follows: Tenth—Malcolm R. Matheson, Republican, 62 votes; Eleventh—Thomas E. Brownlee, Republican, 145 votes; Twelfth—Albert Link, Democrat, 59 votes; Nineteenth—Joseph A. Weil, Socialist, 28 votes.

The Honest Ballot Association has announced that it will have watchers at various election district polling places to report on the condition in which the ballots arrive and on the count. The association has provided its watchers with a questionnaire, containing more than two score queries, the answers to which are expected to develop any defects in the new soldiers' and sailors' election law. The association expects to have 600 watchers in Manhattan, 350 in Brooklyn, 250 in the Bronx, and about 20 in Queens. The Socialists will also have their watchers at the polls. They claim that the election of two Socialist candidates in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn depends upon today's canvass.

In many of the sixty-three Assembly districts of the city suffragists will also watch the counting of the soldier vote today, according to plans announced at the City Party headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday. Most of the watchers will be women who acted in that capacity during registration week and on Election Day.

FATHER SEEKS DAUGHTER.

J. B. Detweiler Says Girl Was Seen with Strange Woman.

Justice B. Detwiler, a Director of a foreign language school in this city, has been for two weeks seeking to recover possession of his seven-year-old daughter, Eileen Barbara Detwiler, who disappeared from the Convent of the Academy of Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament at Grimes Hill, Staten Island, on Dec. 4 last. According to the testimony of children who were playing with her at the time, the girl was taken out of the convent yard by a woman, placed in a taxicab, and driven away.

Mr. Detwiler, who lives at the Della Robbia apartments at Ninety-sixth Street and West End Avenue, said last night that a friend had seen his child only a few days ago, stepping into a taxicab at 112th Street and Broadway, again in the company of a strange woman. Mr. Detwiler has been separated from his wife, the mother of the child, for a considerable period. From the descriptions he has received of the woman who had his daughter in charge, however, he said, he was convinced she was not his wife.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,700	$4,500
3,000	5,000
4,000	7,000
7,500	11,500
14,000	21,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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Removal Sale
Closing out entire stock of Desks and office furniture at great sacrifice.
E. Hamburger & Co., 25 W. 32d St.

HAIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Now on sale, the newest book on hair. BALDNESS, its causes, its prevention, and its treatment.
Pub. by the E. P. Dutton Co., 681 FIFTH Av.
Also, Hygiene of the face and cosmetic guide.
Hair and its preservation.
Loss of hair and the Quartz lamp treatment.

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We are Closing Out our Men's Branch Store at Broadway & Canal St.

This entire stock of Hanan Men's Fine Shoes has been placed on

SALE at Greatly Reduced Prices

Broadway & Canal Street

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Store Open Ev'gs. From Tues., Dec. 18, to Mon., Dec. 24, Inclusive, till 10 o'Clock.

Dainty and Serviceable Philippine Lingerie
Beautifully hand-embroidered.
Envelope Chemises and Night Gowns, $1.98 to $5.49.
Also Drawers—slashed or closed sides—with various corner designs and hand-scalloping, $1.98.
Main Floor.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
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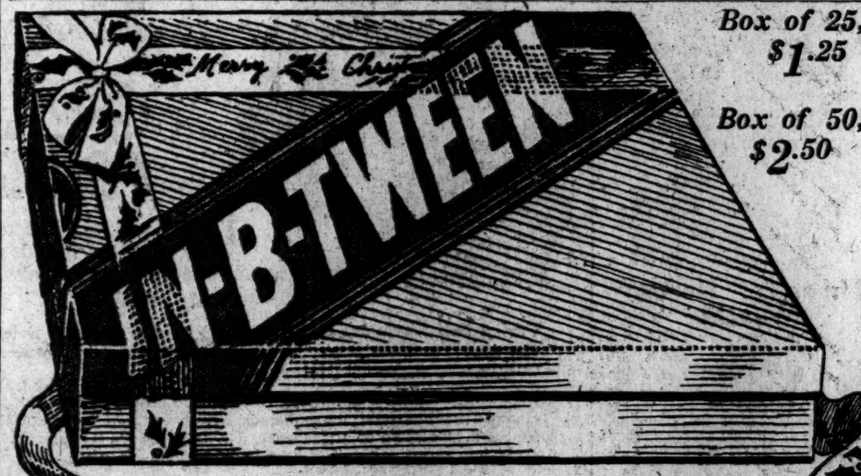
59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Ave.



Box of 25, $1.25
Box of 50, $2.50

Your Christmas Gift—IN-B-TWEEN Cigars

A HOLLY-RIBBONED box of 25 or 50 Cigars. Long Havana Filler, hand-made. A remembrance which is personal, not perfunctory, and interested, yet inexpensive. It breathes the Holiday Spirit of Good Cheer and a Good Smoke. Half a dozen boxes go a long way.

Holiday Boxes for sale at Hotels, Clubs, Cigar Stands and Chains-of-Stores everywhere.

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CANADA VOTES FOR CONSCRIPTION

Continued from Page One.

will be dissipated when the soldiers' votes come to be counted, as the English-speaking people of Provencher sent a large contingent overseas.

In the sister province of Saskatchewan, it appears that there has been a clean sweep of the sixteen seats, which is the more remarkable as this province was very strongly Liberal in the last Parliament, and half the members of the Provincial Cabinet and the bulk of the Provincial legislators have been out stumping for Laurier. The result is due largely to the bold leadership of the Hon. J. A. Calder, the Liberal leader, who is now Sir Robert Borden's Minister of Immigration, and to the fact that the farmers' organizations came out solidly for the Union Government.

In Alberta Laurier is doing better, thanks to the leadership of his old lieutenant, the Hon. Frank Oliver of Edmonton, whose own seat in West Edmonton is by no means safe. It is possible that the Opposition will secure four of the twelve Alberta seats.

In British Columbia, visited last Friday by Sir Wilfrid Laurier after a dramatic trip across the continent, the tendency is all toward the Union Government. Two only of the twelve seats are likely to go into the Opposition column.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 17.—Anti-conscription candidates were snowed under in almost every British Columbia constituency today. Partial returns make it certain that Vancouver and its suburbs will return three Unionists, with majorities running about 2 to 1. From Vancouver Island comes the same story of overwhelming success.

Upper country reports are to a similar effect. Only in Skeena, the constituency which includes Prince Rupert, is the Opposition ahead. In this instance the Unionist, Colonel Peck, is in the trenches, and his opponent has made the running in his absence. The latter's lead is so small, however, that the soldiers' vote will in all probability destroy it, giving British Columbia a solid Unionist delegation of thirteen.

At the time this dispatch is sent British Columbia cities are scenes of wild rejoicing over local returns and indications from Eastern points that the Government has won by a comfortable margin in Canada as a whole.

Children Should Have Candy!

Save Sugar—But Don't Spoil Xmas for the Children.
Karo, the Great American Syrup, Makes Delicious Candy!

Many a family is just discovering the blessings right at their door.

Here they have been thinking that saving sugar means doing without Christmas candy.

And they find that Karo, the great American Syrup, makes most delicious and wholesome candy!

They also find that making candy at home is all sorts of fun.

And that they can make twice as much pure candy for the same amount as candy cost at former Christmas times.

So this year they are having all the sweets they want and are saving sugar as well! They are going to the grocer for Karo, the Syrup for Christmas candy making.

They are sending for a *Corn Products Cook Book* and learning how to make the most delicious chocolates, fudges, caramels, creams, nougats and taffies.

They are making up wonderful batches of candy for the soldier boys in camp—the kind that keeps fresh for days.

Every housewife should know the three great KARO flavors

KARO (golden brown) in the Blue Can

The universal syrup for waffles, hot biscuit, griddle cakes, and bread.

KARO (crystal white) in the Red Can

The syrup for cooking and preserving. Great for candy making.

KARO (maple flavor) in the Green Can

Prepared especially for those folks who like the good old-fashioned maple flavor.

Every woman wants a copy of the *Corn Products Cook Book*, showing the hundred delicious and economical uses for Karo—*the household syrup for all purposes*. You can get it—free—by asking your grocer or writing us.

Corn Products Refining Company P.O. Box 161, New York

This year trim the tree with Karo Pop Corn Balls

Golden balls of Pop Corn make dandy trimmings for the Christmas tree. Have the fun of making the Pop Corn Balls at home. Anyone can do it. Follow these directions:

After the corn has been popped, take from the quantity any uncooked or partially cooked grains, being sure to have only fine, large, puffy ones. To one cup Karo (golden brown in the blue can) allow one tablespoon vinegar. Boil together until it hardens when dropped in cold water. When ready pour over the pop corn while hot. As soon as cool enough to handle, butter the hands well and form the mass into balls.

J. B. CROOK & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1837
549 FIFTH AVE. AT 45TH ST.
"Specialists in Sporting Goods"
CHRISTMAS SPECIAL
$1.50

GENUINE FRENCH BRIAR PIPE—
Sterling silver mounting—Amber stem—Leather case
SPECIAL.....$1.50
Open Evenings Until Christmas

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Fifth Ave. at 48th St.
French Books
We carry a complete stock of French Books—classic and contemporary.
The French Children's Books deserve special note.
All Books of All Publishers

GRAY & DAVIS
BOSTON, MASS.
To keep pace with the demand for Automobile Starters, Aberthaw erected this structure of reinforced concrete with brick trimming. The beauty of the completed building shows no evidence of the speed with which it was built.
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ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
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By
Theodore Roosevelt
National Strength and International Duty
Such is the vigor and fearlessness of Colonel Roosevelt's presentation of the case, that this book, far from discouraging, inspires and stimulates the reader.
$1.00 Net
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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.

SIX YEARS' GAIN.
Since 1911 THE NEW YORK TIMES has gained more than 4,000,000 agate lines of advertising, a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

SEIZE WOOL SUPPLY; SUSPECT POISONING

Woman Says She Was Taken Ill on Three Occasions While Knitting for Soldiers.

FIND A POWDER IN MATERIAL

Hoboken Health Officer Sends It to Chemist to be Analyzed—Plot Tale in Newark.

The Hoboken authorities seized yesterday a quantity of wool which the Hoboken Recreation Centre, a city institution, had bought for distribution to women and girls who were knitting sweaters and other woolen garments for American sailors and soldiers of the overseas forces. The seizure was made as a result of the illness of Mrs. Rose Anderson of 64 Washington Street, who was taken ill on three different occasions last Friday and Saturday, each time after she had picked up a quantity of the wool which she was knitting.

The authorities have placed samples of the wool in the hands of a Newark chemist, who is expected to report today whether the wool had been subjected to a poisonous solution. In the meantime an investigation is being made to find out whether any other women have been taken ill as a result of handling the wool.

Friday morning last Mrs. Anderson sent her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, to the Recreation Centre to get a new supply of wool. That afternoon Mrs. Anderson used it in a sweater she was knitting. Half an hour afterward she became ill. She recovered within an hour and that night started to knit again, and for a second time she became ill. Saturday morning her son, Eward Anderson, a member of the New York State police force, called on her, and while he was with her she fell to the floor unconscious. When she revived she told her son of her previous spells and Anderson reported the facts to Dr. Stack of the Hoboken Health Department.

Dr. Stack went to the Andersop home. He examined the wool and found that it contained a powdery substance. He immediately seized the whole supply at the Recreation Centre and sent samples to the chemist for analysis. When asked last night if he thought the wool may have been poisoned by enemy aliens, he replied that until he received the report of the chemists he would make no charges. Dr. Stack examined Mrs. Anderson yesterday and found her apparently in good physical condition. Many of Mrs. Anderson's friends were of the opinion that the wool had been treated to frighten women and to cut off the supply of knitted garments for the American fighting men.

Herman Mutchler, a Hoboken saloon keeper, and reputed one of the wealthiest men in that city, was arrested Saturday by army intelligence agents charged with attempting to bribe United States officials. Two agents of the service went into his saloon and are said to have discovered that Mutchler was violating the law forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers. The agents allege that he offered one of them $20 to suppress the facts. United States Commissioner Edward N. Stanton held Mutchler in $5,000 bail for a hearing next week.

Director of Parks and Public Property John F. Monahan has ordered all doors of the Newark City Hall kept closed excepting during business hours. Entrance will have to be made through Police Headquarters at all other times. Policemen are on guard at both the bottom and top of the stairs leading from the police corridor into the hall proper. Word reached Mr. Monahan through an anonymous source that an employe of the city, whose sentiments are known to be strongly pro-German, had threatened to blow up the building. An investigation is being made to try and trace the person who gave the information over a telephone. The voice was that of a woman.

FEW HOLIDAY FURLOUGHS.

Baker Says They Are Discouraged to Relieve Railroad Congestion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Commanding officers at camps and cantonments have been instructed to discourage furloughs in large numbers for the Christmas holidays. Secretary Baker today denied that Christmas furloughs had been forbidden entirely, but said they were discouraged, both on account of transportation conditions and because training might be seriously affected if many men were absent.

"The people of the nation will bear this privation, I know," said the Secretary, "in the same fine spirit which has characterized every previous response when it is understood that the relieving of the railroads from this burden will enable them by so much to concentrate our energies and capacities for the transportation of our resources to the seaboard and to the battlefront in France."

Woman Fined $300 for Sedition.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Julia R. Armbruster, aged 26, of Syracuse, a member of the Socialist Party, pleaded guilty to sedition in the United States Court here today and was fined $300. Judge George W. Ray, presiding, said this sentence is a warning that seditious utterances would not be tolerated.

ROCKEFELLER'S HOME IN CLEVELAND BURNS

Blaze Starts at Night in the Forest Hill Residence of Standard Oil Man.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17.—The home of John D. Rockefeller, at Forest Hill, in East Cleveland, a suburb of this city, took fire at 10:40 o'clock tonight.

Mr. Rockefeller left here on Oct. 10 for his Winter home at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

The fire spread with such great rapidity through the four-story building that it is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

It was impossible to save any of the furnishings of the house, and many valuable paintings, bronzes, and tapestries were destroyed. The home was elaborately furnished throughout its fifty-five rooms.

The loss on the building alone will be more than $50,000.

Mr. Rockefeller bought the building a number of years ago and has added many extensions. He has lived in it every Summer since its purchase.

At Mr. Rockefeller's home at Pocantico Hills last night his housekeeper said that no word had been received there that Mr. Rockefeller's Cleveland home was on fire. The housekeeper said Mr. Rockefeller was at his estate at Lakewood, N. J., but attempts to reach him there by telephone failed.

McADOO URGES WAR LOANS.

Asks Public Support and Denounces Pro-German Traitors.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—"The free soil of the United States should be an unhealthy place for traitors. If it is not it is the duty of Americans immediately to make it so," said Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo here tonight. "We are pledged to make this world safe for democracy if it takes every dollar of our resources and every drop of blood of our fighting men," he added.

Mr. McAdoo was the principal speaker at the Union League in the opening of the Statewide campaign for the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety to combat German-inspired pacifism. The central figure of a demonstration by the Chairmen of the sixty-seven county public safety committees of the State representing 10,000 members, he spoke for nearly two hours in an appeal for co-operation and self-sacrifice.

The Secretary pointed out that Liberty Loans, war savings stamps and every means adopted by the Government to finance the war must be supported unitedly if the country was to endure. His chief concern was over support for Government war loans. He said:

"Any man who sells a Liberty bond below par stabs at the very life blood of the nation," he declared.

SOLDIERS CLASH AT BORDER

Mexicans Fire on Americans Who Accidentally Cross the Border.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 17.—Mexican Federal soldiers fired on an American cavalry patrol which accidentally crossed the border on the island near Fabens, Texas, late yesterday, killing one cavalry horse and wounding another. The American soldiers returned the fire, and one Mexican soldier was seen to fall from his horse. No Americans were hit.

The firing was reported to division headquarters here today and an investigation ordered. Fabens is thirty-two miles southeast of El Paso, and the "island" is a large tract of land formed by a bend in the river, on which the boundary line is not clearly defined.

Americans Detained for Inquiry.

John Guerra, an American citizen of Cuban parentage, who arrived yesterday from Cuba, was detained by the immigration officials and sent to Ellis Island for further examination today. Mr. Guerra, who was born in Germany, is a member of the firm of Rieg & Co. of Attleboro, Mass., manufacturing jewelers, and was detained by the Federal authorities when he arrived from Central America several months ago. It is expected that Mr. Guerra will be released today after his citizenship papers are examined.

NEW ROCHELLE GETS GIFTS FROM RECRUITS

Bronze Tablet for a Public Building in Appreciation of Good Fellowship.

HOTELS AND HOUSES FULL

Neighboring Towns Relieve New Rochelle of Care of 500, While 1,200 Men Are Sent to Camp Devens.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Although another increment of about 1,000 of the 8,000 army recruits who crowded into the village last week on the last days for the enlistment of men of draft age, was taken to the outfitting stations at Fort Slocum today and an additional increment of about 1,200 men was sent to the national army encampment at Ayer, Mass., all the hotels and public buildings and many of the private homes here were still filled today with recruits waiting to be mustered in by the army authorities. Rye, Harrison, Mamaroneck, and other villages offered their assistance in caring for the men, and it was estimated that about 500 were sent out of New Rochelle to await the call of the army, leaving about 4,000 to be cared for here.

Although Colonel H. R. Kingsbury and the officers at Fort Slocum adhered to their custom of giving no information about the distribution of increments of recruits for the army, it was learned that the congestion was to be relieved by sending part of the men to be formed into a depot brigade at Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., where they would be outfitted and prepared for service. It was said that this was a deviation from the custom of handling recruits for the army, but it was also pointed out by officers that the rush of recruits to be outfitted at one station also was unusual.

Colonel Kingsbury notified the Citizens' Committee and the Mayor here today that the army would assume part of the burden of feeding the men while they were waiting to be outfitted, by paying the regular army daily ration cost of 40 cents a day. It is estimated that the entire cost of caring for the men will be about $50,000, and the Government will pay about $20,000 of this sum in its daily ration allowance.

Citizens of New Rochelle gave a turkey dinner to the men Sunday, and in appreciation the recruits took up a collection of $500 to be used in buying a bronze tablet to be placed on one of the public buildings, telling "what good fellows" the citizens have been in sharing their homes and food with them. In Rye, Mamaroneck, Harrison, Port Chester, and other villages Red Cross chapters and other associations aided in feeding the men and many club houses were thrown open for their use. A committee of citizens today asked Colonel Kingsbury to order its members to do anything he wished for the welfare of the new soldiers.

AYER, Mass., Dec. 17.—It was announced at Camp Devens today that part of the men now waiting to be outfitted at Fort Slocum would be brought to the national army encampment here and turned into the depot brigade. Men from the brigade will be distributed among the infantry commands to furnish barracks for the new men. They will be outfitted and probably trained here, it was said.

QUITS CONGRESS TO ENLIST.

R. C. Johnson of South Dakota to be "Tamest Private in Camp."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota gave up his seat in Congress today to enlist as a private in the regular army. He left for Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, this morning. To several of his friends he said that he would be "the tamest private in camp."

Mr. Johnson is 35 years old and has a wife and two children. From 1911 to 1914 he was Attorney General of South Dakota. He was elected as a Republican to the Sixty-fourth Congress.

LETS IN MORE VOLUNTEERS.

Crowder Rules That Men of Draft Age May Join Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today issued to Governors new rules under which men of draft age may join the army at their own request. White men only will be accepted and they may enlist only in the infantry, Signal Corps, Medical Corps, and Quartermaster's Department. Supply conditions were such, General Crowder said, that no men could be accepted in the coast artillery, field artillery, cavalry, or Engineers' Corps.

Enlistments in the regular army by men of draft age ended at noon last Saturday and the volunteers may be inducted into service now only through their local boards. General Crowder's telegram specified these commands to which men accepted to the special services open to them might be sent:

Aviation Section, Signal Corps, to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Land Division, Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Medical Department, to Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley, Kan., by local boards west of the Mississippi River, and to the Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., by boards east of the Mississippi.

Quartermaster Corps, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

Ordnance Department, Raritan Station, Raritan, N. J.

Infantry, to Fort McDowell, California, by local boards of Pacific Coast States, and to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., by all other boards.

Transportation and subsistence expense to the camps are to be furnished by the local boards.

CAPTURED AIRMAN WRITES.

Willis of Lafayette Escadrille Sends Letter to Parents.

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—The first direct communication from Lieutenant Harold B. Willis of the Lafayette Escadrille, who disappeared while flying over the German lines on Aug. 18, was received by his parents today. His capture by Germans was reported soon afterward, but Willis's letter reveals for the first time the story of his captue.

"My last flight was some distance within the lines," he wrote. "One of the boys in front of me attacked and I was able to put away my assailant, but was immediately jumped on by two others, later by a third. To avoid being riddled from the rear I had to turn and engage, and was thus separated from friends on my level. French machines above me evidently did not see my situation.

"Almost immediately my motor was hit and only ran intermittently, so that they could always keep above me. My efforts became the avoidance of fire on the line of flight, and to regain the group of lines. I did not succeed, however, in any of these on account of loss of motor, and the odds against me. I landed twenty kilometers in the rear. An adversary landed beside me and proved very correct and sympathetic. My machine was hit thirty times, in body, motor, and windshield. Half the cables were cut, tire shot away, and an unknown number of holes in the wings.

"They took me to luncheon and later to the rear. The treatment since continues correct.

"My chief distress has been my inability to tell you of my safety, and, further, my exile from the front and the fighting. Am with splendid French officers. Am studying German, doing sketching and woodcarving."

The letter was three and a half months on the way.

DELAYS MEANS INQUIRY.

Prosecutor Will Place Information Before the Grand Jury.

Proceedings which the District Attorney says he will begin here against Gaston B. Means, who was acquitted by a jury at Concord, N. C., on Saturday of the murder of Mrs. Mary A. King, were postponed yesterday because of the illness of Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who returned on Sunday from the trial of Means.

Mr. Swann said last night that he expected to place information before the Grand Jury just as soon as he and Mr. Dooling had considered further features of the evidence gathered here concerning Means's activities in the management of financial affairs of Mrs. King in this county.

The Tobey Spinet-Phone

Musician, designer and master craftsmen have united to produce the Tobey Spinet-Phone, a phonograph that lends dignity and elegance to the most luxurious surroundings.
It is patterned after the fine old Spinet Desks and is built by hand by Tobey workmen. The wood is solid St. Jago mahogany, beautifully figured and exquisitely carved. It is a phonograph of remarkable volume and sweetness of tone, made possible by the wonderful patented duplex horn, which is built in a new and scientific manner.
This phonograph embodies the latest features and is constructed with the care and precision of a fine clock. It will play any make of record. Price $800.
The TOBEY Furniture Co.
5th Avenue at 53rd Street.
Come in to-day and see this beautiful instrument. We shall be glad to play it for you.

$4.95
SPECIAL SALE
OF MEN'S
Walk-Over SHOES
$4.95
$6. to $8. Values
These shoes are all this season's models in Black, Tan, and Patent Leather—Button and Lace. This is one of the real sales of the season, at a most opportune time when economy is the watchword of the hour.
A full line of Phoenix Hosiery for men and women
Walk-Over Shoe Stores
New York City: 179 Broadway; 144 Bowery; 1355 Broadway; 1175-75 Broadway; 252 W. 125th St.; Brooklyn 565-7 Fulton St.; 1439 Broadway; 622 W. 181st St.; 5406 Fifth Ave.
Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St.

Could Byng Have Won His Victory Without THE "KNIGHT?"
IT WAS a daringly bold stroke—the British staked everything on the tanks at Cambrai.
Success or failure depended entirely upon the efficiency and reliability of motive power of these forts-on-wheels.
FOR this, the most crucial test ever given an automobile engine, the Knight Motor was chosen.
ITS prodigious power, tenacious performance and extreme quietness as the tanks stole silently across No-man's land that gray morning *won the day.*
YOU will welcome this opportunity to become more intimately acquainted with this marvelous motor at the Salon of Willys-Knight enclosed cars.
OUR variety of individualized closed equipages enables you to select a distinctively different closed car.
BECAUSE the quietness, and flexibility of the Knight motor, the *only* type that improves with use, emphasizes the slightest deficiency in body construction. Therefore it has been necessary for us to create bodies that excel as the motor excels.
FURTHERMORE, because of the economies of our great production these Willys-Knight closed cars offer a saving of hundreds up to thousands of dollars in the initial cost price of your car.
Visit the Willys-Knight Salon of Enclosed Motor Cars at Our Broadway Building at 50th Street
Willys Knight
WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
Broadway at 50th Street
Telephone Circle 1300
BROOKLYN. Cor. Fulton St. & Bedford Ave. *Tel. Bedford 8800*
BRONX 149th St. & Courtlandt Ave. *Tel. Melrose 150*
NEWARK 35-37 Halsey St. *Tel. Mulberry 2646*

Chauffeurs' Overcoats
Of Heavy Frieze

Special at $25
Wonderfully Warm Coats With Heavy Wool Lining
SUITS
of Gray Whipcord Special at
$18.50
Norfolk Jacket and Trousers
Fur Lined Coats Specially Priced
Muskrat lined with Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal Collars—$78.00.
Muskrat lined with Persian Lamb Collar—$65.00.
Muskrat lined with Persian Lamb Collar—$48.50.
$22, $25 and $28 Motor Lap Robes—Special at $19.50.
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH ST.

Facts About the Sugar Situation
Our Government has asked you to use sugar sparingly. We believe that the people of this country will be glad to do their part to conserve the sugar supply when they know the facts.
These facts are as follows:
More than two-thirds of the source of Europe's sugar supply is within the present battle lines. This has resulted in greatly reducing the production of sugar in Europe.
England and France and other countries have been forced to go for sugar to Cuba.
Ordinarily, nearly all of the Cuban raw sugar comes to the United States and is refined here, chiefly for home use. This is not the case now.
In view of the exceptional world demand for sugar there is no surplus, and barely enough to tide us over until the new crop comes in. The people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly. No one should hoard or waste it.
This Company has no surplus sugar to sell. It is working with the Government to conserve the supply, and to take care of the Allies so far as possible.
Do not pay an increased retail price.
American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

NEW YORK'S ONE HUNDRED NEEDIEST CASES

Thirty-six Are Provided For But Sfxty-four Are Still Incomplete.

FUND NOW TOTALS $34,346

Woman Sends Liberty Bond Coupons—Physician Closes Six of the Cases.

The appeal for those of the 100 Neediest Cases, which have been provided for only in part, brought a number of offers yesterday to the charitable organizations direct and through THE NEW YORK TIMES from persons who desired to give the help that was still needed to one or more of the cases or to take complete charge of a needy family for one year or more.

A New York physician, who would not allow his name to be used, contributed money sufficient to complete the sum required for cases 37, 52, 65, 77, 69, and 91. One man, who called at the offices of the Charity Organization Society, desired to give all that was necessary to the assistance of a needy family for a year. As there were no families on the list which had not already received some assistance he finally undertook to be responsible for the care of a family outside of the list of the 100 neediest for the coming year. Mr. and Mrs. William Pitman Earle, Jr., gave $500 to complete the amounts needed for three cases. Consequently more was done for those remaining of the 100 Neediest Cases than appears in the total contributions received yesterday. The This brought the total received to date to $34,346.82.

Contributions made with the stipulation that they should be applied to one or more specific cases provided fully yesterday for eleven more cases. The total number of cases fully provided for is now thirty-six.

Christmas Gift Money to Neediest.

Many who have written to THE TIMES and to the organizations have stated that they have decided to forego their ordinary Christmas giving this year and to turn over the sum they ordinarily spent for this purpose to the 100 Neediest Cases. One of the letters of this type received yesterday by THE TIMES was as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer is happy to indorse a check for $19.45, which it was my intention of using for Christmas gifts, but the "ten cases" are each and all of them far more urgent than anything within my personal knowledge, and there is no doubt whatever that this little offering to His Name who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, ye did it unto me," will bring more real happiness than many times this amount, distributed to those who need it less, or perhaps even both by Christmas giving and need it not at all.

Please divide this into five equal parts and give to the five cases who get the least.

The sixty-four remaining cases are all partly provided for, as they will have their share of the sum made up of contributions not designated for a specific use. One of the letters received by THE TIMES was as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly assign a case to me of one of the neediest families, as appeared in your paper, as I would like to take care of it.

Yours very truly,
J. F. LUCEY.
Woolworth Building.

Another man who wishes to take charge of a needy family wrote as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted the list of New York's 100 neediest families given in your issue of Dec. 14. I would like to get in touch with one family which I can help, and, while I do not wish to be known, still I would like to be able to keep my eye on the family in question so that I may personally see that all their needs are supplied.

I shall be pleased if you will suggest to me a worthy family and give name and address.

Appeal for Case No. 1.

The State Charities Aid Association wishes to call the attention of its friends especially to cases 1, 30, 64, and 89, which so far received few contributions specifically designated for them. Case No. 1, which is usually one of the first to be closed by reason of its position on the list, has, strangely enough, been almost entirely passed over so far this year.

The full benefit resulting from the publication of the One Hundred Neediest Cases is not reflected in the total of the gifts received, because many of those who have been prompted by these appeals have gone to the charitable organizations and arranged to give assistance to needy families in the way of personal care, clothing, food, and other necessities. Some have also taken an interest in families which, though very needy, were not included among the neediest. One family offered to give all the aid needed to a crippled child because that family had a little crippled girl of its own. When they found that the child in whom they had taken an interest had already been provided for, they directed that their contribution should go to some other crippled child. As there was no other on the list of One Hundred Neediest Cases which fitted in with their purpose, the cases of other crippled children were brought to their attention, and they finally gave the help to a child whose condition resembled that of their own.

One of the contributors said in a letter to the Charity Organization Society:

Grateful for Chance to Help.

"I am sorry that my contribution came too late to help the poor child who wanted to 'get out of the way,' but as long as she is provided for it is all right. I certainly have no objection to your offer of using your own judgment in distributing my humble gift. You certainly know better. Still, if perchance cases 55 and 90 are still in want please apply my little offering to them. I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity of thinking of others and making me realize how fortunate I am in having a good home, plenty to eat, and no special ailment."

Several of the contributions which have been received in lump sums are collections which have been taken up in clubs, classes, or business houses. The following letter was received by THE TIMES yesterday with a contribution of this kind:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Enclosed please find check in amount of $150, to be applied as you think best to the fund for the Hundred Neediest Cases. Of this $150, $98 was collected by us from friends, and $52 added to it by ourselves.

I. AND E. WEILL.

The stories of needy families and individuals in this city continued to make effective appeals to readers of THE TIMES in distant points. Some of the contributions coming from a distance yesterday were from F. S. Billings of Woodstock, Vt.; S. E. Davis, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss A. C. Bradley, Fryeburg, Me.; C. S. Jeffers, Mayersville, Miss.; A. H. Riebl, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and A. Scheffer, Detroit.

Several of the neediest cases have received help in the form of Liberty bonds. One such contribution came to THE TIMES yesterday with this letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sending you herewith coupons cut from Liberty bonds amounting to $182.12. The writer wishes you to apply this to the alleviation of your hundred neediest cases.

Very truly yours,
MRS. HENRY SCHUBART.

Soldier Gives His Earnings.

A striking feature of the campaign for the neediest this year has been the number of contributions from soldiers and sailors. One of the letters yesterday was the following:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Enclosed please find check indorsed to your order for $15, which kindly place to the credit of your collections for the 100 needy families. The writer earned this check this Summer while serving as a private in Troop H of Rochester, guarding the New York Aqueduct, and it represents some good hard work.

It gives me pleasure to make a contribution to such a worthy cause. Very truly yours,
C. C. WOODWORTH.

The Charity Organization Society announced yesterday that, to save postage, it would not hereafter acknowledge gifts under $1, in addition to their acknowledgment in the list of contributors printed in THE TIMES. Hitherto it has been acknowledging through the mail gifts which it has received directly and gifts, or its share of gifts, forwarded through THE TIMES. It should be understood, however, that neither the expense of postage nor any other expense is deducted from the gifts to the 100 neediest cases, 100 per cent. of which goes to the cases.

$34,346 NOW IN FUND FOR THE 100 NEEDIEST

$6,213 Received Over Sunday; of This $2,384 Was Sent to The Times.

The contributions for New York's 100 Neediest Cases totaled $6,213.91 yesterday, bringing the total for the campaign so far to $34,346.82.

Gifts were received yesterday as follows: By THE NEW YORK TIMES, $2,384.62; by the Charity Organization Society, $1,306; by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $1,058.79; by the State Charities Aid Association, $874.50; Brookly Bureau of Charities, $590.

The total amounts received during the campaign have been as follows: By THE NEW YORK TIMES, $12,787.87; by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $9,025.90; by the Charity Organization Society, $7,045.55; by the State Charities Aid Association, $3,545.50, and by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $1,942.

Contributions yesterday were received as follows by THE TIMES:

"E. A."	$100.00	"H. G. N."	25.00
Kate O. Ponseroy	1.00	E. W. Porter	10.00
Gertrude B. Mackay	5.00	E. Stoaffer	5.00
E. C. Pearson	5.00	Ethel H. Windel	50.00
A. M. Raphael	10.00	Anonymous	10.00
"A Friend"	3.00	"Amicus"	10.00
Mrs. F. Topping	10.00	Anonymous	2.00
A. Bower	2.00	Mrs. S. W. Lockwood	10.00
Mrs. M. J. Carney	25.00	Anonymous	25.00
Miss L. A. Gardiner	2.00	A. H. Schefer	10.00
F. S. Billings	20.00	Misses M. Steinfield and R. Steinfield	20.00
"A Well Wisher"	1.00	"Sonny"	5.00
Mrs. J. A. Frank	5.00	M. L. Newman	10.00
E. McLoughlin	2.00	D. G. F.	2.00
"Donor"	1.00	H. W. Alexander	1.00
N. T. Guernsey	100.00	Mrs. C.F. Everitt	5.00
Joseph Gantz	50.00	Joseph Ullmann	20.00
Rosa Krusal	5.00	F. M. Copen	25.00
Anonymous	5.00	Anonymous	20.00
U. S. B.	10.00	Leo Abraham	2.00
C. D. McAllister	5.00	H. W. Zaum	10.00
M. M. Bower	5.00	Carrie Banks	20.00
Mrs. I. Levi	5.00	David Geiger	5.00
E. C. Bailey	10.00	C. F. Lasbelle	5.00
Mrs. F. G. Ringwalt	5.00	M. E. D.	25.00
"R.	1.00	Mrs. Kleinberger	60.00
"W. J. H."	25.00	Mrs. P. S. Jennings	10.00
A. D. O'Neill	5.00	Mrs. A. Richards	50.00
Betty Hersberg	10.00	S. E. Davis	2.00
S. S.	10.00	C. S. Jeffords	10.35
C. Woodworth	15.00	A. H. Riebl	10.00
"R. E"	100.00	E. O. Dewing	10.00
Mrs. L. Henle	5.00	Mrs. H. B. Thomas	5.00
E. de Rinzie	10.00	M. Kaufman	10.00
E. Argenonte, Jr.	5.00	Anonymous	2.00
C. A. Wilson	150.00	Mrs. A. M. Balch	10.00
B. D. Denzer	10.00	Mrs. M. A. Saunders	5.00
A. W. Doolittle	2.00	In Memory of J. N. B.	2.50
"E. W."	25.00	A. Scheffer	5.00
A. Geiger	10.00	A. Jacoby	50.00
B. Kellogg	10.00	T. B. Griswold	1.00
Mrs. F. de Stone	5.00	E. L.	1.00
B. Baumann	1.00	E. L.	5.00
"E. J."	50.00	G. R. McKee	15.00
J. B. Hickok	5.00	Anonymous	3.00
Mrs. A. Stone	5.00	A. C. Edwards	20.00
Baby L. Wolff	5.00	C. C. Tyler	50.00
S. A. Drew	5.00	In Memory of J. Delano	5.00
"M. R."	5.00	M. A. Pinch	5.60
T. Van Kannel	25.00	Mrs. J. Block	25.00
J. C. De Sola	10.00	I. & E. Weill	150.00
F. G. Brill	2.00	Miss M. E. Martin	40.00
"Anonymous"	50.00	Mrs. R. Craig	10.00
M. M. Sterling	10.00	E. E. De Sola	10.00
W. L. Sackett	2.00	M. A.	132.12
"G. B. W."	10.00	R. G. Powers	5.00
Anonymous	10.00	"H."	1.00
Isabel Ellis	5.00	Polly, Betty, & Nancy Putman	25.00
C. L. Feldenheimer	5.00	M. B. Mosher	9.00
In memory of M. G. Knowles	5.00	Anonymous	2.00
A. Hess	1.00	O. L. L. & I.	25.00
V. F. Calimeyer	5.00	Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sills	60.00
Dr. S. Neuhof	2.00	Mrs. W. F. Decker	25.00
L. La Fuller	5.00	W. M.	5.00
Helen Greene	5.00	G. S.	5.00
L. Wolff	10.00	J. Felix	2.00
J. McAllister	10.00	B. King	2.00
Grace C. Balch	25.00	S. K.	5.00
E. N. Perkins	25.00	K. L.	5.00
"From A Friend"	1.00	One Who Longs to Do His Will	19.45
H. Prochaska	11.20	B. F. C.	5.00
"Bymyfather"	10.00	Julia F. Starr	2.00
"Bob"	5.00		
G. Fountain and Elizabeth C. Fountain	25.00		
B. S. and Y. Caldozo	5.00		
Total			$2,384.62

The following contributions were received yesterday by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor:

Allison, May	$5.00	In Memory of Francis, C. H.	$10.00
A. M. T., Mrs.	5.00	In Memory of H. W. E.	10.00
An Army Officer	5.00	In Memory of Mother	10.00
An Invalid	5.00	Karp, Mrs. M. J.	2.00
Anonymous	200.00	Keller, Mrs. W. A.	5.00
Barlow, L. F.	2.00	Lambert, C. I.	5.00
Bradshaw, Miss	10.00	No Acknowledgment	100.00
Bernkopf, Mrs. M.	2.00	Phipps, Miss A.	10.00
Cahen, Helen K.	3.00	Pollard, Mrs. G.	5.00
Calladay, Ella A.	5.00	Pollard, Mrs. S. E.	15.00
Crane, Ruth B. N.	2.00	Reichenbach, R., W., and Lilie	5.00
Colman, Mrs. L. A.	5.00	Roberts, W. J.	15.00
Cohn, Lester	25.00	Satterlee, Mrs. R.	15.00
Copley, F. B.	5.00	Schell, Mrs. W.	20.00
Cash	2.00	Sonders, C. B.	10.00
Cash	5.00	Schloss, Sadie M.	5.00
Cash	10.00	Slingsby, Helen R.	25.00
C. F. S.	2.00	Smith, Miss E. D.	5.00
Dixon, Marion B.	2.00	Straus, Mrs. S.	1.00
E. P.	5.00	Taylor, Mrs. C. L.	10.00
E. W.	5.00	Terry, Sarah C.	2.00
Floyd, Augustus	10.00	Vietor, Mrs. T. L.	25.00
Friend	100.00	Wattley, R. B.	50.00
Graves, Jessie M.	1.79	Welsh, S. Charles	10.00
Guering, Mr. & Mrs. Jules	5.00	Willis, Miss E. M.	10.00
Hasipp, Margt. S.	2.00	Wood, Peggy	10.00
Hermann, S.	40.00	Wyckoff	20.00
Holman, Miss E.	2.00	Wyckoff, Eleanor N.	5.00
Howes, Mrs. R. W., 3d	10.00	Wyckoff, Mrs. Peter S.	25.00
Hoyt, Miss H. S.	5.00	Wyckoff, Mrs. Peter S.	20.00
Hunt, Eliz. K.	10.00	Wyckoff, Mrs. J. S. King	5.00
H. J. H.	100.00	Winthrop, Miss Elizabeth	18.00
H.W.H. & W.H.	5.00	Mrs. E. Brunswick	10.00
		Marguerite Carlton	5.00
		Anonymous	50.00
		G. E. Nichols	50.00
		Lucy P. Eastman	100.00
		Anonymous	20.00
		H. C. Corson	12.00
		Anonymous	30.00
Total			$1,058.79

The following contributions were received yesterday by the State Charities Aid Association:

Alice T. Stratton	$5.00	Miss Anna L. Brackbill	5.00
Miss Ruth B. Moran	5.00	Miss A. C. Bradley	50.00
Buster Dan	1.00	Louise Butts	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Davis	100.00	Grace Bigelow	15.00
Mrs. S. L.	150.00	F. B. Stratford	25.00
Deyo		Laura L. Peasley	15.00
Mrs. J. E. Rousmaniere	100.00	Mrs. W. A. Keller	5.00
Mrs. W. Meigs	8.50	I. C.	1.00
Mrs. L. L. Tefft	16.00	Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff	20.00
Miss C. L. Schell	5.00	Mrs. J. S. King	5.00
Mrs. G. W. Ely	3.00	Winthrop, Miss Elizabeth	18.00
Helen K. Cahen	20.00	Mrs. E. Brunswick	10.00
S. Falaise	5.00	Marguerite Carlton	5.00
Miss Lillian C. Groome	1.00	Anonymous	50.00
Beatrice Stein	15.00	G. E. Nichols	50.00
Mrs. Lucy A. Mosman	5.00	Lucy P. Eastman	100.00
Mrs. R. Sturmdorf	4.00	Anonymous	20.00
Mrs. L. M. Dickinson	5.00	H. C. Corson	12.00
Mrs. F. Ludlam	5.00	Anonymous	30.00
Total			$874.50

The following contributions were received yesterday by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities:

Anonymous	$2.00	J. A. Fay & Egan Co.	$1.00
A. L. A.	1.00	Miss B.	10.00
Burr, Mrs. M.	5.00	Newhouse, Mrs. W. S.	10.00
Coulter, C. P.	5.00	Schnakenberg, Miss C.	5.00
Earle, Mr. and Mrs. W. P., Jr.	500.00	Stein, Frank J.	5.00
Gantz, Jos. W.	5.00	Stilwell, Mrs. A. A.	10.00
Gilmore, Mrs. W. H.	2.00	Tutman, Mrs. A. H.	5.00
"Helen and Betty"	1.00	Taylor, C. E.	2.00
Hooea, Miss L.	10.00	Van Cleve, E. M.	5.00
Hughes, Mrs. E. R.	1.00		
Total			$590.00

The following contributions were received yesterday by the Charity Organization Society:

B. B.	$2.50	Carrie L. Godfrey	$10.00
Cash	15.00	J. L. Habbertson	5.00
C. D. Babcock	2.00	T. A. Hatch	5.00
Helen K. Cahen	10.00	M. F. Hendricks	25.00
"S. Falaise"	17.50	Caroline K. Herlich	5.00
Bliz. L. Coudray	10.00	A Friend	10.00
"Anonymous"	5.00	Mrs. W. F. Ketcham	5.00
Mrs. P. B. Copley	5.00	Mrs. E. V. Lasserus	5.00
B. E. Crafts	1.00	Mrs. J. J. Lesser	5.00
"Anonymous"	300.00	M. C. W.	5.00
Anna B. Edwards	15.00	E. H. Myers	5.00
Mrs. W. L. Hazen	10.00	Helena V. Otis	10.00
J. O. Heiman	5.00	Miss Sarah N. Rick	25.00
Mrs. F. Hoeg	5.00	W. Richardson	5.00
L. M. Kronheimer	30.00	Mrs. H. B. Roger	5.00
J. F. Loewi	44.00	Mrs. A. A. Stilwell	10.00
"Anonymous"	280.00	Miss Minnie A. Stimson	5.00
Miss M. Marx	5.00	Blanche G. Varney	2.00
Jacob Marks	5.00	S. C. Welsh	10.00
Minnie E. Musser	2.00	Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse	10.00
Jacob Parker	5.00	Katherine Carr Wilson	1.00
"Anonymous"	5.00	Mrs. H. E. Worcester	100.00
"M. S."	2.00	Emily P. Wolcott	2.00
Mrs. R. Sturmdorf	2.00	W. F. Schneider	10.00
G. Weyer	1.00	J. H. Christie	10.00
Mrs. P. B. Wyckoff	50.00		
Mrs. S. K. Walker	5.00		
"Anonymous"	2.00		
Mrs. H. W. Berry	25.00		
Miss B. G. Brooks	100.00		
Mrs. A. J. Breseau	10.00		
Sara Cadwell	5.00		
Mrs. S. Carey	25.00		
F. W. Chapin	10.00		
R. D. Fleming	5.00		
E. Cornell	5.00		
Mrs. W. T. Dengler	1.00		
Total			$1,306.00

The following contributions were received by the Charity Organization Society on Saturday:

"In memory of a mother"	$1.00	Mrs. C. D. Dickey	125.00
Cash	5.00	J. G. Fraser	25.00
Mary J. Frank	2.00	Ella F. Folkard	5.00
Mrs. W. Jackson	1.00	Margaret L. Folkard	5.00
Mrs. M. Levantritt	2.00	Hilda E. Fox	10.00
H. K. Hammond	5.00	Miss E. B. Greppo	100.00
E. W. Kammerer	1.00	Miss F. M. Hartwood	10.00
B. B. Levy	10.00	Mrs. F. Hoagood	10.00
H. B. Livingston	20.00	Mrs. C. E. Hughes	25.00
J. McC. Magie	50.00	Mrs. A. J. Ray and Mrs. F. H. Howe	7.00
Nettie A. Maturen	3.00	E. L. Jong	5.00
H. J. McQuade	15.00	Miss K. Kerr	2.00
Florence Thayer Smith	1.00	Miss J. Mayo	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. Terbel	40.00	K. D. Meyer	10.00
B. A. Thorn	10.00	Anonymous	5.00
M. W.	10.00	E. M. Van Cleve	5.00
Anonymous	475.00	N. Weinberg	10.00
C. H. Abbott	25.00	Emma Sallson	3.00
H. J. A.	100.00		
C. F. Beckwith	2.00		
Miss E. D. Bergs	50.00		
S. W. Davis	100.00		
Total			$1,208.00

There are still sixty-four cases on the list or 100 Neediest Cases which have not been fully relieved by contributions specifically given to apply to their cases. They are still in need of relief in greater or less amounts.

Money which has been sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES or to charitable organizations with the instruction that it should be used for the 100 Neediest Cases, no particular cases being specified, will go to those which have not been relieved by contributors who have named the cases they wish to help. The only exceptions which have been made to this rule are in cases which contributors, after correspondence with charitable organizations, have given their consent to its use for cases outside of the 100 Neediest Cases.

In either case the money is applied in full to the case for which it is to be used, no deduction of any kind being made.

Money may be sent to the organizations reporting the cases or direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square.

The four organizations from the records of which the 100 cases have been chosen are:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

98. The wizened faces of the 6 months old twin children show they are half starved, while the two older children are not much better off. The mother has been incapable of taking care of the family since the father some time ago was committed to an asylum; $250 is needed to care for the family while the mother, intelligent and willing, learns a trade. (C. O. S.)

99. A girl of 17 years, earning $9 a week in a factory, has been the sole support of two younger sisters and a semi-invalid mother. They should have $40 more a month to keep them well and clothed. (A. I. C. P.)

94. These two boys were well and carefully trained by a good mother until her death; since when they have been brutally handled by a drunken father. Eight dollars and fifty cents is needed for food, clothing, and shelter for them in a good boarding house. (S. C. A. A.)

93. Three hundred and forty-eight dollars is needed because this fifteen-year-old girl was dropped from overwork while trying to support herself and an invalid mother. That sum will give them medical attention and help until the little girl can do well at her trade. (C. O. S.)

92. One hundred and fifty dollars is needed to provide for this family until the mother is out of the hospital and the sick father has recovered from an operation. (B. B. C.)

90. Three hundred dollars will help the eldest girl to learn a trade and keep a family of a mother and four children going with the $6 a week income of the eldest boy until the family is self-supporting. (C. O. S.)

89. If this keen and clever girl can keep on for the next seven or eight months she will have her working certificate and can support herself well. She needs $150 to give her a start. (S. C. A. A.)

88. This family's whole income now is $13 a month, earned by manufacturing children's shoes. It will not keep her and her three children. Thirty-five dollars a month more is needed. (A. I. C. P.)

85. A day laborer earning $16 a week is doing his best to support his invalid wife and six sickly children; $450 will restore them all to health and give promise of a better future for them. (C. O. S.)

83. This 14-year-old boy thinks he can help himself by working on a farm in the Summer. He is said to be a fine boy, though both his parents have been repeatedly in jail. Through this Winter he sorely needs a friend. (S. C. A. A.)

82. One hundred and ten dollars is needed by this family of a father, mother, and three children to supplement the mother's earnings until the father's illness is cured. (B. B. C.)

81. Four children are living in dark, unhealthful rooms while the mother earns $5 a week as an office cleaner. They need $250. (C. O. S.)

79. One boy earns $30 a month in this household of a mother and four children, the fourth born a few weeks after the father had committed suicide; $320 will provide for them and put the eldest girl through a course in the Manhattan Trade School. (C. O. S.)

75. A mother in danger from tuberculosis is struggling to support her two children, the father being in a sanatorium. They need $40 a month for some time to keep disease away and to hold the family together. (A. I. C. P.)

74. Eight dollars a week is the maximum income of this family, consisting of an injured man, his wife, and five children, two of them very delicate. The eldest son will soon be able to work. They ought to have $100 for urgent needs. (B. B. C.)

73. This mother and her four girls, all delicate, need $50 a month in addition to what the mother can earn by taking boarders. (A. I. C. P.)

72. The mother, the breadwinner for a family of three children, earns only $20 a month. This Winter she needs at least $100 more. The children are thin and anemic from lack of proper nourishment. (B. B. C.)

66. This mother, just widowed, has walked the streets when she could hardly stand, with her infant in arms, seeking work to support herself, her baby, and two other children. She needs help to the extent of $300. (C. O. S.)

64. If this sickly 14-year-old girl is to live she must for some months have a home in the country; $200 is needed for this purpose. (S. C. A. A.)

63. Overwork has nearly cost this young widow her life. One child must undergo an operation, and there are two others needing food. The family must have $480 to carry it through this emergency. (C. O. S.)

61. This old woman, self-supporting until crippled with rheumatism, faces dependence for the first time in her life; $300 will put her in a comfortable church home, where she longs to go. (C. O. S.)

60. By crocheting caps for babies this mother earned $13 a month, but cannot support her four children on it; $480 is needed to take care of this family until the oldest child can work. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

59. A mother earning $8 a week is the only support of five children, not sick, but all threatened with tuberculosis; $130 is needed for good food to save these children from disease and to prevent the wrecking of the home. (B. B. C.)

50. Two Italian boys of 12 and 11 are orphans and alone. The oldest has the making of a musician; $9 a week would provide for them. (S. C. A. A.)

55. Widowed last July, this woman needs $300 added to her own earnings to keep herself and her two children until the oldest can work. (C. O. S.)

54. This man, in the first stages of tuberculosis, can get well if he can stop work and go to a sanatorium. But his wife, four children and a sick wife. This family should have $100 for its immediate needs. (B. B. C.)

53. This little boy, found when three weeks old by a policeman in a tenement doorway, has gone through a hard youth, is sick, and needs $4 a week to make him sturdy. (S. C. A. A.)

51. This is a boy of 3 years, with a well-shaped head and fine brown eyes, but many physical ailments. He may struggle through and grow up a strong man if $3 a week can be raised for board and good care. (S. C. A. A.)

49. This girl's crooked back can be straightened if she is treated now; $100 is needed. (S. C. A. A.)

48. Three of this widow's five children are old enough to help her, but one is feeble-minded, one crippled, and one not a good boy. The mother is ill from worry and overwork; $100 will help to keep them until her health is restored. (B. B. C.)

42. Forty dollars a month is needed to help this widow in her struggle to support her seven young children. (A. I. C. P.)

40. The mother, father, baby, little boy and girl, and an older girl are trying to live on $6 a week which the blind father earns. They need $200 till the older girl can go to work. (B. B. C.) Gramercy 7040.)

39. Three brothers, 10, 7, and 3, are now alone in the world except for their grandmother, who is too old and feeble to help. It will take only $10 a week to take care of them. (S. C. A. A.)

36. The father will recover if he can stay a year in the tuberculosis sanitarium where he is now. The mother and three babies need $400 through the Winter. (C. O. S.)

35. Lucy, 8 years old, and her brother, 2 years old, left alone in the world after cruel experiences, are sick, and need $8 a week to keep them and to keep them together. (S. C. A. A.)

34. Forty-five dollars a month is needed by a widow with five young children, the youngest an infant in arms. (A. I. C. P.)

33. This fifteen-year-old boy's reason is threatened by his hard experiences in his family life. His cure must be now or never. He needs $5 a week. (S. C. A. A.)

32. Philip, fourteen, is trying to support his sick mother and six brothers and sisters. Help him with $800. One of the sisters can help a year from now. (A. I. C. P.)

31. A long series of mishaps left the husband insane. This broke his wife's health. Two hundred and fifty dollars is needed for her care and treatment if her life is to be saved. (C. O. S.)

30. This woman eight years ago took two friendless city waifs to her farm in the country. Her husband's death and her own failure in health have left her without money or food. They need $120. (S. C. A. A.)

29. The wife and four little children of this Polish ironworker are in danger of starvation because the father's long illness has swept away their savings. They need $240. (C. O. S.)

27. A once wealthy Frenchman died completely ruined. His wife, left destitute, came to this country with her son and sister. The two women are sick. The sole income is the savings of $9 a week. They need $200. (C. O. S.)

26. An overworked widow and four children, weakened by hunger, need $324. (C. O. S.)

25. A frail, deserted mother and a sick eldest daughter cannot at present support this household of five. They need $150 until the eldest boy can go to work. (B. B. C.)

24. The wife works in this family, and the father, in an invalid chair, cares for the four children. They need $130 through the Winter. (B. B. C.)

22. Three dollars a week is needed to care for and educate a singularly bright but ill-trained orphan boy of 9 until he is fit for adoption. (S. C. A. A.)

21. A hard-working widow, with four young children from a few months old to 7 years, needs $480 to keep them through the year. (A. I. C. P.)

20. This mother and her four children were left destitute in a Southern city by the father's death a year ago. Her sister, a widow, with four young children of her own, sent for the other family. The two women have not been able to care for the eight children. They should have $250 for immediate needs. (C. O. S.)

19. Thirty dollars a month is needed through the coming year by a widow and three children, who have now only the mother's $13 a month. (A. I. C. P.)

18. A man of fair earning capacity is recovering from a long illness. The family needs $280 before the father can return to the support of his wife and seven children under 11 years. (C. O. S.)

17. Though partly blind herself, a 17-year-old girl earning $6 a week has been the sole support of her mother and four younger children. They need $38 a month until the second daughter can work. (A. I. C. P.)

16. At the end of two years of struggle with consumption, during which he has aided his family and kept up small payments on life insurance, the father is dying and will leave a wife and five little children. They need $350. (C. O. S.)

15. There are six children under 14 years and there will soon be another. The father is in a hospital getting over an operation. It will be five months before he can return to work; $102 will give them the immediate necessities of life. (B. B. C.)

12. A mother and six young children were left with slender means of support when the father was sent to a tuberculosis sanatorium; $65 a month will keep them through the Winter, while the father is trying to get well. (A. I. C. P.)

10. This mother nearly killed herself working for her three children after the father had been sent to jail; $100 is needed for their most urgent needs. (B. B. C.)

9. A skilled workman was stricken with paralysis, after his wife's long illness had wiped out their savings. One of the two sons is just of working age, and his $6 a week is the sole income of the family; $300 may restore the father to health and put the family on their feet. (C. O. S.)

8. A mother and five young children were left entirely destitute when the father was taken to an asylum. His insane outbursts had previously wrecked the mother's health; $400 is needed before the mother will be able to aid in their support. (C. O. S.)

7. The father's seven months of illness, ending in death, exhausted the savings of his family. To keep her four daughters, all under 11 years, the mother worked as a janitress by day and a dishwasher in a restaurant at night, after her girls had been put to bed. This broke her health. The family is penniless. They need $50 a month now and $35 a month later. (A. I. C. P.)

5. This family was well supported for years by the father, a hard-working tinsmith, until his earning capacity was reduced by the loss of an eye several years ago followed some months ago by a lingering illness, which resulted in his death. The mother, a partial cripple, and six children, all under 12 years, were left penniless. The children are hungry and sick. To provide the bare necessities of life for the coming months, $380 is needed. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4068.)

4. Eleven dollars a week is necessary to keep together a family consisting of a hard-working mother, now slowly convalescing from a dangerous illness, and four children of 10, 8, 7, and 5 years, left to their own resources by a drinking father. (B. B. C.)

3. A mother's health has broken supporting a family of three children on earnings of $7 a week in a cigar factory, while her husband is in an insane hospital. The oldest boy, 14, who has unusual ability, is in a trade school, and will do well as a skilled workman if he can be kept there a little longer. The family must have $200 now if the mother is to have a chance to recover. Twice that amount would finish the boy's trade education. (C. O. S.)

2. A man, worn out by efforts to support his frail wife and four children, is in the hospital with heart disease. The mother is unable to work, the children are hungry. It will take $744 to keep this family through the year. (A. I. C. P.)

1. A woman, formerly well-to-do, has been left penniless by the death of her husband. Her struggle to support her eight-months-old child has made her more and more an invalid. Her life can be remade and her baby given a chance for $25 a month. (S. C. A. A., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

Charity Organizations Ask That Gifts Be Speeded Up

Volunteers Come Forward to Take Complete Charge of Some of the Very Needy Families for a Year or More.

Selected for The New York Times by Four of the City's Leading Charity Associations.

Are You Pale and Listless?

Do you feel chilly when other people don't? Is your appetite poor? Do you easily become fatigued? Does your vitality seem sapped? If some of these symptoms are accompanied by fever you should consult a good doctor quickly. If fever is absent then you are probably run down because of blood impoverishment.

If you act promptly this condition can be remedied; but it should not be neglected.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Study this package so you will know how genuine *Pepto-Mangan* looks.

is a time-tried remedy for those who are inclined toward anemia. It attacks an anemic condition at its very source—the blood. It makes thin blood rich by increasing the number of red blood cells. With an abundance of rich, red blood coursing through your veins bringing renewed vitality to every part of the body, abundant health is almost certain.

Pepto-Mangan is acceptable to the stomach, its taste is attractively aromatic, and its rich red color is pleasing in appearance. It cannot injure the teeth.

Friendly Warning: True *Pepto-Mangan* comes only in bottles and packages as illustrated in this advertisement. It is never sold in bulk. As there are many substitutes accept only the genuine—Gude's. Read the circular wrapped around the bottle.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

COOK'S *Imperial*
Extra Dry
Champagne

It is what is *in* the bottle that goes into your glass—not what is *on* it.

The Cook's label on the bottle tells you that *in* the bottle is a pure product of luscious grapes, teeming with flavor and bouquet and bubbling with life. No foreign label can tell you more than this—few as much. So, why pay more for what you can't enjoy more? Order Cook's Imperial.

Sold *Everywhere*—
Served *Everywhere*.
American Wine Co.
St. Louis, U.S.A.

Amberg

Filing "Systems" Sometimes Become Unsystematized

Too many filing systems acquire "System-itis"—too much system—or overgrown system.

Amberg Individual Service provides perfect and complete

PRESIDENT TENER OF NATIONAL LEAGUE PUTS QUIETUS ON RESIGNATION RUMOR

TENER DENIES NEW REPORT OF CHANGE

President of National League Contradicts Prediction That He Will Resign.

STATES ATTITUDE AGAIN

Answers Statement Attributed to Herrmann, Expressing Readiness to Quit When Owners Ask It.

President John K. Tener of the National League denied yesterday that he intended resigning from the organization, as was reported to have been predicted by August Herrmann in Chicago yesterday. Herrmann is reported to have said that Judge K. M. Landis of Chicago was a candidate for the position after Mr. Tener retired, but Mr. Tener said that he had heard nothing about the proposed change.

President Tener's attitude toward the National League is the same as it was when he was re-elected last week. He will serve under the condition which he named. This is that he will devote any time to the league affairs which is not taken up by his private business interests. If, however, the league club owners want a man at the head of the league to devote his entire time to its interests, President Tener is ready to step out. He stated yesterday: "I am prepared to resign from my office at any time the National League decides to elect some one to the office who can devote his entire time to it."

Mr. Tener, in his annual message to the league, brought out the importance of the organization winning its share of the world's series games to insure its position in popular favor. There is no doubt that the older league has suffered in drawing because of the frequency with which the American League has been taking the world's series contests. Tener's aim as President is to put forward the sporting end of the game rather than the politics, and yet several of the club owners persist in airing their political and financial squabbles at the expense of the sport.

Under the present state of affairs in the National League, Mr. Tener will take just as prominent a part in the important measures undertaken by the organization as he ever did. He will not be active in routine affairs, yet he will be in constant touch with headquarters and will still rule as executive head.

The rumor that Judge Landis would give up an important office to become head of the league is not taken seriously by any of the local baseball men. It is pointed out that Herrmann is planning to suggest a new President who will give up all his time to the position, and if the other club owners agree with him on his candidate President Tener stands ready to step out, and has made this position plain to the league.

Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the Yankees, returned to French Lick from Chicago after the baseball meeting this week a very much disappointed club owner. The efforts of the Yankee owner and his manager, Miller Huggins, to swing a baseball trade received no encouragement from the other club owners, and left the decision in regard to playing off postponed games to the home clubs. Heretofore the rule has been that no postponed game should be played off on the first trip of the season.

There was no action taken in regard to abolishing the Spring training trips. President Hickey said that under present arrangements the season will close between Sept. 25 and Oct. 1.

Action to prevent a withdrawal of any of the clubs from the association, as was recently threatened when the Indianapolis, Louisville, and Toledo clubs proposed to withdraw and merge with certain clubs in the International League in the formation of a new league, was taken by Senator A. L. Cooper, one of the owners of the Kansas City franchise. He suggested changes in the constitution which he believes will give the association grounds for legal action against any club desiring to withdraw.

The method of financing the executive branch of the league also was changed. Each club will contribute a certain percentage of its receipts instead of paying an assessment of $3,000.

TAYLOR WINS ON SKATES

N. Y. A. C. Man Captures Half-Mile Handicap at St. Nicholas.

William M. Taylor, the New York A. C. skater, had to travel at top speed at St. Nicholas Rink last night to beat young Stanley Gershel in the half-mile handicap, which was the feature of the evening's races. Taylor started from scratch, while Gershel had a handicap of ten yards. Taylor caught up with the leaders after half a dozen laps, and then it was a close race for two laps between the New York A. C. skater and the youngster.

Coming into the stretch on the bell lap, Gershel sneaked in and took the pole position, while Taylor, going to the outside, went out toward the finish mark with a rush. The two skaters fairly leaped over the line, and the finish was almost a dead heat. There was a difference of opinion among the judges, but the majority caught Taylor in front. The time was 1:33 1-5.

Joe Moore of St. Nicholas Rink and Irving Reiner of the Riverside Club collided, and both tumbled on the next to the last turn, but Moore was on his skates without wasting much time and finished in third place.

Jim Kieran of Fordham Prep showed his heels to the field of novices in a half-mile race for youngsters. In the first heat he took things easy for most of the distance and won as he pleased. In the final heat Kieran crept up into the lead early and, with plenty of stamina left, finished yards ahead of W. A. Hagmaier of Brooklyn. Alex Mattison finished third. The winner's time was 1:47.

The summaries:

Half-Mile, Handicap.—Won by William M. Taylor, New York A. C., (scratch); Stanley Gershel, unattached, (10 yards); second, Joe Moore, St. Nicholas Rink, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:33 1-5.

Half-Mile, Novice.—Won by James Kieran, Fordham Prep; W. A. Hagmaier, Brooklyn, second; Louis Morris, New York, third. Time—1:47.

BELMONT STABLE SECOND.

Winnings of Hourless and Others on Turf Reach $59,090.

August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club, was the only prominent turfman to retain the same place in the list of winning owners for 1917 that he occupied at the close of the 1916 season. His stable of eighteen horses, some of which did not race in his colors to the end of the season, won $59,090 in the campaign just closed, about $10,000 less than he accumulated in 1916, but reached second place again.

There were comparatively few stars in the Belmont string, and only one, Hourless, which maintained his form to the close. The brilliant victory of Hourless over Omar Khayyam in the match race at Laurel added $10,000 to the stable winnings as the season was on the wane. This amount, though officially credited to Mr. Belmont, was contributed to the Red Cross Fund. It placed Hourless far in the lead of the other horses in the barn, with a total of $28,725, his other winnings including the Withers and Belmont Stakes and the Southampton Handicap.

Although the two-year-old Luculiite was a good second to Hourless, with $12,070 garnered in stakes, he was perhaps the biggest disappointment. A brilliant career was expected for the son of Trap Rock-Lucky Lass when, early in the season, he captured the Colorado and Juvenile Stakes. He also won the Youthful and was placed in other stakes before being put on the shelf for a while by the skin disease which also affected his stable companion, Hourless. Then, when Luculiite was again fit for racing, he was cut down in the race for the Hopeful Stakes at Saratoga. He was so badly injured that at first it was thought he would never race again, but latest reports indicate that he may yet be a factor in the important events of next season.

Drastic is another of the Belmont two-year-olds that performed well, and as he came to hand rather late in the year, it may be that he will train on and turn out a first-class three-year-old. Jyntee and Masda, both fillies by Fair Play, also began to show good form late in the year, and better things are expected of them next year. The old reliable Stromboli won but two races, yet he is placed fourth on the list of Belmont winners. The horses which won more than $1,000 follow:

Hourless, 3, by Negofol-Hourglass II.	$28,725
Luculiite, 2, by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass	12,070
Drastic, 2, by Hastings-Dragnet	4,295
Stromboli, 6, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla	4,705
Jyntee, 2, by Fair Play-Job Lot	1,800
Masda, 2, by Fair Play-Mahuba	1,795
Woodtrap, 3, by Trap Rock-Woodvine	1,400

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Salary $120 & $130 PER MONTH

Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 50, and have had at least three years' experience as Inspector or Engineer. They must be familiar with materials of construction, with contracts and specifications and with the methods and appliances for prosecuting public works. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until DEC. 21, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

SEASON TO START LATER.

American Association Owners Decide to Begin Play May 1.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Decision to open the 1918 season either on May 1 or 2 and to reduce the player limit from seventeen to sixteen, exclusive of a manager, was reached at the meeting here today of the American Association club owners.

While no definite action was taken in regard to playing a 140-game schedule instead of 154, President Hickey said tonight that the sentiment was strongly in favor of the short season. The issue will be settled at a meeting of the eight club Presidents to be held here early in February. The opening next season will be nearly three weeks later than usual.

The moist ball, shine ball, emery ball, and all other similar deliveries were legislated out of the league by a unanimous vote. The club owners decided to impose a fine of $25 for each offense. The umpires, President Hickey said, will be the judges of all violations, and they will be instructed to report pitchers using any foreign substance on the ball or otherwise tampering with it.

The club owners also decided to return to the double umpiring system, which was abolished last season as an economy measure, and left the decision in regard to playing off postponed games to the home clubs. Heretofore the rule has been that no postponed game should be played off on the first trip of the season.

There was no action taken in regard to abolishing the Spring training trips. President Hickey said that under present arrangements the season will close between Sept. 25 and Oct. 1.

Action to prevent a withdrawal of any of the clubs from the association, as was recently threatened when the Indianapolis, Louisville, and Toledo clubs proposed to withdraw and merge with certain clubs in the International League in the formation of a new league, was taken by Senator A. L. Cooper, one of the owners of the Kansas City franchise. He suggested changes in the constitution which he believes will give the association grounds for legal action against any club desiring to withdraw.

The method of financing the executive branch of the league also was changed. Each club will contribute a certain percentage of its receipts instead of paying an assessment of $3,000.

HYDE SHOWS SKILL IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Harvard Club Player Overcomes Large Handicap of Opponent by Clever Game.

Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club showed the almost invincible quality of his squash tennis play in the handicap tournament at the Yale Club yesterday, when he advanced through the first round by defeating L. H. Fishel of the City Athletic Club in straight games at 15—8, 15—10. Hyde played from minus ten aces, and Fishel from plus one-half hand and five aces, which gave a big advantage to the latter at the outset. The City A. C. player is one of the leading contestants at his club, and was expected to put forth quite a contest against Hyde. As it turned out, he was able to secure only eight aces while Hyde was scoring fifty.

Hyde played a brilliant match, realising that he could not afford to take chances against an opponent of no mean skill who was credited with such a sizable handicap. He started quickly, contrary to his usual custom, and swept along rapidly to victory. Fishel tried to make his handicap of practical avail, but nothing could stem the brilliant play which was put forth by Hyde. The latter drove hard at times, yet was able to change pace with tantalizing success. He played his shots well from the back wall, and directed many of them to his opponent's backhand, in which he found a weakness. Fishel was handicapped by not being familiar with the angles, as the City A. C. courts are smaller than those of the Yale Club.

There is one Yale University player in the tournament, T. R. Coward, and he made his way to the third round of the event. His skill was evidently known to the Handicap Committee, for he received an allowance of only three aces. First he defeated G. E. Cruse of the Squash Club, and followed with a victory over A. E. Ellis, a Harvard Club player, at 11—15, 15—11, 15—11.

Two other players went through the second round yesterday, R. L. Strebeigh of the Columbia Club defeated A. C. Scott, a fellow-Columbia Club player, at 15—2, 7—15, 15—11, and C. T. Cooney of the Yale Club defeated J. A. Vietor of the Yale Club at 12—15, 15—5, 18—17.

The summaries:

First Round—Fillmore Van S. Hyde (minus 10 aces) defeated L. H. Fishel, City A. C., (plus one-half hand and 5 aces,) 15—8, 15—10; H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, (plus one-half hand and 5 aces,) defeated M. S. Weil, City A. C., (plus one-half hand and 8 aces,) 5—15, 15—8, 15—4; L. Milius, City A. C., (plus one-half hand and 8 aces) defeated D. McNaye, Columbia Club, (plus one-half hand and 5 aces,) 15—9, 15—8; T. R. Coward, Yale University, (plus 3 aces,) defeated G. E. Cruse, Squash Club, (plus one-half hand and 5 aces,) 15—3, 15—16, 15—8; E. Ellis, Harvard Club, (plus 5 aces,) defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., (plus one-half hand and 3 aces,) 15—10, 15—17, 15—12; F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, (plus 3 aces,) defeated P. Jenkins, Montclair A. C., (plus 3 aces,) 15—7, 15—3.

Second Round—R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, (plus one-half hand and 5 aces,) defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, (plus one-half hand and 3 aces,) 15—2, 7—15, 15—11; T. R. Coward, Yale University, (plus 3 aces,) defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, (plus 5 aces,) 11—15, 15—11, 15—11; C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, (plus one-half hand and 5 aces,) defeated J. A. Vietor, Yale Club, (plus one-half hand and 3 aces,) 12—15, 15—5, 18—17.

FORDHAM ELECTS ERWIG.

Half Back Chosen to Lead Maroon Football Team Next Year.

William E. Erwig of New York City was yesterday elected Captain of the Fordham University eleven for next year. He is a second-year student in the Fordham Law School and has played for two seasons at half back on the Maroon team. The new leader is a graduate of Morris High School and has played on the New York University eleven a year before entering Fordham.

Erwig has played consistently well during the two seasons he has been on the team. He contributed the longest runs in the Rutgers and Cornell games and has been a strong defensive player. He is the only regular of the 1916 eleven still in college.

Announcement was made yesterday that at least two and possibly three more players would receive the "F" for their work on the eleven last season.

BASKET BALL MEN TO MEET.

National Rules Committee Will Hold Annual Session Friday.

The annual meeting of the National Basket Ball Rules Committee will be held here on Friday, Dec. 21, at which time it is expected that the intercollegiate championship schedule will be announced. The preparation of the schedule has been delayed to a considerable extent this season due to the efforts to economize both in the time and traveling expenses of the various college teams on trips away from home courts.

The meeting will be attended by representatives of the Intercollegiate League, the Amateur Athletic Union, the Y. M. C. A., and the N. G. A. A. In addition, the physical instructors of the various army and navy cantonments will also be present, as these camps will be represented by one or more basket ball teams and will play games against the college fives as well as a series of intercantonment games.

Conference Schedules Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The schedule of track and baseball dates of the Western Collegiate Conference for 1918 was made public today, the meeting of coaches of the "Big Ten" being unable to complete the work Saturday night after adopting a football schedule. Chicago was chosen as the place for holding the outdoor championships which will take place June 8.

CUE VICTORY FOR KRUETER.

He Defeats Grogan in Title Match at Pocket Billiards.

Play for the New York State professional pocket billiard championship began last night at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn, when Louis Krueter scored a victory over Charles Grogan by a score of 100 to 80. Krueter made a high run of 18 and Grogan had a run of 13. Five players are entered for the event. They are Joseph Concannon, Louis Krueter, George Clark, Charles Grogan, and Joseph Ryan.

The opening match between Krueter and Grogan provided a game in which safety predominated to the detriment of interest in the contest. Neither of the men was in good stroke and each resorted to the safe game in an effort to forestall difficulties. Krueter managed to gain a lead in the latter frames and Grogan could not overhaul him.

In the match tonight George Clark will play Joseph Ryan.

SHOEMAKER IS VICTORIOUS.

Takes Final Match in Snooker Pool Tourney from Johnson.

J. Howard Shoemaker, holder of the national amateur pocket billiard championship, won the final match of the snooker pool tournament at John Doyle's academy last night, when he defeated Roy Johnson by a score of 130 to 60. Shoemaker was in superb form for the contest, and in the latter stages of the match played a game which was probably as strong as any he has ever shown. He was a bit slow in getting under way, however, but quickly gathered effectiveness in his work and eclipsed the early advantage that lay with Johnson.

Shoemaker has to his credit a victory at snooker over George Gray, the English champion, and was a pronounced favorite over Johnson for the tournament honors. It was a cause for surprise, therefore, when the latter gathered in an advantage of many points at the outset. Johnson led at 52 to 12, included in his string being the handicap allotment of 30. From then on the match was decidedly in favor of Shoemaker, who played a brilliant and resourceful game. The amateur pocket billiard champion ran off 118 points while Johnson was gathering 8. Shoemaker's high run was 29, and he made two other clusters of 21. The best break for Johnson was 11.

The handicap pocket billiard tournament at Doyle's will start tonight, with a game between L. Marks and G. White.

DOBIE AGAIN NAVY COACH.

Annapolis Authorities Sign Football Mentor for Next Year.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 17.—The Navy football team will be coached again by Gilmour Dobie next year. Dobie, the miracle man of football, has signed the contract which gives his services to the Midshipmen for another season, relieving them and their followers of no little anxiety, because it has been repeatedly reported that several other institutions, including Dartmouth, had made attractive offers to Dobie.

Coach Dobie came to Annapolis for his first season this year. Because of the unsettled conditions early this Fall the Middies did not get a real start until they met the Carlisle Indians. They were beaten by West Virginia before that time, and the record of the coach was marred. However, he didn't mind that, but took spite out on the other teams which visited Annapolis, for his machine rolled up the greatest number of points ever gathered by a navy outfit.

Moreover, it led the country in scoring for the number of games played, being passed by Georgia Tech, which participated in one more contest.

WILD GAME ON BROADWAY.

Marksmen Have Chance to Shoot Lions Without Undue Travel.

To say that one can shoot live game within fifty feet of Broadway may seem ridiculous, yet the truth of the assertion can be proved by a visit to a recently opened gallery, where the latest novelty in the way of a rifle range has been installed. One can shoot bears, lions, wolves, and even bandits. The secret is that the animals are in motion pictures thrown on the screen and the marksman endeavors to hit them.

Perhaps it is a bounding buck of the North that crosses the line of view. The marksman has his opportunity and fires. The impact of the bullet on the screen stops the projector, and necessarily the picture, for three seconds and a bright red spot is seen where the shot took effect. By this means every shot is checked and the rifleman gets practice in actual wild game shooting that can only be equaled by a visit to the woods. Owing to the perspective, the range is almost limitless. There may be lion cubs in the foreground one moment, with the range not more than 100 feet, and next there will be a shot at a mountain goat fully 300 yards away. This new type of range holds a lure that is not approximated in the slightest degree by the old type shooting at pipe stems and metal disks. It resembles the keen sport of big game hunting and gives fine practice, except that the calculation of wind and sight elevation is lacking.

This Sherman Also Right.

John Sherman, formerly a member of the Brooklyn A. A. and the Morningside A. A. cross-country team, has enlisted in the Aviation Corps of the army, and was assigned yesterday to a training camp in Texas. At this station Sherman will get preliminary training doing "ground" duty, which means acting in the capacity of all-around man in the care of the machines.

Money Saving TIRE SALE

We are closing out the following LEE TIRES. These tires are so well and favorably known they require no comment as to quality. We will dispose of the entire lot, consisting of:

	Reg. Price.	Special Sale Price.
132—30x3 N. S.,	$15.70	$ 9.50
50—32x3½ S. S. N. S.,	23.60	14.75

A FEW OTHERS—PROPORTIONATELY REDUCED.

SPECIAL SALE at Chambers St. Store Today and Wednesday Only

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Extra Heavy, Double Plush. Large sizes—assorted colors. Slight imperfections. So slight, however, as to pass unnoticed by average autoist **$4.95**

We are selling at exceptionally low prices a most complete line of robes, gloves, heaters, radiator covers, Ford radiators, and, in fact, everything used on an automobile.

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ZBYSZKO YIELDS TO LEWIS'S HEAD HOLD

The Polish Grappler's Manager Steps In, Conceding Match to the Kentuckian.

In a match that will take its place among the best ever held in this city, Ed "Strangler" Lewis, the Lexington, Ky., wrestler, last night defeated Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish grappler, in 1 hour 24 minutes and 33 seconds. The match was to a finish in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre and was witnessed by a capacity crowd of wrestling enthusiasts. It was estimated that about 3,000 spectators paid admission to the match and were rewarded with a spectacular performance.

Lewis's head hold, a hold which borders dangerously on the prohibited strangle hold, caused Zbyszko to capitulate to the Southerner after Lewis had clamped this lock on his rival eleven times, each time holding it there until the Polish grappler was weakened to the point of grogginess. After Lewis had gained the hold for the eleventh time, maintaining it for a period of about thirty-five seconds, Zbyszko feebly waved with his free arm—one of them, the left, was under his body on the mat—that he was through, but Referee George Bothner, mistaking the signal, and anxious to give the Polish wrestler every chance of victory, did not halt the match until Zbyszko's manager, Jack Curley, stepped on the mat and conceded the fall. This carried with it victory for Lewis, as would the action of a boxer's seconds throwing a towel into the ring as a token of defeat for his man.

The match was one of the best of the tourney, and the victor was crowned solely on his merits. This was conceded by Zybszko's manager after the turmoil attending the sensational ending of the match had subsided, when he announced to the waiting throngs in the theatre that Lewis had been conceded the match. From the start the Southerner, quicker than his opponent, matched his speed and headhold against the strength and body scissors and arm hold of the Pole, and the head hold won for Lewis.

The Southerner first clamped his dangerous hold on Zbyszko about fifteen minutes after the start of the match and from then on persisted in this hold until Zbyszko was exhausted. The Pole, after trying vainly for a few seconds to release himself from the fatal eleventh hold, lay exhausted on the stage after his manager had admitted defeat, with his nose buried in the mat, and it was several minutes before he was revived to full consciousness.

The first few times Lewis tried his famous hold Zbyszko wriggled himself free quickly, feeling of his arms and the arteries in the back of his neck. As the match progressed, however, the Pole found it more and more difficult to free himself. After the men had been wrestling thirty-five minutes he lay in one of these holds for 2:20, and then was suffered for two minutes more. Shortly before the hour Lewis held his rival in his head hold for four minutes, and at hour 10 minutes Zbyszko was writhing painfully for five minutes and 20 seconds before being able to free himself. On this occasion Zbyszko obtained a body scissors and arm hold on the Southerner which came near spelling defeat for Lewis, but the latter broke the hold by sliding off the mat.

Thereafter until the finish Lewis tried his hold frequently, and secured it the majority of times he tried for it, so that Zbyszko was gradually weakened to the point of exhaustion, where he was forced to admit defeat.

The summaries:

Elimination Matches, Twenty Minutes' Limit. —First Bout—H. Christensen, Dane, threw Pierre Le Belge, Belgium, in 13:48 with an arm hold and half-Nelson. Second Bout —Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, and John Freberg, Swedish, wrestled to a draw.

Finish Bouts, Two Hours' Limit. (Referee's Decision.)—First Bout—George Mardich, Serbian, threw Frank Leavitt, United States Army, in 20:22 with a body scissors and wrist lock. Second Bout—Sula Hevonpaa, Finn, lost to Charles Pospishil, Bohemian, in 22:45. (Hevonpaa was disqualified for fouling.) Third Bout—Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., defeated Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, in 1:24:33. (Zbyszko admitted defeat, being unable to continue the match.)

Tonight's matches follow:

Twenty-minute Matches—Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, vs. John Heracle, Wilmington, Del.; Ivan Linow, Russian, vs. John Freberg, Swede; Sula Hevonpaa, Finn, vs. Pierre Le Belge, Belgium.

Finish Matches, (two and one-half hours' limit)—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., vs. Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky.; Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, vs. Joe Rogers, New York.

DATES FOR AMHERST FIVE.

Schedule Will Open in This City Against N. Y. U. on Jan. 11.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 17.—The Amherst College basket ball schedule announced today is as follows: Jan. 11, New York University, at New York; 12, College of the City of New York, at New York; 19, Wesleyan at Middletown; 26, Union, at Amherst; Feb. 9, Springfield College, at Amherst; 16, Williams, at Williamstown; 23, Wesleyan, at Amherst; March 6, Williams, at Amherst; 8, Union, at Schenectady; 9, University of Rochester, at Rochester, N. Y.

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Former value was $7.50. A genuine "Patrick"-knit garment that we would have to get double the price for if purchased at the present market. Tan shades only—sizes 36 to 42.

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LEONARD SCORES KNOCKOUT

Referee Stops Bout with Chic Brown in Fifth Round.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17.—Benny Leonard of New York, champion lightweight boxer, scored a technical knockout over Chic Brown of New Haven here tonight in the fifth round of a scheduled ten-round bout at the Ryan Athletic Club. After two minutes of the fifth round were gone Brown had been floored for a count of nine when Leonard drove his right to the New Haven man's jaw, and then repeated for a similar count with his left. Brown got up, but the referee stopped the bout.

The champion was master of the local boxer all the way, and felt out his opponent in the two opening rounds. In the third he got to Brown's stomach with two terrific punches, which staggered him. More blows to the same spot in the fourth paved the way for the final session.

In the fifth Brown began taunting Leonard, and stuck out his chin, and the champion quickly sent his right there, flooring Brown, and then followed this up by using his left to as good advantage, and was measuring his man for the knockout when Referee Fitzgerald stepped between the fighters and waved Brown to his corner and declared Leonard the winner.

Battling Lahn of Brooklyn won the decision over Billy Fitzsimmons of New Haven in a ten-round catchweight bout. Young Sullivan of New Haven was knocked out in five seconds by Battling Green of Hartford in a scheduled six-round match.

TICKETS FOR BOXING BOUTS.

Clubs to Get Admissions to Amateur Contests First.

Plans for the distribution of admission tickets for the New York State Amateur boxing championship tournament under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. on Dec. 28 and 27 at Manhattan Casino were formed last night at a meeting of the local association's boxing board. The tickets will be distributed among clubs registered with the local association, which have an interest in the boxing sport, and also to the various local A. A. U. officials. There are more than one hundred clubs with registration in the Metropolitan Association, and to the majority of these will go admission tickets.

A committee to take charge of the tournament was selected, but the makeup of this committee was not announced. Assurances have been received that about twenty-four of the foremost local boxers, who are in the army or navy service, will obtain furloughs to compete. In this list are many champions.

ERTLE AND WILLIAMS DRAW.

Fast Bout of 12 Rounds Leaves Boxers on Even Terms.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Johnny Ertle, the St. Paul claimant, and Kid Williams, the former titleholder, went twelve rounds to a draw in a stirring bantamweight battle tonight. From the time the little fellows shook hands at the opening gong until Referee Buck Alexander raised the hands of both as a signal that his decision was a draw, there was constant action.

BOXING MEN SUMMONED.

Magistrate Groehl Orders 14 Officials of Club to Appear.

Magistrate Groehl, in Washington Heights Court, yesterday issued fourteen summonses against officials of the Grupps Gymnasium and Athletic Club, Inc., at 252 West 116th Street, for alleged violations of the law in holding boxing bouts last Friday night. The summonses are returnable tomorrow.

Popular Verdict for Callahan.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn received the popular decision over Willie Jackson of New York in a six-round bout here tonight. In the first round Jackson had the Brooklyn boy in bad shape, but he rallied in the second and outfought the New Yorker for the remainder of the bout. Callahan weighed 131¾ pounds, and Jackson 133.

WILLARD IS READY TO DEFEND TITLE

Heavyweight Champion Will Re-enter Ring if Total Receipts Go to Red Cross.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Jess Willard, champion heavyweight prizefighter, announced tonight that he would re-enter the prize ring for the benefit of the Red Cross. He declared he would defend his title against any person anywhere and any time, the sole provision being that all of the receipts should go to the Red Cross.

Willard said he preferred that a match be made for next Spring, so that it could be held in the open air. He also declared he would manage his end of the arrangements himself in order that no part of the proceeds could be diverted from the purpose for which he planned.

The champion will leave for Washington at once, he said, to confer with officials of the Department of Justice to learn if there was any way in which moving pictures of the match could be shown legally, the receipts from the pictures also being pledged to the Red Cross.

"I am ready to receive challenges myself from any fighter anywhere," he said, "and if a match can be made, will go ahead on arrangements at once. I could serve better if it can be held when the weather will permit an open-air exhibition, as that is likely to increase the receipts."

The above disproves the reports which have frequently been sent broadcast that Willard had retired from competition. It also discredits the reports that have been circulated to the effect that Willard has been unwilling to break away from his circus business long enough to take part in a boxing bout for any charity whatever, as many other of the country's leading boxers have done since the outbreak of the war.

Willard is apparently anxious to engage soon in a championship bout with one of his many challengers. Fred Fulton, the Minnesota boxer, seems to be the foremost rival for world's heavyweight honors, and has declared his intention recently, of "claiming" the title by Dec. 20, unless Willard came out and agreed to defend his laurels. Possibly the two may come together in a championship bout, since Willard has openly expressed his intention of appearing in a bout against any foe for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Some time ago it was reported that Willard and Georges Carpentier, the European champion, would be seen in action in the ring in a charity bout, but these reports were proved to have no foundation in fact. The drawback to this match was the inability of Carpentier, who is now in the French aviation service, to receive the necessary furlough.

Greb Gets Decision in Bout.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Harry Greb of Pittsburgh gained the decision over Gus Christie of Milwaukee here tonight at the end of twelve fast rounds. Greb forced the milling practically all the way, and had his man considerably marked at the end of the fight.

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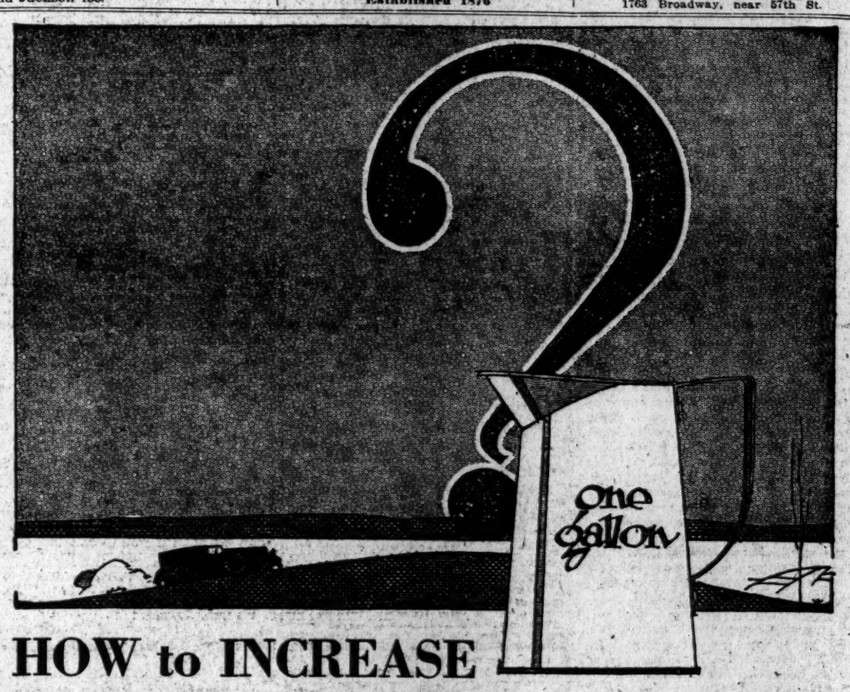

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DONIZETTI MILITARY OPERA IS REVIVED

Miss Hempel Sings Brilliantly in "The Daughter of the Regiment."

OLD WORK STILL CHARMS

Its Music Is Sparkling and Full of Comic Vein—Scotti Admirable as Sergeant Sulpizio.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, opera in three acts, from the French by Bayard and Saint-Georges, Italian translation by Bassi, music by Gaetano Donizetti. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Maria.....Frieda Hempel
The Marchioness.....Marie Mattfeld
Sergeant Sulpizio.....Antonio Scotti
Tonio.....Fernando Carpi
Ortensio.....Vincenzo Reschiglian
A Corporal.....Luis D'Angelo
A Peasant.....Pietro Audisio
A Notary.....Edward Alexander
A Duchess.....Maria Savage
Conductor, Gennaro Papi.

It needed a memory that could go back fourteen years to remember the last performance of Donizetti's comedy, "La Fille du Régiment," at the Metropolitan Opera House, where it was produced last evening. Fourteen years may not be much to old opera-goers, or even to middle-aged ones; but it is a good while for an opera to sleep and then, on being reawakened, to find itself alive. It proved to be reasonably alive last evening, under the revivifying touch of Miss Hempel and Mr. Scotti, who were the important figures in the performance.

Mme. Sembrich was, of course, the chief figure in the last performance at the Metropolitan.

The opera had been done since then at Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House, in the season of 1909-10, with Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. Gilibert, (who had also taken part in the previous Metropolitan performances,) and John McCormack.

The reasons for the lapse of "La Fille du Régiment" into the limbo of forgotten operas, applying to it and to most other operas of this Italian singer of sweet and sugary melodies, are several. One of them, and one of the chief, was to be discovered last evening. How many operatic singers are there now who can enter into the spirit and, most of all, sing its music? Mme. Sembrich could; and to her rare art the revival of the opera was due in 1902 and the following season at the Metropolitan. Mme. Tetrazzini could give a colorable imitation of singing the music, but not even a colorable one of representing the lively heroine. Miss Hempel can sing the music with beauty and skill, and she made a creditable attempt to embody the volatile energy of the sprightly Maria. Maria she was last evening, and not Marie, for the opera was "La Figlia del Reggimento" and was done in Italian.

Furthermore, the style is obsolete, and much of the little piece is archaic; how archaic the "secco recitatives" with piano accompaniment might suggest. But possessing Miss Hempel and her vocal powers, so rare at the present time, and having reduced the repertory by the excision of works not available now, the management will treasure "La Figlia del Reggimento" as a pearl. So might well the operatic public, in view of the apparently impending extinction of the coloratura singer.

But there is still charm in the opera; and a slightness of texture better befitting a house of half the size of the Metropolitan. The libretto is indeed pretty thin; the music is of the lightest and most facile, but at times of a real vigor and character, full of the comic vein that became Donizetti so much better than the tragic. The music is sparkling; it has verve; it is wholly fitting in the rôle it has to play in the opera.

Miss Hempel's impersonation had much of the mischievous humor, the frank good fellowship that one needed; and in the second act the suggestion of burlesque, of petulance and archness. Her singing was brilliant and quite in the style that the music represents. Of course, her drum obbligato was in the second act was highly enjoyed, and the chorus in which it comes had to be repeated.

Of Miss Hempel's companions, Mr. Scotti was the one who signified. He took the part of Sergeant Sulpizio. It is one of his admirably characteristic interpretations, in which he lays hold firmly of that military fascination denoted by him in that other Sergeant, Belcore, in "L'Elisir d'Amore." His humor matched the heroine's, a capital foil to it in its heartiness and bluffness, and the character is composed with all the skill and care that this consummate artist would devote to his most important part. Mr. Carpi represented the lover, Tonio, with not a trifle of spirit, though his singing left something to be desired. Mr. Papi conducted a performance in which the orchestral part was not so highly polished as it might have been.

SWISS TO FIGHT IF INVADED.

President Calonder Declares They Will Defend Neutrality.

GENEVA, Dec. 17.—President Felix Calonder, in the first public speech he has delivered since his recent election, said here today that the Swiss people were ready to pour out their blood against any one who might attempt to invade their country.

Switzerland, declared the President, would defend her neutrality to the end.

Ralph Lawton, Pianist, Plays.

Ralph Lawton, pianist, gave a second recital last evening in Aeolian Hall, as previously he had played in the Greenwich Village Theatre. Another pianist, Winifred Byrd, had canceled an Aeolian matinée, so that Mr. Lawton alone faced the first day's dwindling audiences of the week before Christmas. An artist of technical skill and taste, he prefaced with the Bach-Busoni "organ" fugue in D minor, and with Beethoven's rondo in G major, a more than usually modern program, the chief number in which was the sonata in F minor of Brahms. Between Grieg's "Ballade" variations, Smetana's "By the Seashore," and the Paganini-Liszt "Campanella," he gave contrasting mood-pictures of Debussy's "Cathedrale Engloutie" and Glazounow's "La Nuit."

MUSIC NOTES.

Alma Gluck, Efrem Zimbalist, Josef Stransky, and the Philharmonic Orchestra have volunteered their services for a concert at Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon in aid of the stricken city of Halifax.

Henry Hadley is now in Chicago directing rehearsals of his opera, "Azora," to be produced by the Chicago Opera Company there and later brought to the Lexington Opera House in New York.

Oscar Spirescu, who has been conducting for Isadora Duncan in the West, began daily concerts with the Strand Orchestra yesterday, playing music of Goldmark, Schubert, and the Rumanian, Enesco.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Winchell Smith's newest play, written in collaboration with Frank Bacon, has been named "Lightnin'," and will have its first performance in Washington on Jan. 28. Frank Bacon will be seen in the leading rôle.

The prices of all seats were reduced last night at the Comedy Theatre, where the Washington Square Players are presenting four plays. Seats formerly sold at $2 have been cut to $1.50, and the prices of all other seats reduced 50 per cent. The war tax, in addition, is paid by the management.

"Words and Music," the musical comedy which will be seen at the Fulton on Saturday night, had its first performance last night in Wilmington.

The receipts of last Friday's four performances at the Palace and Bushwick Theatres, which were given to the Jewish War Relief Fund, amounted to $2,697.06.

"On the Blue Danube," an operetta with music by Johann Strauss, will be produced in German at the Yorkville Theatre, in Eighty-sixth Street, a week from tonight.

Wanda Lyon has been engaged for the cast of "Flo-Flo," which will open at the Cort on Thursday.

The Theatre Workshop will give four plays from the Yiddish at the People's House, East Fifteenth Street, on the evenings of Jan. 8 and 30. The plays, which will be staged under the direction of George Henry Trader, will be "Michael," "Forgotten Souls," "She Must Marry a Doctor," and "In the Dark."

GEN. O'RYAN ORDERS A HOSPITAL INQUIRY

Chaplains at Camp Wadsworth Protest Order Restricting Their Visits to Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 17.—As the result of a demand by all of the regimental chaplains in the Twenty-seventh Division, a thorough investigation into conditions in the base hospital at Camp Wadsworth was ordered today. Major Gen. O'Ryan named tomorrow for the start of the inquiry.

The exact nature of the charges against the hospital managemnet, which is under the direction of Major W. H. Allen, U. S. A., have not been made public, but there have been many complaints for weeks. Men who have come out of the institution have alleged lack of care and attention. Resentment against the hospital methods, according to the chaplains, extends through every unit in camp, many men preferring to conceal illness rather than go to the hospital.

Among other things, it is alleged that Major Allen has been autocratic in his management, and has resented inquiries or even suggestions. Recently, it was stated, he issued an order that regimental chaplains should not visit the wards without his permission. The chaplains contended that they were expected to visit the patients and to look after their welfare, and they appointed a committee to lay the facts before General O'Ryan.

Captain G. W. Wickersham, intelligence officer, today announced that the court-martial of Lieutenant Harold Leroy Whitney, Battery F, 104th Field Artillery, would start probably Wednesday. Lieutenant Whitney is accused of conduct unbecoming an officer in that he struck Private Meddill.

In order that all troops will have a part in the big celebration planned for Christmas, General O'Ryan has ordered the Second Battalion of the 105th Infantry to return from the Hogback artillery range, where it has been at rifle practice. Orders moving the Second Battalion of the 106th Field Artillery, the old Second, will be issued in a few days. About 4,000 soldiers from miscellaneous units are at the range, either engaged in practice or getting the range in shape, and all will be moved down for the good times.

LIEUT. PEAT TELLS OF WAR.

Canadian Trench Veteran Talks to Men at Camp Upton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Lieutenant Harold Peat, of the Canadian Army and author of "Private Peat," spoke to the men of the 306th Infantry in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium this afternoon on his experiences as a private in the Third Battalion of the first Canadian expeditionary force. He was "gassed" at Ypres, and three years later was shot in the shoulder by an explosive bullet which destroyed his right lung. After having been commissioned Lieutenant he was invalided home, and as "Private Peat" has lectured to soldiers in many national army camps.

"The Canadians," he said, "were an undisciplined lot when they arrived in France. Today they are the crack shock troops of the British Army. Shortly after we landed in England the English press and people turned against us. The first night in the trenches my Captain said to us: 'We haven't made good in England, we don't know much, but now it is up to us to show the English we can fight.'

"Those were the worst days of the war, when defeat stared us in the face. If they couldn't lick one thin line of British and French, how can they when the Stars and Stripes is in the game? When you get over there never throw your rifle down. Your rifle over there is mother and sister to you, and a man that would throw his rifle down would throw his mother down. Only the Hun throws his rifle down.

"And when you come back from over there you're bound to come back better men. You bunk together. You understand each other better, and you are more considerate of each other. In my squad there was a lumber jack from British Columbia, Jack Pringle, Master of Arts; who walked sixty miles to enlist as a private; Bill Gardner, a millionaire's son; Bill Ravenscroft, a teamster, and Private Peat, a tea and coffee salesman. There's democracy for you. It's a Godsend for us Americans and Canadians that we can defend our mothers in another country."

Lieutenant Peat said that all officers of the Fifteenth Battalion, from Lieutenant to Colonel, were privates during the first few weeks of the war.

The first British tank which has been on exhibition at Hero Land arrived today to demonstrate its capabilities in the trenches north of the camp.

LAUDER RETORTS TO MAYOR.

Answers Montreal Official's Charge of Insult to Canadians.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 17.—Harry Lauder has sent the following letter to the Mayor of Montreal in answer to a letter from the official alleging that Mr. Lauder had insulted French Canadians in a speech delivered before the Rotary Club here:

"Albany, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1917.

"Mayor Martin, City Hall, Montreal, Quebec:

"Sir:

"I have your letter dated Dec. 10, wherein you state that I have insulted the French Canadians.

"First, let me state that what you say I have said and what I did say is altogether different. I am conscious my statement at the Rotary Club has been much distorted. I have always held a most profound, reverent respect for France and everything French.

"In my speech at the Rotary Club I said: 'Poor, bleeding France will never be forgotten. Her chivalry, her bravery and devotion to duty may never be equaled and certainly can never be surpassed. Any Frenchman in Quebec who refused to fight for France or Canada cannot surely be of the same red blood as poor, bleeding France. It must be a bastard blood.'

"Let me also draw your attention to the report made by Senator Rufus Pope in his speech in Montreal on Dec. 8 and published in The New York Times Dec. 10. If you haven't as yet read it, get a copy and look it over.

"Further in your letter you say: 'We have succeeded in the City of Montreal in living in peace and harmony, and we will not allow a foreigner, for you are one, to come and disturb such peace and harmony.' My life has been spent in creating harmony wherever I have traveled, and no true born Britisher has called me a foreigner when traveling on British territory but you. I wish you to know that I am no foreigner wherever the British flag flies.

"Yours very truly,

"HARRY LAUDER."

Hoover Appoints New York Women.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The appointment by the Federal Food Administration of Mrs. Mary Schwartz Rose of New York and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer of Ithaca to have charge of the Department of Home Economics in New York State was announced by the State Food Commission today. Mrs. Rose will have supervision of the departmental work in New York City, and Miss Van Rensselaer will have jurisdiction over the rest of the State.

Chester King Gets Life Term.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Chester King, 17 years old, convicted of the murder of Samuel Stein, an automobile hackman, of Maplewood, Sullivan County, on July 4 last, was sentenced today to life imprisonment by Justice Hasbrouck in the Supreme Court at Monticello. The youth's crime, the State alleged at his trial, was committed to obtain possession of Stein's automobile.

CITY COLLEGE DROPS DRILL ABSENTEES

Dismisses Two Students Following Dean's Warning to Obey Slater Military Law.

TEN MEN ARE SUSPENDED

College Authorities Hereafter to Expel All Persistent Violators of the Statute.

Two students were dismissed from the City College yesterday and ten were suspended for non-attendance at the regular weekly drills of the college regiment, as required by the Slater military law. This action followed complaints to the Dean regarding the many absentees from the drills, which are held under the direction of Major J. Wesley Lyon. To meet the situation, an order was issued recently by Dr. Carleton L. Brownson, the Acting President of the institution, to the effect that the college would not retain on its rolls any student who did not, after warning, comply with the law.

Following this warning, Paul Saurel Fabian Schweitzer, and Howard Franciscus, both of the Sophomore class of 1920, were dismissed from the college yesterday. Ten men were suspended from sessions until Jan. 7, when they may be reinstated if they attend drills in the intervening time. More suspensions are expected today and tomorrow.

Morton Gottshall, assistant to the dean, said yesterday that those men who persistently refused to attend drills and showed no evidence of their desire or intention to do so would be expelled. Such men, he said, were dishonorably discharged and could not hope to be readmitted to the college. Others, who for some good reason had been prevented from attending regularly, would be suspended until they showed regularity of attendance.

WILSON CLEARS BRYAN.

Did Not Remove Secretary for Misrepresentation of Dumba Interview.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Wilson has written W. J. Bryan a letter to refute the frequently published statement that he asked for the resignation of Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State because of the celebrated so-called Dumba conversation, in which Mr. Bryan, after the sending of the Lusitania note, is said to have informed the then Austrian Ambassador not to take it too seriously. The letter, given out today at the White House, follows:

Mr. Dear Mr. Bryan: My attention has been called to a book in which the author states by very clear implication that I demanded your resignation as Secretary of State because of language used by you in an interview with Ambassador Dumba soon after the first Lusitania note.

You may quote me as saying that I did not ask for your resignation, or desire it, as any one can learn from my note accepting your resignation. And that statement ought also to be a sufficient answer to the criticism of you based upon the Dumba interview, for I could not make it if I thought you responsible for the misrepresentation placed upon that interview in Berlin.

But, knowing at the time all the facts, I did not give the matter serious thought, and may add, in justice to you, that as you promptly corrected the misrepresentation when, within a few days, it was brought to your attention, it could not have affected the diplomatic situation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

PUT BLAME ON SHUBERTS.

Klaw & Erlanger Charge That They Broke Pooling Agreement.

A formal reply to the statement issued on Sunday by the Shuberts, in which they announced that they were severing all booking arrangements with Klaw & Erlanger, was made by the latter firm yesterday. The reply charges that the contracts were broken by the Shuberts, and also questions the sincerity of the latter in basing their fight on a desire for "open booking." The statement was in part as follows:

"The Messrs. Shubert, almost before the ink was dry upon the original contracting, began evading and violating their obligations. The initiative for the break came from managers in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, who complained that the Shuberts were constantly violating the stipulations of the agreement.

"The letter which appeared in the papers yesterday, purporting to be a call upon us for a settlement, was not written until Saturday, or several weeks after we began suit against them in Philadelphia, and Mr. Erlanger, in that city and in New York, stated that we considered the contract broken and would govern ourselves accordingly. Statements to that effect were made and printed."

In regard to the matter of open booking, the statement charges that efforts were made by the Shuberts to incorporate in all contracts a clause binding the producer to book his play only through the Shuberts.

WOULD PEG LIBERTY BONDS.

Bill Introduced Forbidding Transactions in Them Below Par.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A resolution to make it unlawful to buy or offer to buy any Federal bonds issued since April 6, 1917, for less than par and accrued interest was introduced today by Representative Wood of Indiana. The object is to prevent depreciation and speculation in Government war time securities. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Secretary McAdoo recently said he was convinced "German selling" had quoted Liberty bonds below par.

SIX NEW MAJOR GENERALS.

War Department Also Names Four Colonels to be Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following Brigadier Generals were promoted today to be Major Generals:

George H. Cameron, Andre W. Brewster, Charles C. Ballou, George W. Reed, Charles H. Muir and Charles B. Menoher.

These Colonels were made Brigadier Generals:

Malvern-Hill Barnum, William H. Hay and Jesse McI. Carter.

Colonel Alexander L. Dade was made Brigadier General of the Signal Corps.

Water-Color Drawings
BY
Kay Nielsen
AT
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

MME. BERNHARDT AT PALACE

Appears in "Du Theatre au Champ D'Honneur" and Receives Ovation.

A hiatus in the long tour arranged for Sarah Bernhardt gave the vaudeville powers another opportunity to obtain the services of that actress for a brief period, and the result was the reappearance of Mme. Bernhardt at the Palace yesterday afternoon. Mme. Bernhardt's appearances at the Palace are presumably her last in this city, and her engagement will be continued for three weeks. At the end of that time she will depart for Havana, and probably will go from there to a number of South American cities.

During the Palace engagement Mme. Bernhardt will present probably half a dozen of the pieces in which she was seen at the Knickerbocker in September. A sudden change yesterday substituted "Du Théâtre au Champ d'Honneur" for "Camille" as her opening program, and in this she was seen again as the wounded French officer who dies with the Tricolor clasped close to his bosom. She recited the long speeches of the rôle with all of her former ardor, and received a prolonged ovation at the conclusion of her performance. "Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur" will continue as her program until Thursday afternoon, when she will offer "Camille."

The other side of the entertainment at the Palace this week is looked after by Belle Baker, Frank Carter, Le Maire and Gallagher, and a number of others.

HALIFAX BURIES 200 DEAD.

Public Funeral Held for Unidentified Victims of Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 17.—Unidentified bodies of 200 victims of the explosion disaster were buried today after public funeral services conducted by Protestant and Catholic clergymen. Nearly 100 of the bodies were charred beyond recognition.

A report submitted to the Board of Control by Thomas Adams, Town Planning Expert of the Conservation Commission, urging the creation of a permanent commission to have charge of the rebuilding of the devastated area of Halifax, has been referred to Premier Murray, who probably will call a conference to consider the proposal.

Seaman Lost Off Destroyer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Seaman William F. Matteson was lost overboard from the destroyer Hull in a gale last Friday, the Navy Department announced today. His father, William Matteson, lives at Natick, R. I.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN B'y & 50. Mts. Today Thurs., Sat. & Xmas. DOING OUR BIT

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61 Nightly at 9. Mat. Sat., 2:30. Xmas at 3. A HIT! Lee & J. Shubert's Musical Production Over the Top 50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking. Ivy Bares, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson

48TH St. Theatre Beg'g. FRI. EVE. Seats Today A Play of Women and Their Homes. YES OR NO

BROADHURST Thea., 44th, W. of B'way Bryant 64. Mts. Tues., Sat. SAT. NIGHT. SEATS SALE TOM'W. No Mat. Xmas. Extra Mat. Dec. 27 William FAVERSHAM, Maxine ELLIOTT, Irene FENWICK, Maclyn ARBUCKLE. Sensational Star Cast in R. C. Carton's "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Xmas. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME At Xmas Time Enjoy Two Hours of Martinez. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w, Sat. & Xmas. Smartest of Musical Comedies OH, BOY! PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

BIJOU W. 45th St. ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917 Seats for Xmas, New Year's, & 8 weeks ahead

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK OF THE BEST ACTED PLAY IN A DECADE. EVERYBODY IN NEW YORK SAYS SO. Grace George in Henry Bernstein's "L'ELEVATION" Great Play (THE HEIGHTS). Xmas Night, Margaret Anglin in "Billeted."

COMEDY THEATRE 41st, nr. B'way. WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS. WAR PRICES 25c to $1.50 Including Tax. IN THEIR BEST BILL. "Neighbors," "The Critic's Comedy," "The Girl in the Coffin," "Yum Chapab."

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Tom'w and Sat., 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER. No Mat. Xmas. Xtra Mat. Fri., Dec. 28.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. B'way, Tom'w, Sat., Xmas. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w and Sat., 2:20. George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton. WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING? Closes Here Nxt Sat. Dec. 24—LOU TELLEGEN in "Blind Youth."

ASTOR OPENING CHRISTMAS NIGHT. SEATS NOW ON SALE. WHY MARRY? With NAT C. GOODWIN, EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY. A Comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams

—HIT— "The Gipsy Trail" AT THE Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. PRICES: Mon., Tues. & Wed. Ev. & Wed. Mat. $1.50 to 50c. Remainder of Week $2 to 50c. BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY. LEAVE IT TO JANE

CORT, West Next Thurs., 8:20 SEATS NOW. JOHN CORT offers A Smart Up-to-Date Musical Comedy FLO-FLO

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Today, 25c & 50c. John Barrymore, Constance Collier in Lionel Barrymore's PETER IBBETSON

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c, 50c "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK."

SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS. Opera Subscriptions bought, sold & exchanged. JACOBS, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38 St. Phones 4188-4189-4190-6442 Greeley. OPERA TICKETS PROMPTLY. Bryant 4186-8783. SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS. Subs. Bought, Sold, & Exch'd. NEW TICKET EXCHANGE. 1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. M. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN In the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING" AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF ATOP THE NEW AMSTERDAM Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. DONALD BRIAN in HER REGIMENT The Musical Comedy Success

LIBERTY W. 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. BEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN TOWN THE GRASS WIDOW

XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25TH, SEATS THURS. "GOING UP" A MUSICAL COMEDY NOVELTY

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY, The Country Cousin

MONDAY EVE., DEC. 24—SEATS THURS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM will present WILLIAM COURTENAY AND THOMAS A. WISE In By Arrangement with J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr. GENERAL POST A New Comedy by F. E. Harold Terry BIGGEST LONDON SUCCESS IN YEARS

CAESAR traveled 1000 miles to see Cleopatra.—But he would have gone around the world to see The Naughty Wife (or LOSING ELOISE) HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. Mrs. FISKE MADAME SAND by Philip Moeller

REPUBLIC West 42 St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Mat. Tom'w 50c to $1.50. Phone Today for Seats. Bryant 4231. Lou Tellegen in "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen. Moves to 39th St. Theatre Next Monday.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. THE PIPES OF PAN

FULTON West 46 St. Next Sat. Night Seats Now. Raymond Hitchcock & X. Ray Goetz present "Words & Music" A SNAPPY REVUE WITH A CAST DE LUXE & A BEAUTY CHORUS DE LOOKS

CENTURY Bway, 62d St. EVEGS. 8:20. LEW FIELDS, CECIL LEAN, BESSIE McCOY DAVIS & Extra added Star ELSIE JANIS "MISS 1917" WED. & SAT. MATS.—REDUCED PRICES. SUN. NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT. HOLIDAY MATINEES. POPULAR PRICES.

AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE Spanish Dance Revue "A Night in Spain"

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose

PARK Broadway & 59th Street. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW THE LAND OF JOY Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. 124TH TIME TONIGHT! DAVID BELASCO Presents Polly With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (POP. $1.50) & Sat. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone in JACK O' LANTERN. GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TOMORROW. POPULAR PRICES.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME. WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Mat. Today. Best Seats NIGHTS at 8:15. $1.00

MANHATTAN Opera House. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Most Wonderful, Lavish, Fascinating, Colossal, Gorgeous Production in History of American Stage. CHU CHIN CHOW Now in Its Second Year in London. Evgs. & Sat. Mat., 25c-$2. Wed. Mat., 25c-$1. Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50 (Except Sat. Eve.)

OUTDOOR TODAY. Ice Skating. NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5856 Morningside. VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Mme. BERNHARDT in "From the Theatre to the Field of Honor," BELLE BAKER, Cameron Sisters, others. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. 25th Anniversary Jubilee—Gus Edwards' Annual Song Revue, Dorothy Toye & others.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox, 8588. LAST WEEK! Tuesday Eve. 8:15. FIRST TIME IN AMERICA "AUTOLOVE." Johann Strauss Operetta On the Blue Danube

Th. VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 West 35th Street. Greeley 1522. Tonight Barberine, Pain de Menage at 8:30.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. GLIDING O'MEARAS, Brits. All Seats Reserved. Wood, O'Brien, Havel & Co., Will & Mary Rogers & 5 others. 25, 35, 50

ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY. Largest Rink in Greater N. Y. 59 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. Mats. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ICE SKATING Beginners Taught

BRAMHALL 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

PLAYHOUSE The Silent Assertion

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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8:15. THREE REMARKABLE BROTHERS—LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY In Joint Recital (Mason & Hamlin) Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

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Sat. Eve., Dec. 22. People's Symphony ann'ce FLONZALEY QUARTET in the third of six Sat. Chamber Concerts at Washington Irv. H. S. (Irv. Pl. & 16th St.) Subscription 4 remaining concerts $1. Tickets at Wanamaker's, Macy's, & 17 West 8th St.

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MOTION PICTURES.

violet mersereau (in person) at the broadway theatre at 41st st.

Miss Mersereau will not only appear in person Tonight, but she is the chief attraction on the screen all week in the Bluebird photoplay "The Girl by the Roadside." Herbert Rawlinson, herb of the year's photoplay, "Come Through," also appears in his newest screen hit, "The High Sign." The Halifax Disaster is another special attraction this week; also the Universal Animated Weekly. Prices:—Matinees 20c and 30c (incl. war tax). Evenings 20c, 30c and 55c (incl. war tax). Smoking in balconies. Continuous performance noon till 11 P. M. Broadway at 41st St.

LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42nd ST. Tonight, 8:30, 25c to $1. ALL SEATS RESERVED. William Fox Presents WILLIAM FARNUM in Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece Les Miserables. Pop. Mat. 2:30 Today, 25c & 50c.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
S. C. Franck, Secretary.

Office, Times Square. (Tel. Bryant 1000)
Times Annex...420 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....208 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....4,625 Broadway
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1917.

WITH ALL OUR RESOURCES.

In the reorganizations and new organizations now planned or in progress at Washington there will be an opportunity to make the people feel that this is their war, a war in which distinctions disappear and all have the duty and opportunity to do their part. Happily, the party line has been effaced by the loyal, whole-hearted support which the Republicans in Congress have given to the Administration's war measures. Direction there must be, and it happens that a Democratic Administration is charged with the duty of marshaling the forces of the nation and directing their employment. But Congress, speaking by votes so nearly unanimous in support of many war measures, has committed the whole country, Republicans and Democrats alike, to the policies of the Government. It would have been a grave misfortune, a source of embarrassment and weakness, had partisanship thrust its dividing influence upon counsels where unity was of the gravest moment for the whole nation.

It would be something more than seemly, therefore, something more than just, it would be a policy of the highest wisdom in calling men to the service of the nation for advice or co-operation to disregard even more than has been done in the past the differences that divide the opinions of men upon political questions. It is the natural tendency of a party in power to look for aid and support chiefly to its own tabernacle, but this practice has, with the happiest results, been disregarded in many cases by the Administration. It may, with great propriety and benefit, be disregarded altogether. In victory there will be glory enough for all, and if reverses are to come they should be borne by the representatives of all. The will and the capacity to make some valuable contribution to the great cause are now the only test, and it need hardly be pointed out that will and capacity are not a group endowment, they are a common possession. The ablest in action, the wisest in counsel are at the service of the Administration; they should be summoned, disregarding everything else, with a view only to those qualifications.

"THE MEN ON THE HILL."

"The men on the hill," says Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, "tell us that "they cannot endure the thought "that Canada and Great Britain are "to surpass the United States in the "generous application of democracy," (woman suffrage by Federal amendment.) "The men on the hill" must wonder how helpful the cases of Canada and Great Britain are to Mrs. CATT'S purpose. Naturally, woman suffrage cannot come in England save from Parliament. If Hampshire and Yorkshire, for example, were States, they might now have woman suffrage, as Colorado and California do. Parliament is the only court the suffragists can appeal to.

Not yet has even a limited woman suffrage come to pass. The House of Lords is deliberate. A few years ago Mr. LLOYD GEORGE could not "con"ceive of a resolution of this charac"ter [woman suffrage] being intro"duced without the opinion of the "country being asked upon it defi"nitely." If he changed his mind when perhaps a third of the House of Commons is absent from it on war service or only irregularly present on account of war work; if he chose a time when two or three million electors were out of the country; if, as usual, the suffragists were more potent with a Parliamentary committee than with the country, doubtless he had sound political reasons, or, remembering the old, unhappy, not very far off past of militancy, contrasted with it the good behavior of the reformed militants in the war; for we cannot credit the theory, emitted by the Secretary of the National Woman's Party, that suffrage won, so far as it has won in England, "only "because munitions workers, headed "by SYLVIA PANKHURST, threatened to "strike if woman suffrage was not "included in the reforms of the Gov"ernment."

The Canadian case must seem to Congress, "the men on the hill," a singular citation. Since the general election of 1911, woman suffrage has been granted in the five provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan. That is woman suffrage by States. This year the Dominion Parliament enfranchised the wives, widows, mothers, sisters, daughters, British subjects and over 21, of Canadian soldiers overseas, or anywhere on duty, dead, returned; of Canadian army nurses, of persons who have been in active service in the imperial army or British or Canadian navy. These women, and only these, were to vote. Thus a Federal suffrage "emergency measure" practically suspended provincial suffrage. The intention was that only women eager to win the war should vote.

Why did Mrs. CATT bring in Canada?

RED CROSS RECRUITS.

If any unconverted Scrooge grumbles because the American Red Cross is seeking to enlist 500,000 new members in this city the week before Christmas, let him fork out his dollar and subside. Here are 500,000 Christmas gifts to the United States, to our soldiers and sailors, to the relief and assistance of our friends and defenders abroad. Eyes to the blind, homes for the homeless, nurture for children, succor to the sick and wounded, comfort and help and strength to the fighters and the victims of the war—that is the Red Cross. It is an army of noncombatants combating multifariously and effectively for the support of America and its associates in the war. A dollar can't be better spent than in enrolling in this great auxiliary of the forces of freedom.

There should be more than 500,000 recruits here, more than 9,500,000 in the rest of the country. "The danger of an inconclusive peace," Mr. TAFT said in his thoughtful and penetrating speech Sunday night, "is that our "allies, who have been fighting our "battles for three years and more, "may become exhausted and unable "to hold out until we produce our "potential action. With this in mind "we should remember that there is "no instrumentality more effective at "this time to strengthen this morale "than the American Red Cross." So "let us strive hard for a 100 per cent. American membership."

Come in, then, everybody with a dollar. Even unrepentant Scrooge cannot grudge a dollar which is for no frolic or fantasy or luxury, but for the prime necessity of helping win the war. "Send a Christmas message to the Kaiser," as Mr. DAVISON puts it, to tell him "that "this American Red Cross * * * is "a great civilian army of fifteen or "twenty millions of men and women."

THE ARMISTICE.

"For the purpose of achieving a "lasting and honorable peace between "both parties." So reads the preamble of the armistice between Russia on the one hand and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the other. What difference does it make that TROTZKY still pretends he wants a general, not a separate, peace? He may have a pious opinion in favor of a general peace, but all his acts are bringing about a separate peace. The peace he is procuring will be neither honorable nor lasting. It is a peace negotiated not with the German working classes, as the Bolsheviki pretended at the outset, but with the Kaiser's officers. "We "can't and won't aid militarism in "any way," TROTZKY says, fresh from his deal with militarism; and in the very act of letting loose the armies of Germany upon France, Britain, Belgium, and Italy he has the gigantic impudence to refer to those countries as "our allies."

Carrying the hypocrisy to the highest possible point, TROTZKY includes in the armistice the provision that the Germans shall not make any transfers of troops from the Russian front "ex"cepting those begun before the agree"ment is signed." The Germans have already removed all the troops they intended to transfer to the western front, but they have doubtless taken the precaution, in case unexpected need should arise, to "begin" the removal of a company or so from each division, so that they can complete, wherever necessary, what they have "begun." The provision is meaningless and irritating, and one would have much more respect for TROTZKY if he would be more open about his abandonment of Russia's allies and spare us these revolting pretenses.

To call such a peace as he is creating an "honorable" one is to have no regard for the meaning of words. He knows it is not "honorable," but he may believe it will be "lasting." If he does, he is doomed to disappointment, unless his betrayed "allies" come to Russia's aid. It may operate to prevent present German hostilities against Russia, but it makes her the prey of Germany in case Germany wins the war, or even forces a draw. In the event of a draw Germany will proceed to establish that domination of Russia which she is already planning, and the compensation she will seek for her failure in the west will be found in the east. She will propose that compensation to the peace conference, and if it is refused she will get it anyway, for in the event of a draw the Allies will be too much exhausted to thwart her. The only hope for Russia is a German defeat; the only hope for Russia, therefore, lies in the arms of those whom TROTZKY cynically calls "our allies," whom he is abandoning, and upon whose forces he is casting the German armies that it was Russia's duty to detain.

THE MILITARY WAR COUNCIL.

The appointment of a War Council to assist Secretary BAKER will relieve him of a part of the heavy burden that he has been carrying. He has been trying to conduct the business of the War Department with an organization intended for peace conditions. The War Council is a reconstruction at the top. Apparently President WILSON took a hand in it. If the framework was not his suggestion, he approved of it and decided that it should be adopted. Coming away from a "long conference" with the President, Mr. BAKER made an official announcement of the creation of the War Council. The presumption is that the inquiry by the Senate Military Affairs Committee brought matters to a head, precipitating action.

It is to be desired that such a responsible body should not be too large, but it should include all branches of the service. Secretary BAKER names General TASKER H. BLISS, Chief of Staff; General HENRY G. SHARPE, Quartermaster General; General ERASMUS H. WEAVER, Chief of Artillery; General WILLIAM CROZIER, Chief of Ordnance, and General ENOCH H. CROWDER, Judge Advocate General, as his advisers and assistants. From time to time "general officers of larger experience" will be added, he says, to the War Council. It may have been an oversight that Major Gen. WILLIAM H. BLACK, Chief of Engineers, was omitted. His department is one of great importance, and no army officer has a clearer vision of what will be required if victory is to be organized than General BLACK. At a meeting in this city recently he said:

> We are going to win, but it will be a long struggle for us. If we don't win we shall be wiped out. There is not room in the world for America and autocracy. We must mobilize all our resources.

The purpose of the War Council, stated in general terms by Secretary BAKER, is "to oversee and co-ordinate "all matters of supply of our field "armies and the military relations "between the armies in the field and "the War Department." But it is to do a good deal more than that. This may fairly be inferred from another statement of the Secretary:

> From time to time members of the Council will be directed to spend in the theatre of war the time necessary to make general observations and special studies for the information of the Council, to the end that there may be constantly present with the Council officers of distinction and ability, who have had opportunity for personal observation in the theatre of war.

The redundancy in this sentence indicates that Mr. BAKER'S statement was hastily prepared. His meaning evidently is that the War Department will keep in touch with field conditions and operations at the front, and not depend upon second-hand information and time-worn precedent. The machine manipulated by General ROBERTSON in London may well serve as a model to our War Department. Nothing occurs on any front, down to the smallest detail of commissary and transportation, that is not instantly known to the head of the British Staff. There is no working in the dark, no conjecture of what is needed and what must be done. Co-ordination is simplified and decisions can be made without loss of time. Our own War Department must have a similar system, although greater distance will make the operation of it more difficult.

REMEDIES FOR TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

The coal operators and the railways do themselves injustice when they charge each other with responsibility for the shortage of coal. That is perhaps the most acute shortage we have, and the policy followed by the operators and the railways fixes the blame upon themselves, when the fact is that both of them have surpassed every previous maximum. It would be better policy, and more reassuring to those suffering from the shortages, if they would unite in calling attention to the efficiency shown on their part, and would agree upon what hampers them in their efforts. Then the cause could be found, rather than the blame, and some progress might be made in bettering conditions. It is now understood that the railways have been hampered by old laws which nobody now would dare enforce, which many would repeal, while none defend them. Nevertheless, the railways are moving unprecedented tonnage of coal, as well as of other things. The coal operators have produced a million tons more each and every week this year, on an average, than last year, and that was top year. Why, then, quarrel about division of blame? Why not look around for others less than 100 per cent. efficient, and ask them to mend their ways?

It is remarked without regret that the President is not acting so precipitately as some unwise advisers wished. He may have found reason to question the idea that all that was necessary was to issue orders to the railways, or to the operators. It would not be surprising if he had discovered that the chief cause of the trouble is that too many orders have been issued already, and that the most promising remedy which could be applied forthwith would be to establish a priority of orders as well as a priority of commodities. We hear a great deal of the necessity of unifying the railways, but it would be timely to hear something more about unifying the processes of Government. The railways unified their operations voluntarily, automatically, and promptly upon their discovery that they would not be prosecuted for doing it. Only self-control was necessary for that, and it was a smaller feat than the unification necessary for the production of the Liberty motors and trucks. In that case it was necessary to deal with a most refractory metal, as well as to reconcile conflicts of interests and ideas. The coal operators united their interests, although they had been the most quarrelsome of producers before the war. There are other instances to show how many interests have unified their operations, but there is still much room for the unification of Government operations.

When the President acts after the holidays, it will be good news if he acts so as to establish co-operation among his subordinates. Speaking specifically regarding the remedy for our shortages, he could do no one act better calculated to break the commodity blockade than to stop the indiscriminate issue of orders to railways, and require them to obey only one Government authority. One detail would be peremptory notice, preferably by the abdicating Interstate Commerce Commission, to the State Railway Commissioners now testifying at Washington that their interference with interstate commerce would not be tolerated now. The States had some reason for acting so long as Congress and the Commission did not act. But both now having acted, it is a scandal that years pass in neglect of orders issued for the Federal regulation of commerce, although the resistance to constituted authority is flagrantly local and discriminating in intent and effect, and has been so officially declared.

The subordinate Federal officials hamper the railways in distributing the coal the operators produce. Some Government business can get priority, but all of it cannot. Some coal can have precedence over other goods, but all coal cannot have precedence. And, in whatever degree Government business gets priority, it is sure that there is a reduction of service to others, whose demands are not less pressing in some cases. The demands for coal come to a focus in Washington. So do the demands for food and sugar. The railways have focused for themselves the conflict of priorities, but the Government has done nothing of the sort. The army wants lumber moved by the millions of board measure. The navy wants steel moved by the million tons. The army and the navy do not co-operate, nor does either co-operate with the shipbuilding corporation. The Allies are unifying their military commands, but there is no board of railway strategy at Washington, and no commander in chief of the sergeant drill-masters ordering high railway executives. It is not an altogether unfortunate coincidence that these conditions force themselves upon attention just at the time when it is thought that the remedy for our transportation troubles, and therefore for our commodity shortages to a large extent, is Government operation. Let the Government learn how to govern first.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Of Course the Tale Was True.

There are many and good reasons for believing the remarkable story, printed on Sunday, about a man in Russia who, while standing on the gallows where he had been sentenced to die, made a speech which so moved the soldiers and others standing by that they turned the assemblage into a mass meeting, with the condemned man as Secretary. The end of the episode, according to the story as told, was the disappearance of the victim that was to have been, a seriously discussed proposal to hang the hangman instead, and the final condemnation of that official to imprisonment for not performing the duty that had been imposed on him.

Those who find this narrative incredible forget that the scene was laid in Russia, where all possibilities and most of the impossibilities of other lands have become probabilities, with a strong leaning toward certainty. The argument of the prisoner, as reported, was one well calculated to impress Russians of the sort now in power, for he called attention to the fact that he had been condemned by a court prejudiced against men who had been proved guilty of things like treason and arson, even when done in the interest of immediate peace.

No wonder the hearers of his speech looked at one another with eyes that asked, "Who of us, then, is safe?" And no wonder their interest instantly centred on the hangman as a person whose distorted sense of duty might render him dangerous to any one of themselves unfortunate enough to be prosecuted in a court where antiquated notions as to what is and what isn't crime still survive.

Nobody in a Russian crowd would have of the sense of humor the smallest trace. That is proved by all of the modern Russian novels, and therefore the fact that the proceedings in this case would have seemed ludicrous elsewhere need not be deemed evidence that they would not be taken very seriously in Russia. It must be remembered, too, that the story was transmitted by The Associated Press as translated from a Russian provincial paper. It is no product of an alien mind giving rein to an imagination inspired by hostility to the nightmare Government of Messrs. LENINE and TROTZKY, but the result of that passion for realistic description which, as is known, characterizes Russian literature in all its branches.

A Prayer to Test Consciences.

Among the many minds that have been working of late on the problem created by prayer for divine assistance, made with such seeming sincerity and confidence in all the belligerent nations, is the mind of the, or an, editor of The New York Age, a paper conducted—and ably conducted—as the spokesman of the negroes in the United States. He, too, sees clearly that, when each of the national groups now at war prays for victory and claims it as deserved, the plea of one or the other group must be useless. So, while not setting himself up as a maker of rituals, the editor of The Age suggests, as a form of prayer that the religiously inclined in every land can use with full assurance that it will be acceptable, the following:

> Our heavenly Father, grant victory to that nation (or those nations) whose purposes are the carrying out of Thy kingdom on earth; whose arms are being wielded in order that Truth and Liberty may be spared throughout the world. To that nation within whose borders the scales of justice are held even between high and low, between rich and poor; whose protecting arm shelters and defends alike both weak and strong. Amen.

That is a good prayer and it is good English. It is hardly a solution of the difficulty, however, for the probability is that, while it could not be truly uttered by the belligerents of both sides, those on neither side would admit that it condemned themselves and was in reality a confession of guilt and of deserved defeat.

There is room for the suspicion, too, that the author of the prayer has his doubts, or more, of America's right, because of its treatment of his own race, to use the words, quite fearless of the consequences.

Dependence of War on Coal.

Nothing could better prove the superiority of a selective draft to the volunteer system of raising armies than contemplation of the consequences that would have followed had there been a great rush to enlist by the workers in our coal mines. Had that occurred, not only would the present scarcity of fuel have been most seriously aggravated, but practically the whole business of preparing to do our part in the war would have come to a standstill.

Coal is not only, practically all our military industries of any importance, but it comes close to being an absolute necessity in Winter for the preservation of the lives of no small part of the American working population. The skilled and experienced miner of coal, therefore, is better employed while he remains at the colliery than he could possibly be at the front, no matter how brave or devoted he might be. Provision should be made, not exactly for his exemption, if drafted, but for his assignment to the place and task where his services can do most for the successful conduct of the war.

That is what the selective draft is supposed to do, in theory—what it will do if intelligently carried out. And of course the principle applies as well in many other fields than that of mining coal. The army in the field must be supported by a much larger army at home, and everybody in that larger army has the right to consider himself—or herself—a soldier not less than are the men who carry rifles or fire the big guns.

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION.

An English View of Our Most Valuable War Ideas.

he Editor of The New York Times:

May I, as an Englishman, express my sincere gratitude to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and also to your distinguished President, for the lead you are giving all the allied countries, in this time of stress and strain.

The sentiment of the English people is admirable. But they are not always well led. Party feeling, and narrow issues, sometimes dim the vision of our leaders, and our newspapers. Lloyd George is our strongest man, yet quite recently his position was in some danger.

What we owe you gratitude for are: First, keeping clearly before the public mind the fact that we are not fighting to destroy the German people, or their trade, but to defend ourselves from the unpardonable aggression of their militarist and autocratic Government, who first forced the war, then lied as to its origin, and then committed barbarous atrocities on the plea that they were fighting for their lives. It may be true that the German people are behind the German Government, but if it be so, it is because they have been trained by a long system of lying. And President Wilson's policy is infinitely the best and wisest, viz., to drive, by constant repetition, into the dull brains of the German people the fact that we seek their good, as well as our own.

Secondly, we owe you gratitude for the strength of your anti-pacifist policy. To make peace with the present German Government would mean to deserve what we should receive. It would mean condoning the Belgian atrocities, the Armenian massacres, the murder of noncombatants. Peace can only come with victory. "He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one," till this is attained.

To illustrate the difficulty of the German people delivering themselves from their slavery, we have only to recall the fact that King Leopold of Belgium kept 30,000,000 people in subjection for twenty years with an army of 17,000 trained native fighting men.

BERESFORD POTTER.
(Archdeacon.)
New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

A French Mother Sees a Picture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the merest chance I came across, in Paris, The Mid-Week Pictorial of Oct. 25, 1917, and I examined with deep interest its beautiful illustrations, showing the interesting episodes of this cruel war which are occurring on my native soil. Judge my deep emotion on opening to Page 4 of that issue to come across a photograph representing an artillery officer showing to our new American allies the method of operating the mitrailleuse, and I recognized in the young Lieutenant who is explaining the gun to his American comrades my own dear son, an officer who was in the battles of the Marne, Alsace, on the Somme, in Champagne, and who was, just at that moment, on furlough, but instead of spending his time at ease devoted it to special instructions to our new allies.

As you can imagine, it is to me a most precious souvenir of the great epoch in my life, coming as it does in the midst of the terrible agonies over losses and the fear and dread which penetrate the heart of a mother for her son.

ANNE ERNEST-MAURICE.
Paris, Nov. 25, 1917.

Street Lamps Waste Fuel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I live on West End Avenue, and noticed the street lamps were lighted yesterday at 3:45 P. M. They were still burning when I left for business this morning at 8 o'clock. At this time of year the lamps are not necessary except between the hours of 5 P. M. and 6:30 A. M. If the same hours obtain for the lamps being lighted all over town, it would seem to an ordinary observer that the waste in fuel must be much greater than that caused, for instance, by the Broadway illuminations. A. R. CRABSKAUD.
New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

THE OFFICER'S BOOTS.

British Officer Is Willing to Polish Those of Congressman Miller.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I trespass on your valuable space to assure Mr. Congressman Miller that he is entirely mistaken in assuming that American soldiers in France were blacking the boots of their "superiors"?

No British officer would assent that the magnificent men whom he leads to victory—and, alas! too often to death—(who are proud to do any service for the officers they love and trust) are their inferiors in any respect.

Mr. Congressman Miller must either appear in Congress in dirty boots or else find "inferior" human beings to clean them for him, and as that might be a matter of difficulty, I am willing to shine his boots daily while I am in Washington if doing so will convince him that it is neither a menial task nor one unbecoming a soldier.

A BRITISH OFFICER.
New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

Bulgarians in 1914 and Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his comment on Professor Prince's letter to THE TIMES urging a declaration of war on Bulgaria, Professor Philip Marshall Brown says: "It seems to me that he is unjustly severe on the Bulgarians as a whole. I had an unusual opportunity as a teacher for two years in Robert College, Constantinople, to get to know a considerable number of Bulgarians, both among the students and the Faculty. I have the highest admiration for the integrity of character and the high moral qualities of the Bulgarians."

Now, I wonder if Professor Brown would not have said exactly the same thing on Aug. 1, 1914, about the German literati, &c., whom he doubtless knew at that time. A rather weak argument as matters have developed since then, is it not?

I wonder also if Professor Brown knows whether or not his Bulgarian friends are now in accord with Bulgarian treatment of Serbian women and children. SENEX.
Princeton, Dec. 14, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust that you will allow me to answer the statement of your correspondent Philip Marshall Brown, whose letter appeared in THE TIMES yesterday concerning Bulgaria's claims.

It seems that Mr. Brown has completely forgotten what the Bulgarian manifesto mentioned when Bulgaria declared war on Serbia in October, 1915. In it was shown clearly the Bulgarian megalomania not only to "liberate" some gypsy Bulgarian villages in Macedonia, but also to snatch purely Serbian territory near Hungary for common frontiers and thus establish the "Prussia of the East." Mr. Brown also mentioned in his letter Macedonia irredenta. Really he ought to mention Thrace irredenta, because Thrace's provinces are not populated by Bulgarians but by Greeks, and the Macedonian cities of Serres, Drama, and Cavalla do not belong to Macedonia irredenta.

ARISTOTLE MICHAEL MACHELAS.
New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

Why Should This Difference Be?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me why, whereas an enlisted man in camp at Yaphank may make the trip to and from New York for 90 cents, a soldier stationed at Wrightstown must pay full fare every time he travels from Camp Dix to his home? In the case of the many enlisted men from the cities in the New Jersey metropolitan district this means an expenditure of nearly $5 for transportation at each period of leave—a very serious matter for a man whose total available income is $30 a month.

If the advantage enjoyed by the New York men is due solely to the liberal and patriotic policy of the Long Island Railroad, is there no means by which the Government can induce the New Jersey railroads to show equal regard for the men who are about to fight for us? H. V. A.
New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

'Combination of Force and Intrigue.'

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since reading that notable passage in President Wilson's recent address to Congress wherein he speaks of "that combination of force and intrigue which we have come to know as the German power," I have been trying to recall a parallel expression somewhere in literature. At last I have found what I sought in these lines, written long ago by Martin Luther in his famous "Ein' Feste Burg":

> Gross Macht und viel List
> Sein grausam Ruesting ist,

And here the great German reformer is talking, not about the spirit of his people, not about "der alte Gott," but about "der alt boese Feind," the devil! Both he and Mr. Wilson are doubtless right.

TALCOTT MINER BANKS.
New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

THE CLARION-CALL.

In his mad crusade of lusting in the arrogance of might,
As his docile marshaled millions trampled beauty, joy, and right.
Loud the scoffing Vandal vaunted that the land beyond his sight
Of her wealth and of her blood would never give.

But with fiery bosom scorning vacillation and alarm,
I am summoning my children from the workshop and the farm,
To inspire each eager spirit and to nerve each sinewy arm,
That the grandeur in their souls may wake and live!

Yet lie smoldering on my hearthstone and adrift upon my ways
Sullen embers hidden traitors in my gates would fan ablaze,
While the weakling 'neath my roof-tree in my heedless ear still prays,
Shivering protest o'er my ashes of disdain.

"He is ruthless and resistless," quaver they who dread the Hun
More than honor undefended or the last stern task undone;
"Let us leave this wild blood-welter, never mind what's lost or won!"
Woe to them when I my long-pent wrath unchain!

For my sister nations' calling is a clarion in my ears:
I, who thrill to Freedom's pibrochs from my hard apprenticed years,
Shall I fear to share their anguish and have portion in their tears?
Shall I palter while they suffer and they bleed?

Nay, from forest and from river, from my mines and from my soil,
From the closets of lone thinkers and my furnaces' turmoil,
I am shaping to the purpose of the ages through my toil
Potent panoplies of service and of deed

For the signpost of the aeons marks the parting of the ways:
The Eternal Finger pointeth to the catastrophic days,
Where the portals of extinction are agape behind the haze,
For the despot or the vassal sent beyond!

So from pioneer-blest headlands to my Far West's Golden Gate,
Hear my challenge shake the sea-lanes like the bugle blast of Fate,
Sped on hundred million voices, stern in judgment more than hate:
"Choose ye freedom or destruction, O ye bond!"

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

LATIN-AMERICAN CRITICS.

A Reply to a Recent Attack on the President's Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Misrepresentations by writers, like Mr. Lopez, who assail the President's Latin-American policies, point the way to where the main difficulty lies to a more perfect understanding between the republics of this hemisphere. Anybody acquainted with the innate failings of the tropical Latin character knows that Cuba would never have enjoyed true democratic life had it not been for the interference of the United States. She would simply have become one more hotbed of political unrest, with its inevitable crop of ringleaders and prospective tyrants. To say that President Wilson has destroyed the constitutional Government of Cuba is, in the face of recent events, a very foolish assertion. General Menocal's legal election is only disputed by disappointed office seekers; and this country has done nothing else than to lend, in conformity with a sacred treaty, a helping hand in maintaining an orderly, progressive, and constitutional Government in Cuba.

As to Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, the American intervention has only brought these countries to their senses, compelling them to saner political behavior; and, if the lesson is painful, the blame rests entirely with their lack of civic spirit, without which everything is sacrificed to personal ambition. Their humiliation will no doubt serve the purpose of restraining both nations in future, as it has happened in Cuba, from political excesses on the part of their rulers or their peoples.

To accuse as imperialist the President of a country which has lately given equal rights and standing to the Porto Ricans, and which is willing to rescind its hold upon the Philippines as soon as the natives are able to govern the islands, is simply to sacrifice the truth for lack of argument.

Mr. Lopez might better compare the political conditions of our country, Venezuela, with those prevailing in the countries he mentions, and he will find the comparison mighty unfavorable to the former. Instead of criticising the President of this, to us, hospitable land, he should be thankful to live in a country where he can freely express his thoughts without being immediately sent to prison, as it would surely happen to him today in our country.

A VENEZUELAN.
New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

Condemns Latin-American Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will allow me a little space in your columns to say a few words in answer to the article in today's TIMES under the caption, "Venezuelan Writer Assails President."

First of all, I want to say that I claim and assume individual and full responsibility for every utterance, every statement, every word in the article published in La Reforma Social referred to in your paper. I am proud and jealous of that responsibility. I am covetous of it. And I would not share it with anybody on earth.

If, as I read in THE TIMES, the attention of the Federal authorities has been called to my article, I have to say that I have already seen in Washington the Federal authorities in connection with matters relating to La Reforma Social, and that on that occasion I told them in the plainest language what I think of the Latin-American policy of the American Government.

I have been writing for La Reforma Social for over a year now on American questions, and I tell you that I have all that time been voicing, not my own ideas and criticism, but Latin-American public opinion. You will not find a single man down there who does not think that the policy of the United States in the Latin-American continent is a positive danger to the existence of those countries as sovereign and independent nations.

In conclusion, I want to say that I am not inspired by enmity to the United States. I cannot but be a friend and admirer of a great democratic and civilizing country like this, the country of Washington and Lincoln, of Poe and Emerson. Moreover, I am deeply grateful for what this nation is doing to help the great liberal countries of Europe, and save civilization from German barbarism. But I am honestly and earnestly opposed to the free-hand policy of the American Government in Latin America, and I have denounced it all my life.

JACINTO LOPEZ.
New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

From Orestes Ferrara.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of today, Page 5, of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and under the head line "Venezuelan Writer Assails President," it is said among other things that I considered General Menocal "a tyrant and a murderer."

Now, as these words are set out in quotation marks, I think it oppertune to state that I did not apply the words to the man himself but to the system. This being the very reason given, when asked, for which I do not reside in Cuba at the present time.

ORESTES FERRARA.
New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

Dangers the Nurses Face.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My niece, Mrs. Hayworth Mills, is nursing in a French hospital near Dunkirk. Among her patients are a number of German wounded. On the night of Nov. 8 German airmen bombed that hospital, killing seven of the staff—doctors and nurses—and wounding nine.

On Nov. 10 my son, who is working with the American Ambulance "somewhere over there," wrote me: "The weather has turned clear, but unluckily there is a bright moon—do you get me?" He knew what to expect. The Germans took advantage of that moon to bomb the hospital where his cousin, like himself, was engaged in God's work.

Such occurrences are common. Nobody can have forgotten the hospital near Verdun, where the German airmen raked with machine guns, by the light of the buildings which their bombs had set on fire, the doctors and nurses who were trying to save their charges from being burned to death.

Soon thousands of American Red Cross nurses will be in Europe, caring for our wounded soldiers, and exposed to the same sort of treatment. At the very least these women, who know what awaits them, are entitled to feel that every man, woman, and child in the country is back of them. The Red Cross drive which begins next week ought to produce, not five million members, but a hundred million.

FRANK HUNTER POTTER,
of the Vigilantes.
New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

A Christmas Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES to respect an old tradition that tells us that "a lighted candle set in the window Christmas Eve will guide the Babe of Bethlehem to your home that He might bring you happiness?"

It is a beautiful custom, and I hope that THE TIMES will help to promote it. A single candle in the front window of the home is most impressive, and one in each window of the house is a beautiful sight. The Irish will tell you that the Christmas candle was always lighted in their homes in the Emerald Isle, as it has been in Norway and Sweden. Boston has had it for a decade. In Rochester 1916 was our third celebration, and it has now spread to town, village, and country over a forty-mile radius. Many far away homes have kindled their candles from ours. It is just one more thought in the vision of Christmas. Will your readers help to promote it?

JOHN HARRY STEUMAN.
Rochester, Dec. 15, 1917.

DRAFTING FOR THE FARM.

Senator Slater Advocates Strong Measures to Keep Up Production.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Brown in a recent article in your paper urged that steps be taken to relieve the labor shortage on farms in this State by permitting the available farm labor to remain on the farms or by paroling those farmers who are already serving in the national army.

In my judgment this will serve only as a partial remedy at the most. It is true that farm labor in this State has been for some years past and is now very much depleted, and that crops cannot be planted or cultivated or harvested to the extent that they should be to insure for our people an ample production of staples. This war is going to be a long war, and any such plan as would merely keep the present amount of farm labor upon the farm will not provide sufficient farm labor to secure the production necessary for our people. We must plan for the creation of an agency that will even survive the duration of the war, at least for a period. Voluntary farm agencies or voluntary associations to produce volunteer work upon the farms will not be ample to extend over a period of years. The power of the State must be extended in order to provide ample labor for ample production. The State should create an auxiliary unit or an agricultural army for service in the fields, and service in such an army will be an honor equal to service at the front. Men who serve in such a capacity will be rendering service upon the battle line of democracy just as much as are the men who are serving in France in the trenches or producing ammunition or rendering any other service which is effective for the success of the war.

Men should be enlisted in this patriotic service by volunteer service, or by draft if need be. Many men rejected for the national service will willingly go into this kind of State service. Why should the State throw away as useless this wastage of war material when the man with a defective eye or a flat foot or some other casual deficiency may well be used to provide production for the people of the State, the nation, and the Allies? The State should provide for the utilization of the very large unutilized labor resources available for the farm. The labor situation on the farm will be more acute next Spring, and men must be provided by the State to carry on this work. The need is the elimination of the production of the non-essentials and the speeding up of the production of the staples. In some of the States, and I believe in this State, insufficient farm labor resulted during the past season in many of our crops being rendered useless and wasted.

The only argument that I have heard from Senator Brown regarding this plan is that the men provided by the State would be non-farmers and would lack experience. So, too, the drafted soldier was a non-soldier and lacked experience. But how about his training, and how about the training of the farmer? We train our soldiers for their jobs. Why not undertake to train the new farmer for his job? County farm bureaus could by farming instruction to many men per month make them efficient in plowing, milking, seeding, and the care of animals. Picking apples, peaches, and other fruit does not require any great experience. It is a known fact that out in the western part of this State tons of peaches were wasted this year simply because labor was not to be had and could not be provided to do the work through any local agency.

England, in January, 1917, thought so much of this matter of production that a law was passed wherein great power was conferred upon the General Board for the Cultivation of Land, giving the board power to enter upon and take possession of any land which in their opinion was not being cultivated so as to increase the food supply of the country, and to take possession of any machinery or implements of husbandry or stock on the land required for its cultivation and to provide housing accommodations for persons employed for such purpose.

Arthur H. Maltby, an English merchant now in this country, said that food shortage was universal and would continue for some years after the war is over. He says millions of men have been withdrawn from production in Europe, and still need feeding. In England men in relays are being told off to help the farmers, and in France the situation is so serious that soldiers have to be released to work on the land. He also said that the needs of the war had aroused the English farmers to discard all their old conservative methods and adopt the latest types of agricultural machinery.

In the State, as in the nation, it is the function of the State to provide that which the farm lacks—farm labor, and to give to this undertaking the power which the State can alone give.

Senator Brown's solution does not go far enough, and I have contended for a long time that through the agency of the State we should provide men to be educated and supplied to the farming counties of the State as required by the needs of such counties. Service in such an agricultural army would be looked upon with as high regard by patriotic Americans as a service anywhere else for the benefit of the nation in an effort to save democracy and to win the war.

GEORGE A. SLATER.
Port Chester, Dec. 14, 1917.

ADVERTISING VALUES.

Courtland Smith Replies to Statements of an Ex-Publisher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 10 you publish a letter signed "Ex-Publisher," in which a number of remarkable statements are made

J. P. MORGAN GIVES $7,500,000 IN ART

Donates to Metropolitan Museum the Residue of His Father's Collections.

3,000 OBJECTS INCLUDED

Unrivaled Enamels and Ivories Are Called "Priceless" by Museum Director.

BUILDING TO BE MEMORIAL

Trustees, Accepting Gift, Name a Wing of the Museum After Pierpont Morgan.

J. P. Morgan yesterday presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art the residue of his father's enormous art collection, including every article which he now has on loan at the museum with the single exception of the bronze Eros from Boscoreale. This announcement, made by the Trustees of the museum at the close of their monthly meeting, means the acquisition by the museum of a collection which is regarded as in the same class with the enormous bequest of the late Benjamin Altman; for it not only numbers several thousand different objects, but includes some of the finest collections that the great connoisseur ever made.

With this gift the disposition of the great Morgan art collections is practically at an end, and the fear felt when in 1915 and 1916 Mr. Morgan sold many of the finest works which his father had collected, that the great assemblage of objects of art would be permanently dissipated, is dispelled. For it is said that ever since the younger Morgan came into possession of his father's collections his policy has been to sell off only what the Metropolitan could obtain from other sources, and to reserve for it objects, such as the collection of Byzantine and mediaeval enamels and ivory which forms the finest part of the present gift, which could not possibly be found elsewhere.

Many of the Morgan possessions have been sold, and many others given to the Morgan Memorial in the Wadsworth Atheneum at Hartford, Conn. But with the exception of the Mazarin tapestry, sold in 1916, none of the objects sold is irrepiceable.

Bear that the sales which began with the disposal of the comparatively unimportant Foulc library in the Spring of 1914 would end in the dispersion of the collections grew when about a year ago the objects now presented to the Metropolitan, after lying in storage, were closed to the public view. There was hesitation to accept the general explanation that this was done on account of the extension and rearrangement of the buildings housing the museum, and a very notable gift made by Mr. Morgan to the museum in February, 1916, including the Colonna Madonna of Raphael, was believed by many to mark the end of his gifts.

The announcement yesterday included the statement that, as one of Mr. Morgan's objects in making the gift was to perpetuate the memory of his father as a collector, the Trustees had voted that the section of the building devoted to European decorative arts, already largely occupied by Morgan gifts, would be known as the Pierpont Morgan wing, and that all of the objects in the present gift which could consistently be brought there should be brought there. In consequence, a delay of several months is expected before the new collections will be fully on display.

Value Estimated at $7,500,000.

Estimates of the value of the gift are hard to make, since many of the articles, being practically unique, can command almost any price that a collector might be able to pay. Estimates in a well-informed quarter yesterday set the valuation conservatively at $7,500,000.

The enamels and ivories, which are the principal part of this gift, will put the Metropolitan far in the lead of all the museums of the world in this respect. The Swenigorodskoi collection of thirty-nine specimens of Byzantine enamels dating from the tenth century, which forms the kernel of this collection, has been thus described by an English writer:

> The purchase by Mr. Morgan of the Swenigorodskoi collection places his collection in the first rank by adding not only a homogeneous group of medallions unrivaled in magnitude but other figures, plaques, and some purely decorative pieces such as hilts and backgrounds of icons which in their richness and amplitude of development seem almost to possess the flexibility of delicately woven stuffs. Perhaps nowhere else can we study better the achievement of this delicate art as it flourished between the tenth and the thirteenth centuries. Although specimens of secondary importance come into the market from time to time, examples of the first order are unlikely to appear as frequently in the future as in the past, and they have always been distinguished by their exceptional rarity.

Two specimens from this collection were given by the elder Morgan to the Louvre some years ago, and were regarded as so important that they brought him special honors from the French Government.

Second only to this in importance in the new gift is the Hoentschel collection of mediaeval enamels, part of the enormous collections of the Parisian, Georges Hoentschel, which Mr. Morgan bought in 1906. It includes French and German specimens from the twelfth century down, and Italian and Spanish from the fourteenth century to a much later period.

The collection of ivories begins with Byzantine and Carlovingian specimens from the ninth and tenth centuries, and includes examples from Egypt, England, France, Flanders, Germany and other countries.

Notable also is the collection of St. Parchaire or Henry II. pottery, including about ten specimens of a period of which only a few dozen exemplars are known to exist.

Valuable Mediaeval Sculptures.

The mediaeval sculptures include the following small pieces, (all French,) of great value: A Virgin of the ninth century, in wood; a fourteenth century Virgin and Child, in marble; St. Michael killing the dragon, in stone, of the sixteenth century, and a fourteenth century St. Catherine, in stone.

Among the paintings are an Annunciation by Rogier van der Weyden; a portrait, by van Eyck; Rubens's "St. Theresa Praying," and a Madonna and Child, by Mabuse.

There is also a collection of miscellaneous gold necklaces and ornaments, Greek, Roman and Byzantine, which was the largest individual collection of the sort in the world and includes many pieces of great value.

There are some 240 watches dating from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century; about 300 snuff boxes, the majority of them French, and, perhaps, 150 carnets-de-bal.

This is the largest single block of the great Morgan collection and is said to represent far greater value than any of the groups sold.

The Museum's Announcement.

The following announcement relating to the gift, which specifies the objects in greater detail, was issued by Edward Robinson, Diretor of the museum.

"At the December meeting of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art this afternoon J. P. Morgan announced his gift to the Museum of every work of art he has now on loan there with the single exception of the bronze figure of Eros from Boscoreale, which was exhibited in the Boscoreale room for several years, and has recently been lent again for the opening of the new galleries of classical art.

"Since the closing of the exhibition of the so-called 'Morgan collection' there has been a general impression that Mr. Morgan had withdrawn everything lent by his father and himself, except the things given by him last year. Those who gained that impression will be surprised to learn that the present gift consists of upward of 3,000 objects, in addition to the famous Gréau collection of ancient glass and pottery, which is announced separately, because the 4,500 items it contains are mainly fragments, and might be thought to swell the number unduly.

"Great as is the size of this gift, its importance lies much more in the high quality of its contents, for it includes many of the most valuable things that Mr. Morgan, Sr., collected, and that made his collection unique among the distinguished collections of the world. Chief among these are the Byzantine and mediaeval enamels and ivories, including the marvelous Svenigorodskoi and Hoentschel collections, each unrivaled in its field, with others gathered from various sources, and forming together an assemblage which easily puts our Museum ahead of all others in material of this character. These were exhibited in the first two rooms of the Morgan collection, and those who remember that exhibition will learn with pleasure that, with the exception of the tapestries and the Greek and Roman bronzes, practically everything shown in the two rooms is thus permanently secured for the city.

Called "A Priceless Gift."

"This in itself would constitute a priceless gift, as it could not be duplicated today, but in addition Mr. Morgan's generosity includes the collection of watches and clocks, snuff boxes and carnets-de-bal, Renaissance jewelry, Merovingian and Germanic antiquities, Italian and Spanish enamels, Renaissance glass, Henri II. pottery, the Le Breton collection of Rouen faience, many small mediaval and Renaissance sculptures not previously given, and other objects now shown as loans in the various departments of the museum, especially the Egyptian and classical and the galleries of paintings, while the the department of arms and armor is enriched by the beautiful Negroli casque.

"The paintings included in the gift number thirty, among which are Metsu's "Visit to the Nursery," by many considered his masterpiece; van der Weyden's Annunciation, eight decorative panels by Hubert Robert, Horn, King's triptych representing Christ blessing, surrounded by the donor and his family; Rubens's sketch of St. Theresa, Van Eyck's head of Becket and a charming group by Longhi.

"In making this gift one object of Mr. Morgan's is to perpetuate the memory of his father as a collector, an aim with which the Trustees of the museum are heartily in sympathy. They therefore voted at this afternoon's meeting that the section of the building devoted to European decorative arts, which is already largely occupied by Morgan gifts, shall hereafter be designated as the Pierpont Morgan Wing, and that all the objects included in the present gift which belong appropriately with the material now in it shall be brought together there. Mr. Morgan having agreed that the others shall remain in the departments where they are. This will necessitate a considerable rearrangement of the lower floor of the wing, so that it will probably be several months before we shall be in a position to enable the public to appreciate the magnitude of this accession to the museum's collections."

Elihu Root at yesterday's meeting was elected First Vice President of the Board of Trustees, in place of the late Joseph H. Choate. He is to serve until a general election can be held in February, and probably will be re-elected at that time.

CARRIES OUT WISHES OF THE ELDER MORGAN

His Will Suggested a Public Gift —No Advantage Taken of the Tax Exemption Law.

The final disposition of the J. P. Morgan collection which has been on display at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and which has now been given to the museum, settles the question as to the disposition of the late J. P. Morgan's unrivalled assemblage of paintings, miniatures, bronzes, porcelains, enamels, tapestries, and other works of art, whose value was estimated up to $50,000,000.

Mr. Morgan made numerous gifts to public institutions in America and Europe in his lifetime, but kept the bulk of his collections for many years on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, or housed in his residence in Dover Place, London, and his English country house.

Early in 1912 he began their removal to New York, it was said, on account of the enormous death duties in England. On several liners the articles, removed from London or from Paris and appraised by a United States Customs official who was sent to Europe especially for their valuation, were brought to New York in the Spring and Summer of that year. At that time it was reported that Mr. Morgan intended ultimately to give them to the Metropolitan, but on account of the delay in the Board of Estimate's provision of funds for the new southern wing, there was no place for them, and months after their arrival they were for the most part still in their crates.

Grew Impatient at Delay.

Mr. Morgan grew impatient at the delay, and there was much rumor that he would give the whole collections to the City of Hartford, his birthplace. But he died in Rome on March 31, 1913, without himself making any disposition of them.

In his will, filed for probate on April 19, 1913, occurred the following references to the art collection:

> Article 32. I have been greatly interested for many years in gathering my collections of paintings, miniatures, porcelains, and other works of art, and it has been my desire and intention to make some suitable disposition of them or of such portions of them as I might determine which would render them permanently available for the instruction and pleasure of the American people. Lack of the necessary time to devote to it has as yet prevented my carrying this purpose into effect.
>
> Unless I shall accomplish it or make some disposition of these collections in my lifetime they will pass to my son, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., or to his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., under the foregoing clauses of this will, whereby I dispose of my residuary estate.
>
> Should either my said son or my said grandson thus succeed to the ownership of these collections, I hope he will be able, in such manner as he shall think best, to make a permanent disposition or from time to time permanent dispositions, of them or of such portion of them as he may determine, which shall be substantial carrying out of the intentions which I have thus cherished. It would be agreeable to me to have "The Morgan Memorial," which forms a portion of the property of the Wadsworth Athenaeum at Hartford, Conn., utilized to effectuate a part of this purpose.
>
> I do not, however, by the expression of these wishes, intend to impose upon my said son or my said grandson any duty or obligation, legal or moral, nor to qualify in any manner or in any degree his absolute and unqualified ownership of said collections should they pass to him under this will.

In the month following a bill was introduced into the Legislature at Albany exempting the Morgan collection from the state inheritance tax my means of a section added to the tax law exempting works of art, antiquues and similar property if transferred within two years to the State, or a municipality of the State, for educational purposes. This bill became a law on May 24, 1913.

As the appraisal of the Morgan collection eventually reached $20,131,000, the 4 per cent. inheritance tax on those amounted altogether to some $800,000. The books and many of the paintings are still in possession of the family and many other objects have been sold, but undoubtedly if Mr. Morgan had seen fit to do so he could have saved himself well above $100,000 had he given this collection to the Metropolitan before May 24, 1915.

Breaks in the Collection.

Hardly had this law been passed when the report that the Foulc library was to be sold in Paris, led to the general belief that the younger Morgan would not devote the collections to institutions but would otherwise dispose of them. It was said for Mr. Morgan at the time that the Foulc books had been bought by his father upon somewhat inadequate reports and that he had never regarded them as part of his collection and would probably have sold them himself had he lived.

Early in the next year, however, a number of other groups were disposed of. The first was the panels known as the Fragonard room, which were sold through a dealer to H. C. Frick for a price reported to be $1,400,000. Then, within a few weeks the famous collection of Chinese porcelains was sold to the Duveens, and in April of the same year a large collection of eighteenth century French furniture was disposed of.

The next break in the collection came in February, 1916, when Mr. Morgan gave to the Metropolitan articles, valued unofficially at fully $3,000,000. These, too, came too late to escape the remission of the inheritance tax, and persons familiar with Mr. Morgan's personality have intimated that the very fact of the time limit had something to do with his holding out till it had expired. The principal item in this gift was the Colonna Madonna of Raphael, but the Gothic section of the Hoentschel collection was also given at this time.

In the following April a large number of Renaissance bronzes were sold to the Duveens, together with some Limoges enamels and a considerable quantity of majolica ware. Immediately afterward forty tapestries were disposed of to P. W. French & Co., including the famous Mazarin tapestry, said to be the most valuable of all the articles of any sort that Mr. Morgan has sold and matched in its field only by some few specimens in the collection of the King of Spain.

Meanwhile a great gift of ceramics had been made to the Morgan Memorial at Hartford in January, 1916. The items in this were those following:

> A collection of Greek, Roman, and Phoenician enameled glass and other objects.
>
> A unique collection of English salt glass pottery of the eighteenth century.
>
> Greek and Roman bronzes.
>
> Venetian glass pieces of the seventeenth century.,
>
> Fifty objects, (cups, tankards, swers, reliquaries, &c.,) in silver and silver-gilt, German, French, and English works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
>
> Objects in ivory—German, Flemish, and Italian—of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
>
> A unique collection of Saxe porcelain of the eighteenth century—about 400 pieces.
>
> A collection of Sweden and Meissen ware —about 350 pieces.
>
> A small collection of Italian majolica of the sixteenth century.

Meanwhile the rest of the Morgan collections, except the books and some of the pictures, remained on display at the Metropolitan until the structural changes and rearrangements compelled the management to close them temporarily a few months ago. The announcement that they will stay there permanently is one of the best pieces of news which has come to lovers of the museum in years.

There remain the Morgan library and most of the pictures, which will stay with the family.

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VOLPI ART BRINGS $8,680.

A 16th Century Bust of St. John the Baptist Leads Opening Sale.

The fine collection of Italian art treasures and antiquities of Professor Commendatore Elia Volpi had its first day's sale at the American Art Galeries yesterday with a large attendance of buyers. There was a wide variety of articles, including a number of fine old heraldic escutcheons embroidered in gold and silver and colored silks, and mounted on velvets, silks, and damasks. These were sold in sixty-five lots, but in many lots were three and four escutcheons. They brought a total of $1,782.

The Italian house of Olivetti paid one of the highest prices, $210, for a pair of eighteenth cenutry escutcheons, oval shaped, surrounded by acanthus leaf scrollings and leaf pendants, embroidered in gold and mounted on red silk damask, 39½ inches by 29. A pair of sixteenth century Italian embroidered velvet chasuble hoods, with shield-shaped escutcheons, acanthus leaves, and floral pendants embroidered in gold and colored silks, with coats of arms surmounted by strawberry coronets, went to Otto Bernet, agent, also for $210.

Collections of mathematical and horological instruments of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, which were to have been sold as collections yesterday, had not arrived.

Other articles bringing some of the higher prices of the day were a seventeenth century case of silver, eighteen knives with pistol butt shaped handles, eighteen forks, and eighteen spoons went to John N. Baxter for $165. A small sixteenth century Florentine gilded bronze bust of the Madonna, 13½ inches high, went to Bernet, agent, for $200; Mrs. A. Nathan paid $180 for a Florentine glazed terra cotta of the same period, St. John the Baptist, the Della Robbia school. Mrs. Robert Glendinning paid $420, the highest price of the day, for a sixteenth century Sienese colored terra cotta bust of St. John the Baptist with curling hair, a halo, and holding a slender cross. This bust is attributed to Cozzarelli. A pair of fifteenth century Umbrian painted wood carvings of angels also went to Mrs. Glendinning for $260.

A pair of fifteenth century Florentine wrought iron torcheres, 4 feet 1 inch high, went to Miss R. H. Lorenz, agent, for $400, and a large shallow fifteenth century basin of copper, with wrought iron stand, went to Leonard M. Thomas for $230. Joseph Larocque paid $320 for a simple pair of fifteenth century torcheres of wrought iron, with broad spreading arms. A set of four seventeenth century Italian cushions of red velvet, with borders of gold and silver braid and with gold and silver tassels, went to Vitall Benquiat for $340. To the same buyer went a pair of seventeenth century Florentine red satin cushions, with gold and colored silk embroidery and the arms of the Gondi family, for $400. A sixteenth century Florentine embroidered linen table cover went to a buyer giving the name of Andrews for $200.

The total for the day's sale was $8,680. The very beautiful collection of textiles, embroideries, and rugs will be sold this afternoon.

Arrivals from an English Port.

Some of the passengers arriving recently from a port in England on a British liner were:

Joseph R. Alla, Mr. and Mrs. George Brookes, W. C. Brown, Mrs. Charlotte Engley, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Fellowes, R. s. Foster, H. A. Greaves, S. H. Hale, P. Harringay Hawkins, Laurie Innins, George E. St. S. Lawrence, Pierre Larey, J. Stanley Livingstone, E. Mayer, T. Fairhill, James Robertson, Julian T. Smith, W. Dean Smith, F. P. Wheeler, E. C. Colby, V. B. Elwood, Hugh McMahon, W. B. Winn.

MISS TAYLOR TO BE BRIDE OF PAINTER

Granddaughter of the Late James R. Keene Engaged to Valentino Molina.

ROBERTS SISTERS TO WED

Miss Dorothy Betrothed to Capt. S. H. Sherill, and Miss Hazel to Lieut. C. E. Peck.

Mrs. Edward I. Frost of 863 Park Avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Keene Taylor, to Valentino Molina, an artist, who has lived for several years at Lennoxville, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Miss Taylor was presented to society several years ago by her mother, and has been actively identified with the younger set since that time.

Mr. Molina was born in this country and is of Spanish descent. He has spent much of his time abroad, living in London and Paris for about fifteen years. His paintings have been exhibited in Boston, and not long ago he made a red chalk drawing of Princess Patricia which was highly commended. His fiancée is also interested in art.

The wedding is to take place on Feb. 2 at the home of the bride's mother and stepfather, and it will be a quiet affair, as the brother of the bride-elect, Lieutenant James R. Keene Taylor, is now in France at the front.

Miss Taylor's mother is the daughter of the late James R. Keene, financier and turfman, and her marriage to Mr. Frost of this city and Asheville, N. C., took place in June, 1916. Mrs. Frost is a sister of Foxhall P. Keene, and she has two sons, Foxhall Keene Taylor, who is at school, and Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., who married Miss Louise T. Frank.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Sommerfield Roberts announced today the engagements of their daughters, the Misses Dorothy Mae and Hazel Elaine Roberts.

Miss Dorothy M. Roberts will wed Captain Stephen Hunting Sherill, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sherill of Easthampton, L. I. Captain Sherill was graduated from West Point, class of 1917, and was training officer at Plattsburg camp. He is now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen.

Miss Hazel E. Roberts is engaged to First Lieutenant Charles Elliott Peck, U. S. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Peck of Mountain Lakes, N. J. Lieutenant Peck received his commission at principal item in this gift was the Colonna Madonna of Raphael, but the Gothic section of the Hoentschel collection was also given at this time.

The Misses Roberts are graduates of the Albany Academy for Girls, while Miss Hazel Roberts is also a graduate of Sweetbriar College in Virginia.

Babbott-French Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert French of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Bassett French, to Frank L. Babbott, Jr., of Brooklyn. Miss French was graduated from Vassar, class of '14. Mr. Babbott was a member of the class of 1913 at Amherst, and will graduate in February from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Clement-Graef Wedding on Dec. 26.

Miss Grace Harriet Graef, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Graef of Brooklyn, and Captain George N. H. Clement, U. S. N. R., will be married on Dec. 26, at the Hotel St. Regis. Captain Clement is a son of the late Judge Matthew Henry Clement and Mrs. Clement, also of Brooklyn, and is stationed at San Antonio, Texas.

Wedding Notes.

Edward Day Thurston of 113 East Twenty-ninth Street, and Miss Clara C. Holahan, eldest daughter of the late Thomas B. Holahan, were married last Saturday in Lancaster, Penn., by the Rev. Dr. B. Fay Millenah. The couple will reside at the old home of the Thurston family in East Twenty-ninth Street on their return from a trip through the South.

Lieutenant Robert R. Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell, who were married in Albany on Dec. 12, have gone to Charlotte, N. C., where Lieutenant Maxwell is attached to the 77th Field Artillery at Camp Greene. Mrs. Maxwell was formerly Miss Fanny L. Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Hamilton. Lieutenant Maxwell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alexander Maxwell of this city and Bronxville, N. Y., and was a member of Squadron A.

ZENAS CRANE DEAD.

Paper Manufacturer and Philanthropist Dies at 77 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

DALTON, Mass., Dec. 17. — Zenas Crane, a senior member of the firm of Crane & Co. and of Z. & W. M. Crane, manufacturers of paper, died this morning. He was a grandson of Zenas Crane, pioneer paper maker of the Berkshires, who established a mill in Dalton in 1801. Mr. Crane was born in Dalton Dec. 6, 1840. He was a member of the Executive Council of Governor Robinson of Massachusetts in 1885.

Mr. Crane was one of the chief contributors to the last polar expedition of Admiral Peary. He gave to Berkshire County the Berkshire Museum of Natural History and Art, a building and equipment of more than $1,000,000 of value; built the boys' Club of Pittsfield, and, with his brother, established the Berkshire Home for Aged Women in Pittsfield.

Mr. Crane was a Director of the Boston & Albany, Chicago & North Western, and St. Paul and Omaha railroads.

Charles Carroll Suffren.

Charles Carroll Suffren, a member of the law firm of Suffren, Humphreys & Orr of 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 68 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., and received his education at Phillips Andover Academy and at Yale, from which he was graduated in 1875. He was later graduated from Yale Law School and admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1877, and a year later in New York. Mr. Suffren was a member of the American Bar Association, the Brooklyn Bar Association, the Kings County Historical Association, the University Club of Brooklyn, and the Yale Alumni Association. He was a Director of the Kings County Mortgage Company.

Samuel Rosenthal.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17.—Samuel Rosenthal, Treasurer of the clothing manufacturing firm of Strouse & Brothers and prominent in manufacturing, commercial, and philanthropic circles, died suddenly last night in his library of heart disease. He was 63 years old.

Mr. Rosenthal was a Director of the Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank and a member of the Board of the Jewish Home for Consumptives. He was a former President of the Phoenix Club and organizer and former President of the Suburban Club. Besides his wife, he is survived by two sons, Stanley N. Rosenthal, who enlisted in the United States Navy some time ago, and Calvert S. Rosenthal of England.

Wife Follows Husband in Death.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Anna W. Townsend, 67 years old, died at her home in Hilton Avenue here yesterday unaware that her husband, W. C. Townsend, who was more than 70 years of age, had been buried on Friday. Both Mr. and Mrs. Townsend died of pneumonia. Mr. Townsend, a wealthy farmer, was taken ill last week, and died two days after his wife had been stricken with the same malady. Mrs. Townsend was the daughter of Thomas S. Willetts, a member of one of the oldest families of Flushing. She is survived by a son and daughter.

GEORGE BANCROFT DIES.

Banker and His Father Were Victims of Sensational Robberies.

George Bancroft, head of the banking firm of George Bancroft & Co., 16 Beaver Street, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 163 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Bancroft was the only son of Aaron Bancroft, the aged banker, who retired many years ago, but recently acted as his son's partner. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., and received his education at Brooklyn Poly Prep., becoming a member of the New York Consolidated Exchange at an early age.

On Oct. 10, 1915, Mr. Bancroft was lured to a hotel room in West Forty-seventh Street by two men and forced to sign two sight drafts for $2,500, one of which was collected the following morning at his own office. One of the extortioners, a salesman, was arrested later. Mr. Bancroft's father, who is now 92 years old, was robbed in March, 1911, of securities worth $85,000 after being attacked in a corridor leading to the vaults of the Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Company. Later the return of part of the securities was negotiated by Daniel O'Reilly, one of Thaw's counsel, who was later, in 1911, convicted of receiving stolen goods and sentenced to five months in the penitentiary.

Mr. Bancroft was a cousin of George Bancroft, the historian, for whom he was named. He was a member of St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, and the Crescent Athletic Club. Mr. Bancroft was unmarried.

MAJOR JOHN W. McKIE DEAD.

Coast Artillery Officer Contracted Pneumonia While on Duty.

Major John W. McKie of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., who was on occasions detailed to West Point as instructor in coast artillery tactics, died yesterday at 103 West Seventy-eighth Street, from pneumonia. Recently he had been on duty in the Quartermaster Corps at points of embarkation.

Major McKie was born in Canada, June 5, 1882, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1899. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Artillery in 1904 and a First Lieutenant in 1907. He was graduated from the Coast Artillery School in 1909 and was made a Captain in the Coast Artillery Corps in 1912, and detailed to the Quartermaster Corps in 1914.

Dies on His Arrival from Texas.

Charles S. Gordon, an official of the Lake Oil Company of Beaumont, Texas, died suddenly of apoplexy in the Hotel Imperial last night a few minutes after he had reached the hotel upon his arrival from Texas. He was stricken in the hall within a few feet of the door of his room, and as he fell to the floor he called to a bellboy to summon a physician. A few minutes after Dr. R. ... Hill, a hotel physician, reached the room Mr. Gordon died.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH McQUADE, who was a drummer boy in a New York regiment in the civil war and for many years employed in the Board of Water Supply in this city, died on Sunday at his home, 433 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. He was a member of Barbara Fritchie Post, G. A. R.

SIMON BENDER, a horse dealer with the firm of S. and M. Bender, in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 223 Penn Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. He was a member of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, Temple Beth Elohim, and Zion Lodge, No. 8, I. O. F. S. of I.

HUGH J. McALEER, 31 years old, a cafe proprietor in Brooklyn, died at his home, 128 Ainslie Street, that borough, on Sunday.

JOSEPH GREGORY BIGGY, at one time one of the largest horse and carriage dealers in this city, with stables in East Twenty-fourth Street and in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 143 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Brown was born in this city seventy-three years ago.

RUDOLF MESSELY, editorial auditor for The New York Herald and in the employ of that paper for the last eighteen years, died at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., on Sunday. He was born in this city and was a Patrick McGinley, one-time Lieutenant of police. A wife and four children survive him.

RULEF VAN BRUNT, an old-time architect and builder of Brooklyn, a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and of St. Albans Lodge, No. 56, F. and A. M., died in his ninety-fourth year on Sunday at his home, 166 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Van Brunt had been a member of the New York Avenue M. E. Church for more than twenty-five years.

Mrs. MARTHA FRANCES WOOD, who celebrated her ninety-eighth birthday two weeks ago, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Wood Whittaker, 496 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Wood was born in Providence, R. I., and was the widow of Charles Wood, a wholesale grocer of Manhattan.

JOHN SYLVESTER BOYCE, formerly for many years chief engineer of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle plant, died on Saturday at his home, 54 Willow Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Boyce was descended from Captain Boyce, who early settled here in Columbia County, N. Y., where he was born. Mr. Boyce was a thirty-second degree Mason and one of the charter members of the National Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association, No. 61.

WILLIAM B. WALDRON, a retired stock broker, formerly of the firm of Carey & Co., 14 Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 549A Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Waldron was a prominent member of the James M. E. Church and a life member of Crystal Wave Lodge, No. 638, F. and A. M.

GEORGE HOCHSCHWENDER, formerly for forty-eight years employed as engineer by the American Sugar Refining Company, died at his home, 1,876 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, on Saturday. He was 71 years old.

WILLIAM B. McNULTY, 64 years old, a traveling salesman with the Greater New York Feather Company, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 933 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. McNulty was a trustee of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

EMANUEL M. TRIER of 609 West 114th Street, who was forty years with B. Altman & Co., died on last Saturday. He was born sixty-two years ago in Newark, N. J. Mr. Trier is survived by a son and three daughters.

MICHAEL JOHN PHALON, until his retirement, six years ago, a member of the firm of Andrews & Phalon, makers of machinery, died on Sunday at his home, 723 St. Nicholas Avenue.

HENRY C. HOWLAND, until recently a member of the staff of The Evening Journal, died on Sunday at Saranac Lake. He had previously been a member of The Philadelphia Press, The New York American and The New York World.

JAMES F. STUTESMAN of Crawfordville, Ind., former United States Minister to Bolivia, died suddenly on Sunday night in the writing room of the Hotel Ebbitt at Washington. He was 57 years old.

SAMUEL M. COMSTOCK, a retired real estate operator, died on Saturday at his home, 139 East Seventy-first Street.

JACOB JONES, 83 years old, said to have been the oldest station agent in the United States, died on Sunday at Succarnoochee, Miss.

GEORGE W. STAKE, an attorney of 396 St. Paul's Avenue, Stapleton, S. I., and for some years Justice of the Second District Municipal Court, died at his home yesterday. He was born in Stapleton fifty-three years ago.

EDWARD WRIGHT, 83 years old, formerly proprietor of the Mansion House in Montclair, N. J., died at his home in Montclair yesterday.

GILBERT W. STEELE, a wholesale lumber merchant, died on Sunday at his home, 243 State Street, Flushing. He was 68 years old.

Mrs. FRANCES SLADE BRIGHAM, wife of Dana R. Brigham, a wool merchant of this city, died yesterday at her home, 342 Amity Street, Flushing.

ROBERT M. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary of the American Football Association and a business man of Newark and Kearny, N. J., for thirty years, died at his home in Arlington, N. J., on Sunday. He was 59 years old.

MARSUS M. BARTLETT, 78 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at Summit, N. J.

RICHARD W. WITHINGTON, a sugar broker, with offices at 100 Wall Street, dropped dead suddenly yesterday afternoon in the offices of Bowerman Brothers, 83 Wall Street. Mr. Withington was 77 years old.

CHARLES HENRY PINE, a guncotton expert and formerly a manufacturer of cotton goods in this city, died on Sunday at his home in Savannah, Ga., aged 71 years. He had been one of the officers of the International Photo Service and a member of the Southern Cotton Oil Company of Savannah.

GEORGE F. McCABE, a character actor who had appeared recently in motion pictures, died yesterday at his home, 370 West 120th Street.

WILLIAM E. CALDWELL PLUNKETT, a cotton manufacturer, died at his home in Adams, Mass., yesterday, after an operation for appendicitis, at the age of 41 years. Mr. Plunkett was manager of the W. E. Plunkett & Sons Cotton Manufacturing Company and Treasurer of the Greylock Manufacturing Company. He was graduated from Williams College.

Mrs. GEORGE A. MURPHY, 45 years old, of 4,633 Park Avenue, the Bronx, wife of an Inspector of Highways for that borough, dropped dead last night while in a grocery store at 2,351 Washington Avenue, the Bronx. Death was due to heart disease.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BARRINGER—MINOR.—On Nov. 28, at Trinity Church, Asheville, N. C., by the Rev. W. G. Clark, Lucy Landon Minor, daughter of Dr. Charles L. and Mary Venable Minor, to Lieutenant Paul B. Barringer of Virginia.

FILLEY—PYNE.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917, at the Church of the Epiphany, in the city of New York, Mary Pyne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, to Lieut. Col. Oliver Dwight Filley, U. S. A. C.

KWINT—FISCHER.—Miss Etta Fischer to Mr. Michael Kwint, on Dec. 9.

NETTER—GLASER.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, at 215 Audubon Av., William Netter to Frances Glaser.

SMITH—SICKELS.—Dec. 14, at West Nyack, N. Y., Agnes Eleanor Sickels, daughter of Dr. Walter Sickels, to Lieutenant J. Sherwood Smith, U. S. Army.

LATTO — ALLWORK. — Dec. 16, Marguerite M. Allwork to Albert E. Latto.

Long Island.

MOORE—PENNELL.—Dec. 16, Islip, Edith Pennell to Clinton H. Moore.

Announcements.

BRINDZE.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Brindze announce the 25th anniversary of their marriage, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917.

Died.

ALLISON.—On Dec. 15, Mortimer Allison, beloved husband of Kate Allison. Funeral service on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 8 P. M., at the funeral parlors of L. A. Hammond, 1,990 Lexington Av., between 121st and 122d Sts. Guiding Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Veteran Odd Fellows invited to attend.

ANTISELL.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on Dec. 17, 1917, Thomas M. Antisell. Funeral services will be held at 26 Hanover Av., Elmhurst, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Rose Hill Cemetery, Matawan, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

BALL.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Middleton, 40 East 62d st., Carrie A. Ball, dearly beloved wife of George W. Ball. Funeral private.

BANCROFT.—Suddenly, Monday, Dec. 17, George Bancroft, only son of Aaron and the late Caroline S. Bancroft. Funeral service on Wednesday at 4 P. M. at his late residence, 163 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

BARRY.—Dec. 15, Anna Barry, beloved mother of Alice A. Barry. Funeral Tuesday from funeral pariors of James E. McLaughlin, Lexington Av. and 68th St. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., near Broadway, at 10 o'clock.

BRECK.—Suddenly, on Dec. 17, at Mount Vernon, Francina T. Breck, widow of Charles J. Breck. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. R. Simpson, 17 Urban St., Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station (New Haven Railroad) at 1:06 P. M.

BRIGHAM.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, Frances Slade, wife of Dana R. Brigham, in her 65th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BUTLER.—At Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 17, 1917, Mary Palmer Butler, formerly of New London, Conn.) interment at New London, Conn.

BUXBAUM.—Julia, beloved wife of Simon Buxbaum and dearly loved mother of Millie, Gerson, Birdie, Frank, and the late Charles L. Relatives, friends, and members of Henrietta Verein, Maternity Aid Society, and Empire Rebecca Lodge, I. O. B. B., are invited to attend funeral from 600 West 150th St., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

COGAN.—On Dec. 16, 1917, Mary E., beloved wife of David Macnair, in her 40th year. Funeral from her late residence, 916 Stebbins Av., Bronx, Wednesday, 2 P. M. Easton Star service Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

COHILL.—At his home in Bound Brook, N. J., Dec. 16, Andrew S. Cohill, in his 76th year. Funeral from the late residence, Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

FERN.—Dec. 15, 1917, Peter Fern. Services Stephen Merritt's Harlem

FLOCK TO RED CROSS BY THE THOUSANDS

First Day of Big Drive in the City Indicates Success of Campaign.

500,000 IS THE GOAL

Fire Department Expected to Join in a Body Today, and Big Corporations Are Taking Same Step.

The campaign for 500,000 new Red Cross members in Manhattan by next Monday evening began yesterday morning, and advance reports received at headquarters last night indicated that the first day's result was well beyond the daily average which is necessary in order to make the drive a success. In numerous instances the employes of corporations enrolled in a body, while the number of persons who enrolled at booths was estimated last night as more than 50,000. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson sent word to the campaign headquarters that he expected every member of the Fire Department to be a regularly enrolled Red Cross member by 6 o'clock tonight, while the entire force employed in the office of the Treasurer of the New York Central Lines—1,600 persons—notified the Red Cross that they were ready to be enrolled as a body.

The actual campaign began yesterday morning, when more than 30,000 men and women reported for duty at booths and at district canvassing headquarters. The first woman canvasser to report with a completely filled blank was Mrs. Hazen D. Manes of 206 West Eighty-first Street. The booth in the West Side Young Men's Christian Association was another of the first to be reported as complete.

By noon hundreds of booth managers and house to house canvassers were telephoning the headquarters at 244 Madison Avenue for more supplies, particularly buttons, membership certificates, and Red Cross service flags. Every person who enrolled was given a button and a service flag.

The 4,000 enrolling booths were in charge of a committee of women of which Mrs. James W. Gerard is General Chairman. The section Chairmen are Miss Belle Gurnee, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter, Miss Mary Alexander, Miss Charlotte Delafield, and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau. Each has ten division Chairmen, and working with them are booth Captains and assistants to the number of 15,000.

The canvassing teams, 10,000 strong, under the direction of Darwin P. Kingsley, began the house to house visiting. Mr. Kingsley reported early in the day that all of his assistants were at work and reporting good progress. His Vice Chairmen are George B. Cortelyou, F. H. Eckers, George H. Glaser, Lawrence Kedrick, George McAneny, Alfred E. Marling, E. H. Outerbridge, John J. Pulleyn, Harry B. Rosan, Albert D. Samuel, and John I. D. Bristol.

Speakers were scheduled for the theatres, movie houses, hotels, cabarets, and hundreds of other places where men and women congregate. During the afternoon it was learned that persons were preparing to visit the booths with faked authority to collect the receipts from membership fees paid. An advertisement was placed in the papers announcing that under no circumstances should the money be paid over to any one calling at the booths. Arrangements were made for all money to be brought to the Treasurer's office on the Fifth floor of 244 Madison Avenue by some one representing the booth team.

"I have personally conducted more than fifty membership campaigns during the last year, but do not hesitate to say that we have an organization for New York City that has never been equaled even upon a smaller scale," said G. O. Tamblyn, campaign Director for Manhattan. "The teams division under Darwin P. Kingsley, has grown from 10,000 to 14,000 workers, and the members are still increasing. We have as generals the most influential men in the city, and these men have gathered ten captains, each with 100 workers, and are supervising the work of the entire week.

"We have given out 135,000 registration enrollment blanks; each blank has room for thirty new members. We cannot begin to fill the orders for pins, although we are fully well handling the orders for service flags.

"I believe New York City will reach the full quota, 500,000, and if the manufacturers will favor us with pins, we shall greatly exceed that. In the meantime we ask the public to patiently accept the situation, as it is on account of shortage of labor and poor transportation facilities.

"We shall mail every person from headquarters a receipt and give them a pin as soon as they reach us from the manufacturers."

PRESIDENT INDORSES FUND.

Plan to Raise $3,000,000 to Fight Tuberculosis Has His Support.

Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, gave out last night a letter in which President Wilson expresses his sympathy with the effort now being made to raise $3,000,000 to fight tuberculosis in this country, through the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals. The letter says:

"I am greatly interested in what you say about the very great increase in the demands made upon the anti-tuberculosis agencies of the country as a result of the circumstances of the war. The development of the anti-tuberculosis movement under the leadership of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has been a source of satisfaction to me, at this time, when we are all called upon to do our utmost to make the fighting forces of the United States the most efficient that human agency can produce, I cannot too strongly urge upon you and your associates, as well as upon all the people of the United States, the increasing necessity of pressing still further the progress which has been made in the prevention of tuberculosis and other diseases.

"I am in thorough sympathy with the efforts which you are making to raise $3,000,000 from the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals, and I hope that it will be possible for the people of the country to render support to this cause as generously as they have rendered it to other causes."

Auctions. Auctions.

LARGEST SALE OF ITS KIND ever held in New York.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

will sell Wednesday, December 19th, 1917, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at 8 East 34th St., New York City. WILLIAM LENNOX, Inc., Importers, have decided to liquidate their entire business and offer for sale at public auction, in lots, to the highest bidder, all this year's stock, valued at about $200,000, consisting of

WOOLENS

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, BROCADES, CHIFFONS, VIOLES, NETS, RIBBONS and LACES

Also fixtures, safes, counters, desks, and showrooms' fixtures. This sale is worth everybody's attention, as most of the merchandise is imported, and the highest grade which can be found, coming from such houses as:

COUDURIER FRUCTUS & DESCHER, RODIER & CO., G. D. COMBIER & CO., GALLAND WECHMAR & CO., J. HEATCOAT & CO., KELLER & MEGROZ, LABHARD & CO., OTTO MARON, J. V. OGIER & CO., PERRET GROS. & MILLION.

TERMS: CASH OR TWO OR THREE MONTHS' APPROVED CREDIT.

Exhibition Today, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., with Descriptive Catalogues.

SAUL S. MYERS, Esq., Attorney, 60 Wall St.

Furs on Private Sale
To-Day & Until Saturday
at the
PLAZA ART ROOMS, Inc.,
5-7 East 59th St.
(near 5th Av.)
N. JORDAN
of 2 West 45th Street
ANNOUNCES AN IMPORTANT EXHIBITION & PRIVATE SALE of
Ladies' & Gentlemen's FURS
OF THE HIGHEST GRADES AND NEWEST MODELS
Ladies' Coats, Scarfs, Muffs, including Russian Sable, Hudson Sable, Alaska Sable, Mink, Broadtail, Ermine, Silver Fox & Kolinsky, Etc.
The Collection also includes a large assortment of Auto Robes and Mounted Wild Animal Rugs.
EXHIBITION DAILY, FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

EXECUTORS SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION of the furniture and furnishings of the late Miss L. Cotheal Smith at Model Storage Warehouse, 184 Belleville Av., corner Webster St., Newark, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 19th, and Thursday, Dec. 20th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Beautiful and rare antiques and modern furnishings, brica-brac, bronzes, statuary, cut glass, china, books, pictures, tables and bed linen, rare Oriental and Turkish rugs. The collection was made by Miss Smith both in America and Europe, and includes some articles of rare and historic interest. Articles may be inspected Dec. 17 and 18 between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
S. VAN POZNAK, AUCTIONEER, 40 South Orange Av., Newark, N. J.
W. LOCKE ROCKWELL, JOSEPH W. AVERY, Executors, 20 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.
Catalogues upon application.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Artcraft Sales Co., 535 West 23d St., in the Boro of Manhattan, City of New York, will sell at public auction at its Garage, 546 West 23d St., Boro of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of January, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, Autocar Truck No. 12966B, manufactured by the Autocar Co., belonging to Maddison L. Walker, Hasbrouck Heights, Bergen County, New Jersey, in order to satisfy its repair bills and its lien under a conditional bill of sale.
AUTOCAR SALES COMPANY.

BANKRUPT SALE.
MACHINERY AND STOCK
Formerly
Flemish Phonograph Co.
(BANKRUPT.)
CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, Will Sell at 26th & 37th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
COMMENCING 10:30 A. M.,
THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1917
Consisting of a Complete Assortment of HIGH-GRADE MACHINE TOOLS for the manufacture of PHONOGRAPH MOTORS, PLATING PLANT, STOCK, MOTORS and PARTS, OFFICE FURNITURE, BELTING and SHAFTING, FINISHED PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS.
Two complete sets of DIES and TOOLS with PATENT RIGHTS for the manufacture of PHONOGRAPH MOTORS.
MACHINERY:
9 BROWN & SHARPE C and OO AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINES;
5 CLEVELAND AUTOMATICS, new;
2 National Acme
2 Garvin Universal Millers, Nos. 1 & 2.
1 No. 3 BROWN and SHARPE SURFACE GRINDER with Magnetic Chuck.
10 Automatic Standard Gear Cutters, new;
10 assorted Screw Cutting Lathes of the latest design, quick change; 10 Drill Presses, Precision Lathes; Taping Machines; 20 assorted POWER PRESSES, BLISS TOGGLE and 3 Ton Toggle;
6,000 lbs. Belting; Shafting, Pulleys, Complete Plating Room.
25 Motors from 3 to 25 H. P. G. E. Make.
STOCK:
200 TONS OF ASSORTED STEEL, flat and round; 5,000 INK MILLER RODS, 10,000 PHONOGRAPH MOTORS, PARTS to assemble 100,000 PHONOGRAPH MOTORS.
2,000 FINISHED PHONOGRAPHS (cabinet size)
40,000 Phonograph Records (Disc)
100,000 gross of assorted Hardware, consisting of Screws, Bolts, Hinges, Etc.
Fire Extinguishers, etc.
OFFICE FURNITURE:
Consisting of Flat and Typewriter Desks, 12 Underwood Typewriters, New Elliott Fisher Billing Machine, Desk and Chair, complete; Safes, Cabinets, and Sundries; 2 International Recording Time Clocks, 5,000 gallons Paints, Oils and Varnishes; 10 tons Wrapping Paper.
Plant Open for Inspection Dec. 15 & 19.
Directions: Take Brooklyn 4th Av. Subway to 36th St.
AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, 320 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Spring 4268.

$4,000 Port Lobos Petroleum Co., Ltd. (Original Co.), Notes
Will be sold at auction on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, by Adrian H. Muller & Son. Bids in advance of auction will be considered by Geo. Keith & Co., 44 Wall Street.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Henry V. Borst and Harry V. Borst, both of Amsterdam, N. Y., and Samuel Caplan of Albany, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

248—Southern Pacific Co., plain., v. F. R. Stewart.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
75—H. S. McGowan, E. Lindstrom, and J. P. Coyle, apts., v. Columbia River Packers' Ass'n et al.—Decree modified and affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:
601—Midland Valley Rd. Co., plain., v. Mrs. M. Griffith, adry, &c., per curiam.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction, with 5 per cent. damages.
607—S. J. Brooks, receiver, &c., apit., v. Empire Trust Co., et al., per curiam.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
125—The U. S., plain., v. T. Soldano et al.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for March 4 next.
627—S. Hays, Collector of Internal Revenue, &c., pet., v. The Gauley Mountain Coal Co.; 334—The Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co., v. J. J. Scott, as Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, &c.; 421—E. J. Lynch, Collector of Internal Revenue, &c., pet., v. H. Turrish; 422—Same v. H. C. Hornby; 402—E. J. Doyle, Collector of Internal Revenue, pet., v. Mitchell Brothers Co.; 503—The U. S., pet., v. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., and 504—Same v. Bwabik Mining Co.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument at same time March 4.
371—The Toledo Newspaper Co. et al., plain., v. The U. S.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on March 4.
466—The U. S., plain., v. J. L. Schider, trading as J. L. Schider & Co.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on March 4.
611—J. D. Ireland, plain., v. A. Woods, Police Commissioner of the City of New York.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on March 4.
452—Southern Pacific Co., plain., v. J. Z. Lowe, Jr., U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, &c.—Motion to submit and case assigned for argument on March 4.
681—J. B. Turner, pet., v. Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit denied.
754—H. H. Riddell, pet., v. The U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.
757—A. W. Lohman, pet., v. Stock Yards Loan Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.
777—Central Cal. Canneries Co. et al., pet., v. Dunkley Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

The Chief Justice also announced that the court will take a recess from Friday, the 21st, until Wednesday, Jan. 2.

44—The U. S. of America ex rel. William F. Arant v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior—Mandate granted for Arant.
772—Southern Pacific Co., pet., v. H. L. Bozart et al., executors, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for respondents.
9, original—The People of the State of New York, complainants, v. State of New Jersey et al.—Reassigned for argument on April 15.
771—Ng Chey Pong, pet., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for respondent.
637—The Chelentis, pet., v. Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.—Motion to advance submitted for petitioner.
781—Gulf Oil Corp., pet., v. C. G. Llewellyn, Collector of Internal Revenue, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Third Circuit Court submitted for petitioner.
550—H. W. Beerher, pet., v. W. H. Thompson, Mayor, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Illinois Supreme Court submitted for pet. and for respondents.
182—E. W. Morrison, pet., v. C. B. Rieman.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner.
19, original—State of Minnesota, complainant, v. State of Wisconsin.—Leave granted to file evidence, open and print same, on motion of Mr. Elmquist in behalf of counsel.
121 and 122—G. M. Glenn, plain., v. Southern Express Co.—Dismissed, with costs per stipulation.
92—D. J. Waller, Jr., et al., trustees, &c., apits., v. Texas & Pacific Ry. Co.—Argued.
93—W. Filenes Sons Co., pet., v. C. F. Wood et al., receivers, &c.—Argument commenced for petitioner.
Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for Dec. 18: Nos. 93, 95, 94, 96, (and 97,) 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, and 104.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 403, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
N Y & R R (Gadsinsky, Bayley (Stand Art Glass Co. Judd (D. Ditmar (Star. Strauss (Silverstein.
Re Soltmann. Re Chavkin. Farley (Carey. Re Arkin. Re Prospect Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 13th floor, at 10:30 A. M.
Admiralty.
Rockland, &c., Lime Co (S S Ogeechee, &c. Atlantic Gulf, &c (Tug Louise Rupke.
Acct, &c, Damps (Munson SS Line. Ocean S S Co (Standard Oil Co. Phosphate Mining (Unione Austiaca Co. Sutton & Sudderly Co (Tug May McGuirl.
Pendleton S B Co (Eastern Transp Co. Penn RR (Tug NY Cent. Nav. Co. NY & Cuba Mail SS (Akeriund. Erie RR (SS Tuscan Prince. Munson SS Line (SS Malin.
Rice (same. Hartigan (S S La Touraine. Pendleton (Pierce, Murray Line (United Port Service Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
Re Joseph Marquetta, Jr.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
—Criminal.
US (Michael Christiane, (on trial.)
Same (Hugh Bell. Same (Chow Lin Sen.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Amoroso (The Fruit Auction Co.
Dersuin (NY Air Brake
Munch (Ebling Brew.
Union City Nat Bank (Guna.
Toole (City of Syracuse, (2.)
St John et al (Reiss.
Buchanan (Events et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.: Laughlin, Dowling, Page and Smith, JJ.
Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.:
Rosenbusch (Ambrosia Milk Co.
Varick (Higgins.
Livingston Radiator & Mfg Co (Morton Truck & Tractor Co.
Barrett (Conn Gen Life Ins Co of Hartford.
Zak (Simpson.
1st Nat Bank of Phila (Nat Park Bank.
Holmes Elec Prot (Williams.
Re Sahlsky.
People (ex rel Pau. dec'd Pau.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Pendleton, J.—At 10:45 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Malthie, (USCCo.)
Miller (Kremer.
Max Arms, Inc (Williams.
Donato (Cross.
Fiori (Scanlon.
Gross (NY, G & W Ry.
Stanley (Bedford F. I.
Menasha Woodenware Co (Landeck, (2.)
Re Hetchner.
Re Hayden.
Dezelvo, Jr (Worthington.
Re Cronin.
Re Voron & C. Inc.
Am Exch Nat Bk (Equit Office Bldg.
O'Connor (Quackenbush.
Mosti (Anchor Benevolent Ass'n.
Simon (Schlichter, (2.)
Kahn (Goldston.
Carbone (424 St. M Ry.
Fraser (Pollion.
Quinn (Quinn Bakery.
Werner (Meisner.
Rubin (Rand.
Cornello (Schlessinger. (2.)
Hallan (Lieberman.
Nussbaum (Greenbaum
Rubin (Rand.
Kahn (Goldston.
Caleca (Wilkes.
Bossano (Hermann.
Aletheim (Daly.
Wess (Wolfe.
Wesser (Goldstein.
Juskowitz (Baker.
Re Well.
Asenoff (Cont Textile.
Same (Rosenberg & N. Schoenfeld (Am Clothing Mfg Assn.
Myer (White.
Sternberg (Sternberg.
Stern (Kahn.
Cuba (Schmidt.
Jandrucheyich (Cornwall Kaolin Co.
Bansberger (Cooke.
Smithmore Metl Lfe (Phoenix I & S. (2.)
Calame (same.
Canton Art Metal Co (Orth.
Excelsior Sav Bk (Novak Can Co.
Roach (Boyd & Co.
Feldman (Regenort.
Same (Hugh Bell. Same (Chow Lin Sen.
Tooke (City of Syracuse, (2.)
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Werner (Meisner.
Rubin (Rand.
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Hallan (Lieberman.
Nussbaum (Greenbaum
Rubin (Rand.
Kahn (Goldston.
Caleca (Wilkes.
Bossano (Hermann.
Aletheim (Daly.
Wess (Wolfe.
Wesser (Goldstein.
Juskowitz (Baker.
Re Well.
Asenoff (Cont Textile.
Same (Rosenberg & N. Schoenfeld (Am Clothing Mfg Assn.
Myer (White.
Sternberg (Sternberg.
Stern (Kahn.
Cuba (Schmidt.
Jandrucheyich (Cornwall Kaolin Co.
Bansberger (Cooke.
Smithmore Metl Lfe (Phoenix I & S. (2.)
Calame (same.
Canton Art Metal Co (Orth.
Excelsior Sav Bk (Novak Can Co.
Roach (Boyd & Co.
Feldman (Regenort.
Same (Hugh Bell. Same (Chow Lin Sen.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Ginsberg (Bruckenfeld.
Schulze (McLanahan. (2.)
Arnold (Bd of Edu.
Eagleston (Seaman.
Orlik (Nat Carbon Co.
Patrick (Patrick.
Meyer (Adler.
Steinberg (Int R T.
Burdick (Fairmont Film Corp.
PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Delahanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari case:
57th St Realty Corp (Purdy.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Onward Cotton (Tiffany Studios.
Tecla & Co (Cornell.
Schorr (Stern.
PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Becker (Giuchet.
Birtolis (Giradley Con.
Ehret (H O H Co.
Transmission (Nicoll (2)
Rosenblum (Sloane.
Ortiz (Butler, Inc.
Salzano (Closet Cont.
Walzer (Greenberg.
Sondak (B, Q Co & S R R.
Ferrigno (Adams, Jr.
P Plate (Johnson.
A Flatow (same.
Rayner (Walton.
Promer (Barun.
Lax (Rothschild.
Canfield (CNY.
M J Stichnoth (Hart (2)
McGrath (Goetz.
Tschinder (Cloud.
C Rothman (Goelet.
F Rothman (same.
Zellermeyer (Spalding.
O'Byrne (Superior Mot Garage Co.
Kreiger (Fearing.
O'Keefe (Int R T.
Feron (Int Brew Co, Inc.
Bernheimer (Bergen.
Castelluzzio (N Y Veal &c. Co.
Berkowitz (Solomon.
White (F C & L M Schoel, (2.)
Jensen (S B J RR.
Murray (Cushman.
Zinschitz (Central Brew Co.
Silberman (Wisconsin Coal Milk Co.
Pranio (Horton Ice Cream Co.
Abramowitz (Danziger, (2.)
Faust (Western Amuse Corp.
Ebner (Whitridge.
Davies (Leary.
Cermino (Thurnauer.
Saal (Stand Arch Co.
Rabinowitz (Burgess.
Levine (NY Rys.
Manulo (Boro Asp Co.
Valerino (Hutchins.
Bear (Lafayette Leasing Co.
Same (Rising Star.
Same (Ostend Waist.
Same (Triangle Waist.
Prescott (O'Donohue.
Selwyn (Walker.
Gould (Paul Gerli & Co, Inc.
Spain (Mew Shirt Co.
Sisson (Harvey.
MacAvoy (Tidewater Oil Co.
Titus, Jr (Pulver.
Terry (Green.
Lansheim Bauman Co (Blue Ridge Furn.
Peignie (Seehestower.
Forbes & Co (Emerson Bldg Co.
Usdansky (Lane.
Bolardi (Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Stutz (Diamond Silk.
Branower & Son (Waldes.
Aster Film Corp (Paramount Pict Corp.
Wolff (La Porcelaine Limousine.
Sisson (Todis Co.
TRIAL TERM.—Cases assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ostwany, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lot (Van Buren, &c. Co. Bullock (Bway & 165th St. Realty Co.
PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—.....J.—At 10 A. M.
PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess.
PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
DeWitt (Vogelstein.
PART XVIII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Motion calendar.
Henry B. Sire.
Cornelius O'Leary.
Joseph C. Trout.
Max Roth, (2.)
Mary A. McPartland.
Isaac B. Owens.
Carmelo Pennisi.
Giuseppe Di Pietro.
Giuseppa Gaita, &c.
Bridget Cannon.
Marta Drum.
Robert Howard.
Benjamine Levine.
Annie Wilson.
Catherine McGurrin.
Gladys Manning.
Patrick F. Kelleher.
E. C. Luneschiedi.
Anthony Mancuso.
Mary Gallagher.
Mary McCann.
Louis Hirsh.
Mary F. Tone, minor.
John J. Mitchell.
Margaret M. Kavanagh, Jr.
Violet Van Schaick, infant.
Thomas J. Richardson.
George A. Blessing.
Katherine F. Lindemann.
Jacob Appell.
John M. Eastman.
Samuel Yohalem.
George M. Still.
Alfred Still.
Catherine Waters, &c.
Olga L. G. Conkling, infant.
Muriel L. R. Conkling, infant.
Vivian F. H. Conkling, infant.
Sigmund H. Fleischer.
Augusta Stehle.
Tomaso Bigai.
Abraham Wallarst.
William R. Hoskins.
William L. Radford.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Pat Rock (Co (C P N Chem Co.
Doelger (Hoffmann Brew Co.
Kannenstiener (Israelowits, (2.)
Liebling (Barrett.
Koester (A Jergens Co.
Lyall (Recht.
Allgaier (Hyman.
Weinrib (Magoba Const
Jonas (Van Ende.
Dalberg (Greenberg.
White Co (Dignowitz.
Klein (Lavow.
Hern (Cheshire.
Quinn (Quinn Bakery.
Vassalo (Schnurmacher.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte matters.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Tooth (Gray.
Halpern (Rosenfeld.
Braun (Muldering Sanitarium.
Hurstfeld (Altman.
Brayman (Altman.
Fusaro (Finkelstein.
Rheeran (N Y Rys.
Laun (Lieblich.
Schroeder (Lechley.
Feinberg (H Hamberger & Co.
Stolsky (Mootnick.
Feldman (Columbian Nat Life Ins Co.
Talesman (Lutenberg.
Telmashin (Int R T.
Lazar (N Y Rys.
Dyn (same.
Bernstein (Cohen.
Hirst (Ballin.
Hoffman (Mulhern Steam Heating Co.
Glatzer (Swift.
Hepner (Manhattan Pub.
Sokonowitz (Zuckerman.
Leimfeen (Con Gas Co.
Wasserman (NY Rys.
Sweiter (Grain Co.
Dubbrar (NY Rys.
Regent (Cons Solutaus
Martinelli (Columbus Wat Wash Laundry Co.
Davis (Rosenthal.
Violanus (Kaplan.
Langman (Lowenstein
Bethlehem Steel Co (Victoria Bldg, &c.
Schneider (Lefkowitz.
Moore (Frankel.
Carlin (Hamburger (2.)
Gottlieb (Fitzgerald.
Moore (Frankel.
Roth (Wasser.
Purdy (McGann.
Dry-Block Marc Co (Woods.
Conroy (Kurz.
Reilly (Frazier Shoe.
Jaffe (Auslander.
Bertibone (Pas.
Tompkin (Gordon.
Pope (Maurer Steel Barrel Co.
City Trans Fdry Co (Hughes.
Vanoura (Kosich.
William Kissick.
Roche (Roche.
Cassel (So Pac Co.
Hanson (Hanson.
Kinsella (Talbot.
Green Point Savings Bank (Ehrlich.
Re 82d St.
Montgomery (Montgomery.
Rene (Rene.
Volders (Dolan.
Shapiro (Wanser.
J Galinis (Goldstein.
C Galinis (same.
Gerken (Robins Dry Dock & R Co.
Hoffenberg (Ware-house & S Co.
Dowd (Brown.
Goetz (Welz.
Consumers (NY Dock
Cowage (City Savings Bank (Bagge.
Re Horowitz (Uttal.)
Barth (Schmitz.
Fitzgerald (Scagnoe.
Girard (Koch.
Bite Taxi Co (Bell.
Fortuna (Mills.
Bliss Trust (Bishop.
Umbach (Umbach.
Susskind (Susskind.
Campbell (So Pac Co.
People ex rel Manhoma (Local 3d Div 22.
Hauptman (Enks.
Wishart (Badeau.
Pullo (Kearney.
Burns Bros (Rappaport
Re Hunt.
Nellschaar (Stumberger.
Re Int R T (Artway.)
Reilly (Rubinstein.
Pullo (Healy.
Reaman (Menken.
O'Donnell (Pee Trust.
PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Feldman (Cohn.
Marks (Bennett.
Sewerin (Broad Channel Corp.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 481.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., O'Leary (B H RR.
Young (Wright.
Bear (Schellenberg.
Luria (B H RR.
Speelman (NY Con RR.
Beck (B H RR.
Treibus (CNY.
Sanborn (Cosgrove.
Payne (Late Repts Co.
Rosenthal (Dubois.
Marryment (Booker.
Droney (O K Express.
Apfelbaum (B H RR.
Lansing (N Y Cons RR.
Mock (Mock.
Ivers (McNulty Bros.
Civisio Realty Co.
The following causes, be passed for the day down for a day upon this call:
Walter (Kaylor.
Rumsey (Taylor.
Abbate (Walsh.
Werns (B H RR.
Nelsen (Briggs.
Lehigh (Nassau RR.
Corr (Blumenauer.
Woodbridge (N Y Cons RR & ano.
Barrett (Scalise Co.
Blacker (Sheffield Wet Wash Laundry.
Robreehi (CNY.
Ryhr (Int R T.
Dalton (CNY.
Mendalla (same.
Solomon (Herne.
Goldberg (Berdeos Cond Milk Co.
MacAdam (Imp & Byprod Co.
Miller (CNY.
Stanhope Cont Co (same.
Muhlgram (B H RR.
Union Bank (Murphy.
Dorsey (NY Con RR.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2300.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte, business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.
Escherer (Int R T.
Engelhardt (Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Herrman (Schiela.
Handler (Kruger.
Moen (Union Ry.
Ablon (Kindermann.
Conners Bros Co (Nat Surety Co.
Terowsky (Late Restaurant Co.
FART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Earlich (Waldron—Philip J McCook.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. Jaffries (Nassau Elec R R—Ely Rosenberg. Mead, Jr (Gordon—William Louis O'Conor. Hendrickson (Williams—Lawrence S. Greenbaum, Hauder (Schein—Frances D Gallatin.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Curtin (N Y Rys—Joseph T Ryan.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Hirsch (Gillespie—Abraham Stern.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Maria L Moore (Wemare Holding Co—Antonio Azello. Arthur D Hyman (William H Fink—Elias H Avram.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. William F Chare (Elkmur Realty Co, Inc, Corp, et al—Eugene L Bushe.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Kennedy (Stahl, (2.)
Morrison (Schmeman.
Beerger (Scofield.
Re Appleton Av.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J. Case on—O'Neill, Inc (Fox Co, Inc.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schramek (Celeburn.
Levy (N Y Life Ins.
Dahlander (Park & Tilford Co.
Levenson (Goldstein.
Simpkins (Barrick Pub Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1167.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—.....J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte, business.
TRIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART I.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Earlich (Waldron—Philip J McCook.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. Jaffries (Nassau Elec R R—Ely Rosenberg. Mead, Jr (Gordon—William Louis O'Conor. Hendrickson (Williams—Lawrence S. Greenbaum, Hauder (Schein—Frances D Gallatin.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Curtin (N Y Rys—Joseph T Ryan.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Hirsch (Gillespie—Abraham Stern.

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SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Maria L Moore (Wemare Holding Co—Antonio Azello. Arthur D Hyman (William H Fink—Elias H Avram.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. William F Chare (Elkmur Realty Co, Inc, Corp, et al—Eugene L Bushe.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Kennedy (Stahl, (2.)
Morrison (

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BELTING Wanted.—Large quantity of 11½-inch white belting at right price. 127 West 26th.

BINDINGS AND TAPES Wanted.—Quantities no object. Farragut 3255.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy, and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Kerseys, velour, serges, poplins, &c., any style; will pay cash. Call Gramercy 5041.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits, also junior coats. Call with samples all day. Chel. 2906. 129 West 22d St., 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Suit and coat jobber looking at Spring samples; better merchandise wanted. Call Monday morning, third floor, 30 West 32d.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 2. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for immediate delivery on ladies' Spring coats. Call with samples at once, 55 West 22d St., 5th floor.

COATS, SUITS and Dresses Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 150 West 22d St., eighth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on children's Spring coats, sizes 6 to 14. Eighth floor, 48 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber wants 1,000 Fall coats, for cash; must be cheap. Kreiger Cloak and Suit Co., 38 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of the better grade. Call with samples, 154 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade coats all this week. 12th floor, 3 East 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking and placing orders. 18 West 27th St., Room 900.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; spring samples. 28 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at misses' and junior coats every morning this week. 1,333 Broadway, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies' Spring coats. Call between 9 and 12, mornings, 826 Broadway, one flight up, corner 12th St.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies' Spring coats. Call between 9 and 12, mornings, 826 Broadway, one flight up.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at junior Spring coats all week, between 2 and 4. R. & M., 17 West 28th St., 5th floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, Spring samples. 53 East 31st, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, coats and suits. See Mr. Massof, 12th floor, 141 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; will look at samples all week. Call 1,140 Broadway, Room 1104.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' better grade; jobbers will place stock orders. Call with samples, 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders, juniors', children's, all week. 1st floor, 48 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing order on Spring coats and suits. 43 West 27th, 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Gilbert Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Spring. 43 West 27th, fifth floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at ladies' Spring line, better grade. 131 W. 29th, 4th fl.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 11 West 25th, third floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking all week. 151 West 25th, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy models. Sixth floor, 51 West 24st St.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at Spring coats. Call at 10 A. M., 7th floor, 40-46 West 25th.

CORDUROY Wanted.—9000 navy and brown. Gramercy 881.

COVERT Wanted.—Parker-Wilder M 500 or similar. Haft, 104 West 27th.

COVERTS Wanted.—Will pay cash for coverts. Greeley 1934.

DRESSES Wanted.—Plain tailored serge dresses; jobber placing sample orders. Call with samples all week, third floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

DRESSES AND COATS Wanted.—L. J. Wohl of Duffy-Powers Co., Rochester, N. Y., is looking at jobs of good dresses and coats. Wm. T. Knott, 25-25 East 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for spot cash any quantity serge, silk, velvet or jersey dresses, at a price. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at intermediate and flapper dresses, nets and silk. Call between 9 and 4, 4th floor, 12 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing Spring orders. Call with samples, 467 Broadway, Room 211. Phone Canal 9519.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better class Spring silk dresses; show samples after 10. Theo. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, satins, georgettes, open for a quantity; spot cash. Madison Square 6060.

DRESSES Wanted.—Retailer desires quantity silk and serge dresses to close out; will pay cash. Pearl, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring samples all week, 12th floor, 150 Madison.

FURS Wanted.—Children's and ladies' sets and muffs; spot cash. Call Ilson's, 474 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for quantity; out-of-town manufacturer; submit samples. Room 204, 1,123 Broadway.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash; inclose samples. M 10 Times.

KAP SILK Wanted.—Quantity 8, 8½, 9; Momme Natural, Madison Square 5222.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS Wanted.—K 544, 11050, 15020, 0830, 0860. Spring 2071.

KHAKI COTTONS Wanted and drill cloths, rubberized remnants; also contractor, manufacturer leather items. National Novelty Co., 79 5th Av.

MACKINAWS Wanted. — American, Crawford's, McKenney's, and all other makes. L. Finkelstein & Son, 606 Broadway.

PAISLEY Wanted.—Tussah and fancy silks for linings. Call between 12 and 2, 334 4th Av., Room 1101.

PANAMA Wanted.—Open to buy 200 pieces green cotton warp Panama, any width; price must be reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7908.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Woolen or worsted, large or small quantity. Greeley 2810.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe, mole, and reindeer, also velours; any quantity, for cash. Greeley 422.

POPLINS Wanted.—60010, 6077, all shades; 503 Dobson, 104 Whitman serge, 0686 serge, and others. Spring 2071.

POPLIN Wanted.—60010 or similar high shades. Eisman & Lifshitz, 40 West 37th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Tan, Pekin, and Copen. Farragut 616.

POPLINS Wanted.—Serges and Fall velours, any quantity. Farragut 3317.

SATEEN Wanted.—In black, colors and fancies; open for jobs at a price; submit samples. 57 5th Av., 7th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Walworth's 3217, 3706; poplins, all makes, quantities. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1265.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity French serges, all colors. National Garment Co., Madison Square 7715.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104, 94, American 6234, 0035, Gilbert's 8200, U. S. 255, 588, 685. Farragut 6750.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted. — U. S. 7120, 7301, other numbers. Madison Square 8426.

SERGES Wanted.—Julliard 54289, quantity, for cash. Madison Square 6963.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces 54289 Julliard. Farragut 3905.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for Botany 11,433 or similar dress serge. M. S. 10286.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Open for all worsted, and also 75 per cent. worsted and 25 per cent. cotton. Call with samples; use 36th St. side, 1,333 Broadway.

SICILIAN Wanted.—Open for 200 pieces green Sicilian, any width; price reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for all shades; will pay cash. Chelsea 2570.

Buyers' Wants

20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SOL SATIN Wanted.—With labels, at a price. Leo F. Sturni, 48 West 35th St. Greeley 877.

SUITS wanted, ladies' and misses', not higher than $10; will place stock orders. Call with samples, 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will place orders on good styles in misses' and ladies' suits. Call with samples, 6th floor, 22 West 32d.

SUITS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies'; snappy styles. 104 West 27th, 1st floor.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Open to buy Fisher-Kennedy's tweeds for cash. Farragut 2948.

VELOUR Wanted. — Checks and plaids; serges, poplins, and other woolens; pay spot cash. Phone Spring 5231.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, 13000, 13046 or 0359, all colors. Madison Square 4160.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13005, 13046, 15020. Farragut 3300.

VELOURS Wanted, also kerseys, heavy weight, all colors. Farragut 5168.

VELOURS Wanted.—And Kerseys, heavy weights, in all colors. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS Wanted.—U. S. 153, American 15020 kersey, all colors. Farragut 5016.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—For spot cash; submit samples, stating quantity and price. M 25 Times.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy 544, 13046, 11050, 13009, and 15020. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH For Sale.—Duvet de Laine gabardines, Poiret twill, silk and wool poplin, tricotine, velveteens, Holden Leonard crystal cloth, silk, &c. Bauman-Bash, 2 East 29th.

BROADCLOTH, velour, serges, and tricotines to close out. A. Schulman, 1,123 Broadway.

BUNTING, wool, double warp, 36-inch; immediate delivery; all colors. Madison Square 550.

CAMISOLES.—Large quantities on hand for immediate delivery. M. S. and S., 19 West 17th St.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, large kit coney collar and cuff, all lined, $9.75; values as big in other fur-trimmed velour and broadcloth. Emanuel, 42 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

COATS.—Velour du Nords, broadcloths, bolivias, burellas, &c.; plain and fur trimmed; to close out. Meseritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—5,000 fur-trimmed ladies' and juniors' high-class models; finest materials; popular colors, at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Several hundred infants' and children's coats to close out very cheap before morning. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS.—1,000 fur trimmed and tailored velours, plushes, pom-poms, to close out at a price. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and ladies' cloth coats; plain and fur trimmed; cheap. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS, children's, 400 close out, 8-14, in leading styles and materials. Moshkowsky, 119 West 23d.

COATS.—200 fur trimmed coats to close out at a sacrifice. Bruckner & Brill, 24-26 East 12th.

COATS.—Last 75 to close out; Spring suits, wool lining, $3.75 up; great values. Schoen Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS, 1,500, better grade, real good values, for January sales. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—100, to close; fine assortment colors, sizes. Samuel Greenberg, 146 West 25th St.

COATS.—600 coats of the better grade, at special low prices; fur trimmed. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th St. Greeley 877.

COATS. — Fine velour coats, fur-trimmed, some untrimmed, all colors and sizes; closing cheap. Leskowitz, 38 West 18th.

COATS for immediate delivery; assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—2,000 fur trimmed and plain velours, pom-poms; all shades; priced for January sales 5%. Cloak Co., 22 West 32d, third floor.

COATS. — 100 children's velour coats, all shades; will sacrifice. Lewis & Teitel, 42 West 15th St.

COATS.—High grade flappers, velours, broadcloths; cheap. Julius Goldstein, 153 W. 23d.

COATS.—Have 50 coats to close out at a price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 E. 32d St.

COATS.—500, children's, to close out, sacrifice. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring 1918; exclusive line. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 100 West 26th.

COATS. — Infants', children's, juniors', to close out. Case & Rosenthal, 153 W. 27th.

COATS.—Closing out entire stock, plushes and cloths. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—150 to close out; fine assortment colors and sizes. I. C., 20 West 32d.

COATS. — High-grade velour, fur-trimmed, closing out, cheap. Leskowitz, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—250 good coats to close out cheap. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th.

COATS.—400 fur trimmed to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—250 fur-trimmed, to close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—Fine line, some fur-trimmed; close out. Gewin, 54 West 31st.

COATS.—50 velour, fur-trimmed, at $10.75 each. Isador Seidman, 21 East 18th.

COATS.—250 ladies' and misses'; sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobs F. & H. broadcloth and velours. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—All colors, 54 to 56, 50c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE, 5-thread, job, $1; dark colors. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Sanner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, corduroy, silk, gingham, graduation, and evening dresses. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Spring silk and serge dresses; immediate delivery; $6.75 to $16.50. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., Inc., 6 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close at reductions. King & Appleheim, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—500 new all-wool French serges to close out, $5.50. Schlang Co., 151 West 20th.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES, serge, to close out, $3.75 up. Ruby, 116 W. 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, wool jerseys, evening dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

FIXTURES, showroom and office, for sale. 18 West 27th St., seventh floor.

FURS.—Selling out children's, misses' sets and hats. 151 West 23d, 2d floor.

GEORGETTES, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GINGHAM.—Renfrew, Wilson, Bloomfield, Fremont, Lawrence; Lawrence; large quantity; immediate delivery. M 27 Times.

KERSEYS, VELOURS. Call up Farragut 3885

KHAKI KOOL and Meadowbrook sport silk. Mallinson's, sacrifice, $1.75. Chelsea 8110.

LEGGINGS, Jersey Leggings, Drawers.—All colors and sizes in stock; right price. Halperin, Phillips & Co., 121 West 17th.

MACHINES.—Jesse M. Waizsman & Co., men's neckwear manufacturers, retiring from business, offer for sale Singer 24-28 machines; also Singer 4-needle machines. 139 5th Av.

PANNETTE. — Chase's, in green only, for cash. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway.

PERCALES.—Have about 20 cases colored percales, 64 at 14c a yard. Kaplan Mfg. Supply Co., 425 Broadway.

RAINCOATS.—Retiring from business, will close out entire stock. Maurice H. Bob, 153 West 21st.

SERGES.—American 812, 600, 9811, 0636, 6053, 6234, Cleveland 2204, Julliard 54287, also all-wool, cotton warp, storm, and French serges, all widths. Gramercy 2001.

SERGE.—Amoskeag, 19000 range, plain blue 13604 O.; immediate delivery. Telephone Orchard 8100.

SERGES.—40 pieces M. S. 225, 45 J. P. Stevens 5029, 25 pieces Amoskeag 7301, Spring 2134.

SERGE.—Have Botany 11433, navy, 25 pieces, $1.82½ net cash. Madison Square 9018.

Offerings to Buyers

20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—0636, 6234, 60610, 9 Whiteman, 503 Dobson poplin, Jamestown 600, K 544, 11050, 15020. Spring 2071.

SILKS.—Evening shades taffeta and satin, close out; good shades. L 164 Times.

SKIRTS.—Our Spring line of silk and silk-poplin skirts are ready for jobbers and manufacturers. Tiptop Skirt Co., 52 West 21st.

SLIPPERS. — Sleeping slippers of blanket cloth for immediate delivery. Spring 1651.

STAY BINDING.—Large quantity, No. 16, unbleached; also pants buttons and buckles; immediate delivery. Schlansky, 5 Elizabeth St. Telephone Franklin 784.

SUITS.—Misses'; we are ready to show snappy chicken models; stock orders only. Lee Hexter & Co., 7 East 16th St.

STOLES, capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects; headquarters. Michael Brew, 115 West 30th St.

SUITS.—To close out, 50 broadcloth, better grade. Jacob Bernstein, 62 West 36th.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 51 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9760.

VELOURS, gabardines, tricotines, broadcloths, Duvet de Laines, Poiret twill, silk and wool poplins, crystal cloth, also silks and velvets, for sale on account of discontinuing business. Bauman Bash, Inc., 2 East 29th St. Phone Madison Square 3062.

VELOURS AND POPLINS.—American K 544, 0830, 0360, 657, 0077, also 60-inch-54-inch cotton warp, chiffon, Panamas. Gramercy 2991.

VELOUR COATS.—150 fur trimmed, to close out. Bruckner & Brill, 24 East 12th St.

VELOURS.—Suit's silk velour, 51 inches wide, at $2.50. Greeley 4297.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.25; white, flesh. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

WORSTED YARN.—Khaki, gray, white; superior qualities for high grade work; four-ply; prompt deliveries. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9350.

WOOLEN puttee cloth; fast edge; large quantity; for immediate delivery. 4456 Gramercy.

WOOLENS.—All kinds Spring goods; close out. Hiller Bros. & Hiller, 6 West 18th.

YARNS.—Hand knitting yarns, wool and worsted khaki, gray, and colors; immediate delivery, any quantity from stock. Bushwick 4805. Eastern Yarn Agency, Brooklyn.

YARN.—Mill can deliver woolen yarns ranging from $1.20 to $2.25 per pound; gray and khaki; large quantities only. L 289 Times Downtown.

YARN.—Mill can deliver woolen yarns ranging from $1.25 to $2.25 per pound; gray and khaki; large quantities only. L 289 Times Downtown.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1320.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Ladies' Dresses Wanted.—Silk and serge; will furnish cloth; submit samples. D. Schwartz & Sons, 145 Greene St.

CONTRACTORS.—We place orders on right samples silk or georgette dresses. B. D., 241 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTOR on riding breeches, also military pants. F. C., 271 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted.

BOY.—Wanted at once, smart, neat appearing boy, 16 to 18 years of age, for various duties in a buying office; when applying give age, experience, and references. M. 28 Times.

EXPERIENCED BUYER of ready-made garments required by jobber of ladies' and misses' coats; city; state fully previous experience and salary required. M 19 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover New York and Pennsylvania for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior, and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 21 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover New York and Pennsylvania for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies' junior, and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 21 Times.

SALESMAN by silk manufacturer; lace or silk salesman; sell Georgette crepes in connection; straight commission; one man for every State or two; state line now selling, territory, where making small or large towns. Z 314 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 22 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on leather novelties wanted, with references; commission. L 255 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced coats, suits; city, office; commission, salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SILK SALESMAN. — Commission; popular-priced line. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

Situations Wanted.

MANUFACTURERS' LINES.—Wanted, by salesman with large trade Pacific Coast, leather goods, fabric, beaded bags. W 93 Times.

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVE. American, 38, about to locate in Los Angeles and San Francisco, desires connection as buying, selling, or distributing representative at home of high-class Eastern manufacturer or dealer; among other commodities is familiar with lumber and its products, hardware, chemicals, scientific apparatus, books, and sundries; best New York references. W 108 Times.

SALESMAN.—A real salesman, 10 years' selling experience, married, desires to connect with reliable concern; unquestionable references. O 32 Times.

SALESMAN calling on offices and retail stores in city and surroundings with good line of house dresses and infants' line; commission basis. Z 339 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced Canadian market, desires to represent silk manufacturer there. N 10 Times.

SALESMAN, 15 years' general fancy goods experience, large following, open for worth while selling proposition. W 107 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@5¾% per cent. for the best names Saturday 5½@5¾%.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Will Auction Off Model Hats.

One of the features of the forthcoming Fashion Show of the Retail Millinery Association of America will be an auction sale of model hats that are being imported for the association. The hats will be unlike any other models imported, because they will be made by leading Paris milliners and will be especially designed for the association. The proceeds of the sale will probably be given to the mutual benefit association of the Paris millinery workers or to the Red Cross. While the full details of the sale have not yet been worked out by the men in charge of the show, it is predicted by them that it will be one of the most interesting features of the affair.

***

Gray Goods Opens Slowly.

The demand for gray goods in this market yesterday was light. Buyers were really slow to take up offerings from second hands, even when they were really attractive. In cases where sellers are well covered with business for the time being, printcloth prices continue very firm, but in practically all of these instances the quotations are nominal. While some houses, for instance, are asking 12 cents for 38½-inch 64-60s, others are willing to let them go at 11¾ cents. Some second hands are said to be doing an eighth better than that on them; that is, from the buyer's point of view. Sales were told of here yesterday of some February-March goods of this construction at 11¾ cents. Second-hand 39-inch 68-72s moved for delivery in the next ninety days at 13½ cents, with buyers trying in some cases to shade this figure without success. Sheetings were fairly quiet, but strongly held, and this was true of other coarse goods as well. There was a little more snap reported to the call for fine yarn cloths. Spot first-hand printcloth prices, largely nominal, closed this way:

39-inch, 80-90s	15½	38½-inch, 64-60s	11½
39-inch, 72-76s	15c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11½c
39-inch, 68-72s	13½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	10½c
38-inch, 64-64s	9¾	38½-inch, 60-48s	10½
38½-inch, 64-64s	12½	37-inch, 64-60s	8¾c

***

Burlap Buyers Take Their Time.

The combination of the waning year and the slight easing off in prices, so far as more or less distant afloat goods are concerned, is causing burlap buyers in this market to take their time in placing further business. As a result the week again opened quietly in the trade, with spot prices nominally unchanged on the bases of 17 cents for 8-ounce 40s and 22½ cents for 10½-ounce goods of the same width. The most encouraging news the trade has had for some time was the announcement of the powers that be that the Textile Alliance, Inc., would continue to handle the licensing of burlap imports. This settled a question that had been causing no little anxiety among the importing interests ever since the Government announced its intention to regulate the entrance of foreign merchandise to this country.

***

Believes in Serge Dresses.

In view of the spirit of economy prevailing and the feeling that only the staple lines of merchandise from now on and for some time to come will be sold, there are a number of dress and frock manufacturers in this city who are devoting a good deal of their attention to serges. "The serge dress," said one manufacturer, "is an economical, practical, and durable garment. It can be worn almost the year round, and, most important of all, it is smart looking and suitable for wear on almost any occasion. I believe, under war conditions, the serge dress will become one of the most popular lines with women."

***

How Large Are War Orders?

Now that the theory of a shortage of raw wool has been officially exploded by the findings of the War Trade Board, manufacturers of clothing in this city, for both men and women, are anxious to know how soon woolen mills will be finished with Government business. "Though there is not and has not been a shortage of raw wool," said one garment manufacturer yesterday, "there is a very real scarcity of woolen goods, due, we are told, to the mills having devoted most of their loomage (anywhere from 70 to 90 per cent. of it) to army and navy orders. Until the mills are finished with this business and can turn their looms to civilian requirements I don't see that either our supply or the prices we have to pay will be helped. There are many of us in the trade who would like to know from the Government how much business the mills have actually got and when they will be through with the bulk of it."

***

White Goods Sales Total Big.

With most of the road men who have been out with Spring lines either back or on the homestretch, wholesalers of white goods in this market are now able to announce with considerable accuracy that sales for the coming season have been the largest in several seasons. With real co-operation by the weather man when the proper time comes, it is asserted that the coming Spring will see the best business this trade has had for a long time. Other seasons have started well in late years, but the weather has cut into sales sharply to-ward the close and spoiled things more or less. Staples, such as nainsooks, longcloths, India linens, etc., will lead the list of best sellers, with the call for fancies only fair. Skirtings also have done well. In many cases the jobbers have been obliged to seek additional goods with which to meet the demands made on them, which are made larger, in effect, by the requests of retailers for anticipation of deliveries.

***

South America Likes Phonographs.

There is said to be an increasingly good market in South America for phonographs made in this country, particularly for those made to sell at wholesale for from $4.50 to $25 each. Several large commission houses in this city with connections in the Southern markets report having done an extremely good business this Fall in these lines. It is pointed out by the head of one of these houses that South Americans are a music loving people, and that the popular-priced phonograph of good reproduction and tone qualities is a great favorite with them. Also it is said that this country is getting a large part of the business in these lines which formerly went to Europe, and that the chances are it will hold most of it after the war is over.

***

Chiffon Velvets Popular.

Though it is between seasons, and more or less quiet is not unexpected, local manufacturers report that there is a very substantial demand for chiffon velvets. For one thing, they believe it to be due in part to the sudden and wide popularity of the vest, and the vest effects in women's dresses, for both of which chiffon velvet is particularly well adapted and extensively used. It is also said that not many in the cutters' trades accurately guessed how popular dresses of this fabric would be, and have since been forced into the market for additional supplies.

***

All Ready for the Spring Season.

With all things considered, a very good holiday business to their credit, salesmen for leading men's neckwear houses are now assembling their Spring lines preparatory to leaving the city shortly after Christmas. While not much detail is given out for publication concerning the new lines, it is generally asserted that bright colors and vivid designs will again mark them, despite previous talk concerning the probability of the darker hues being called for because of the war. In spite of the call for general economy, most of the houses are said to have included in their new lines a larger percentage of expensive goods than ever before. This is true not only of flat silk goods, but of knitted and crocheted ties as well.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

LOUIS SOLINSKY, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, at 45 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to David M. Neuberger. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Robert P. Lavis, attorney for these creditors: K. L. Abbott, $190; M. A. Doody, $200, and H. L. Sanders, $300. Liabilities are reported to be $100,000.

GORDON DERWILER INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK of 134 Nassau Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by Albert Levy-Bing, attorney for these creditors: Theodore Bisens, $40; Theodore D. Siegel, $1,300, and W. L. Grace Bechtal, $50. It was said there probably will be an adjustment of the liabilities and the school would continue. Judge Manton appointed Richard J. D. Keating receiver.

WILLIAM FRENDER, doing business as the Williams Clothes Shop, retail clothing, at 61 East Fourteenth Street, has made an assignment to Marcus Heiland. Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed against him, one by these creditors: Louis Cardinal, $200; Julius Kaiser, $400, and Louis Gordon, $200, and the other by Theodore Burnstain, a creditor, for $1,100. Liabilities are $15,000, and assets, $5,000.

FREEDMAN & BLOCK, INC., manufacturers of skirts at 11 West Twentieth Street, a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against them by these creditors, B. Siegel, $350; Sol Cohen Co., $378, and Max Weinstein, $10. Judge Manton appointed Max Levine receiver. Liabilities are $5,000, and assets $1,500.

ALFRED DAVID, surviving partner of David & David, haberdashers, at 30 West Forty-second Street, has filed in bankruptcy proceedings a petition in bankruptcy filed against him by these creditors: Milton Cohen, $220; Gold Band Hat Manufacturing Company, $114, and Sander Weyl, $127. Judge Manton appointed Thomas H. Hastings, receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $4,000.

MORRIS A. BERKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Berkowitz, trading as the Grand Palace, dealer in women's wearing apparel at 229 Grand Street, by the following creditors: Esther Gordon, $272; Louis Weinstein Company, $219, and Max Blankovitch, $11.

MORRIS LIEBLING, retail dry goods dealer, at 1,500 Bathgate Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: B. Siegel, $341; F. Klausner, $1197, and Henry Bennett, $98. Judge Manton has appointed Jerome Donovan receiver in $1,500 bond.

PAN AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the corporation by E. B. Breslin, attorney for Jacob Levenson, a creditor, for $4,844. Judge Manton has appointed Jeremiah Connor, receiver, in $8,000 bond.

THE PYROX CORPORATION at 141 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by E. Simoff, a creditor, for $4,000. The liabilities are said to be $7,500 and the assets $1,000.

PHILLIP EPSTEIN, a dealer in furniture at 1,334 Third Avenue, has assigned to William J. James. A petition in bankruptcy also has been filed against him by the following creditors: Thompson & Johnson, $1257; Red Lion Furniture Co., $347, and Samuel Greenstein & Sons, $318. The liabilities are said to be $11,001, and the assets $5,000.

CHARLES ZISSER of 57 Eldridge Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Addine Marbaum, $200; Cohen Brothers, $198, and Leo Koppell, $16. Judge Manton has appointed Morris Frank receiver in $500 bond.

SAMUEL BOBLER, no occupation and residing at 2,085 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,906 and no assets. The only creditor is the State Commissioner of Excise of New York State.

SOLOMON SHOTLENDER, also known as Solomon Schott, a manager at 528 West 125th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,871 and assets of $325.

AARON SILVERSTEIN, manufacturer of ladies' wearing apparel at 98 West Twenty-fifth Street and 109 West Houston Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $13,744 and assets at $6,000.

MARK L. SILVERSTONE, dealer in women's furnishings at 3,500 Park Avenue.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy against him on a settlement at 50 cents cash.

MAX KRUBITZKY shoe dealer at 123 Rivington Street.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition filed on Nov. 19 against him. He agreed to pay creditors 15 cents on the dollar.

NATIONAL FLOWER AND FEATHER COMPANY.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar.

FRANK ENNIST.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

JACOB BROWN, a dealer in waists at 33 Allen Street, has assigned to Marcus Helfand.

Judge Manton in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Edward Guckenheimer, 71 East Ninety-sixth Street, liabilities $485,222.

Morris Fine, salesman; liabilities, $49,275. Emile F. Monjo, clerk, Mount Vernon.

Frank Seidel, manager, Broadway Inn, Monticello.

Josephine Goldstein, 235 East 105th Street.

Anna M. Hyams, 85 West 126th Street.

Fred S. Landorf, baker, 149th Street and Courtlandt Avenue.

Louis Yanofsky, grocer, 1,133 Prospect Avenue.

Milton E. Stern, 358 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Mendel W. Greenberg, 1,545 Madison Avenue.

K. Marks & Co., importers of rice, beans, and peas at 105 Hudson Street, liabilities $351,375.

JOSEPH HABER, a retail grocer, of 2,571 West Seventeenth Street, Coney Island, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities at $4,000 and assets of $3,500.

HERMON MOSCHKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hermon Moschkowitz, dealing in robes and rugs, at 600 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, by Abraham Uberman for $1,100.

ROMAN COLLIA, a cigar maker, of 857 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,804 and assets of $73.

SAMUEL BERNSTEIN, of 2,068 Douglas Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,895 and no assets.

DAVID LAVENTHAL, an advertising agent, doing business under the name of the Interborough Advertising Agency, of 689 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,358 and assets of $125.

MORRIS AXELROAD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Axelrod, 206 New Lots Road, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Columbia Table Company, $62; Bauman & Boylan, $215; Benjamin Abelson, $111; Morris Horowitz, $150.

HERMON MOSCHKOWITZ of 51 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Aaron L. Palmer, 1,000 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

BARNET ABRAHAMSON of 4,906 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Walter R. Mitkman, 50 Court Street, Brooklyn.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Aaronson, Morris—A. Kaminsky	$147.00
Alko Restaurant and Abraham Lukacs	165.77
Allen, William H.—Hotel Operating Association	346.84
Atkinson, Thomas—People, &c.	1,000.00
Baran, Abdala and Simon—J. Weis	924.22
Browne, Grant H.—Tyweana Farms' Poultry Co.	253.31
Bernstein, Benjamin—H. Cohen	136.13
Becker, Lawrence L.—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp.	173.24
Clark, John T.—J. F. Carroll	568.00
Columbia Electric Novelty Corp.—Mr. Schwarzer	119.06
Coyle, Ocea I.—" Borchard "	538.57
Dorsey, James E.—37 Madison Av Corp.	520.05
Drucker, Samuel W. M. Jenkins	102.66
Dunlap, Robert C.—Goldman Gordon Co.	100.75
De Mauriac, Guy—" Delmonico's	516.05
Duke, Barnet—J. Cohen et al.	132.39
Drummond, E. A.—Edgewater Taxicab Co.	401.50
Field, Charles C.—H. C. Seaman	778.80
Forbes, Thomas P. C.—R. E. J. Corcoran	1,075.47
Forbes, Robert—A. B. Dunn	661.14
Greene, Edgar V.—Apco Asphalt Roofing Co.	594.51
Hahn, Mastachappy, G. H. Sloti Co.—Fidelity Metal Co.	9,922.56
Hutchinson, Carlton B.—E. B. Miller et al.	335.45
Hardin, James C.—McGraw-Hill Pub. Co., Inc.	151.10
Hymes, Saran—A. Getzoff	101.21
Holland Trailer Car Corp.,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Fluctuate in Irregular Fashion—Foreign Bonds Lose Ground.

With little in the over-Sunday news to change sentiment toward securities, the markets yesterday continued to be affected by the influences which colored transactions in the final days of last week. The product, naturally enough, was an irregular movement among stocks which left the list generally lower, and a continuation of selling pressure among bonds. In view of the importance of expected changes in the methods of managing the railroads, the stocks of the carriers were watched closely for evidences of the public's attitude toward the transportation situation, but the developments of the day failed to outline any particular effects which may come from action at Washington. While Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, and Lehigh Valley receded fractionally and Northern Pacific was pressed down sharply, Reading, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific scored moderate gains. The Street in closing dealings appeared to be impressed favorably with a rumor, presumably of Washington derivation, that a Government head for the railroads during the period of war stress would be appointed soon, and late purchases gave the list a better appearance than had marked it earlier in the session.

The liquidation of foreign bonds, particularly Anglo-French 5s and the French cities' bonds and also Russian securities, continued throughout the day. Just how much of this selling during the last fortnight has reflected apprehension over the war is a question which has been puzzling bankers. Yesterday's impression of banking sentiment in respect to the war, gathered from observations made in the Street, indicated that more optimism prevailed than a few days ago. This was in part a product of secretary of War Baker's summary of conditions on the western front, and also because of the persistent reports of German leanings toward peace as recounted in dispatches from various European cities. As alterations of security market psychology are quickly discernible in price movements, the continued decline of the foreign bonds, outside of the Russian issues, might be thought to have a more influential reason behind it than considerations of war or peace. One explanation for the liquidation probably lies in the desire of corporations which invested surplus funds in them months ago to get back their cash.

Russian exchange moved downward, a not unnatural reflection of the steps being taken by the political leaders of the new republic to conclude a definite peace with the Central Powers. The country's bonds were depressed by the same factor, although it was not equally clear that it had any important bearing on the security markets generally. The financial community has passed the stage where it can hope for favorable occurrences in the Russian political situation as affecting the war, and the war is absorbing more and more of America's mental as well as material resources.

The call money market was firm at 6 per cent. with the Money Committee active in its work of equalizing supply to the demand for funds.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Money in Fair Supply and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Money was in fair supply today, and discounts were quiet. The tone of the stock market was good. With the holidays in view, dealings in the speculative sections showed a shrinkage. Investment stocks were dull, as most of the money is going into war bonds, but the tax-free war loan was a good feature.

A few of the oil, shipping, and bank shares were given the attention of investors at steady prices.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 50 centimes, ex-coupon. Exchange on London, 27 francs 25½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 10 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....6 | Last 6
Low .....6 | Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5¾@6	Sixty days ...5¾@6
Ninety days.....5¾@6	Ninety days ...5¾@6
Four months.....5¾@6	Four months ...5¾@6
Five months.....5¾@6	Five months...5¾@6
Six months.....5¾@6	Six months...5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....5¾@3⅝
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....5¼
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.73¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76½	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.74	5.74	5.74	—.00⅛
Cables	5.71⅞	5.71⅞	5.71⅞	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.60	12.65	—.37½
Cables	13.00	12.85	12.90	—.47½

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
$4.8063 London	$4.76¼	$4.76½
5.1826 Paris	5.74	5.71½
China—		
Hongkong	74.00	74.25
Peking	113.00	113.25
Shanghai	108.00	108.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.40
40.10 Holland	43.75	44.00
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.30	34.75
Calcutta	34.80	34.75
5.1826 Italy	5.25½	5.24½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.12½
51.50 Russia	12.65	12.90
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	26.75	26.25
Copenhagen	32.50	32.75
Christiania	33.50	33.75
19.295 Spain	24.03	24.15
South America—		
32.49 Rio	26.57	26.87
42.44 Buenos Aires	47.42	47.52
5.1826 Switzerland	4.31¼	4.29¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
30 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¼	$4.70¼	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $568,503,400; balance, $87,822,715; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,319,915; Federal Reserve credit balance, $32,609,455.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c par; Montreal, $2.1875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43d, unchanged; in New York, 85¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 67c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$9,307,730	$78,709,840
Ord. internal revenue	35,947,864	308,882,972
Income tax	6,252,283	38,814,551
Miscellaneous	3,014,290	91,799,128
Total receipts	$54,518,078	$517,206,351
Excess of ord. disburse over ord. receipts	269,174,223	1,616,243,676
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	449,824,501	920,065,797
Expenditures	323,702,301	2,133,540,053

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	466,862	1,109,018	410,326
Year to date	178,037,934	228,038,679	168,118,075

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
71	80	97	Adams Express	71	71	71	71	...
9⅝	10	200	Advance Rumely	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
20	22	100	Advance Rumely pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	—⅛
2	2½	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	2	2	2	2	...
1	2	300	Alaska Juneau	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	—⅛
15½	16	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	15⅝	15⅝	15	15¼	—⅜
65	69½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	65	65	65	65	—2½
34	34½	15,400	Am. Can	33½	33¾	33⅛	34⅛	+⅜
88	90	200	Am. Can pf	90	90	89⅞	89⅞	...
62	62¼	1,300	Am.Car & Fdry x d	61½	61½	60½	61	—⅛
62	62¼	50	Do., old lot	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	...
22	22⅝	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	22⅜	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	—⅛
10¾	11½	400	Am. H. & Leather	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
46	47	200	Am. H. & L. pf	45½	45¾	45½	45¾	—1¼
9	10	200	Am. Ice	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	...
38	39	400	Am. Ice pf	38	38	38	38	...
52¼	53¾	1,000	Am. International	52¾	53¾	51	51	—2½
23¾	24	1,100	Am. Linseed	23¼	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	—⅝
66	67½	100	Am. Linseed pf	69	69	69	69	+1
48	48¾	3,000	Am. Locomotive	48	48	47¾	48	—1¼
90	94	20	Am. Locomotive pf	94	94	94	94	...
8½	9½	700	Am. Malting	8¾	9	8¾	9	—½
50	52	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	50¾	50¾	50	50	—1
58½	60	3,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	60	60⅞	58	60	+1½
99½	100¾	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+¾
90½	91½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	90¼	90¾	90½	90½	—2½
51	52¼	400	Am. Steel Fdries	52¾	52⅞	52	52	—1¼
92¼	94	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¾
105½	108	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	106	106	106	106	...
54	55	300	Am. Sumatra Tob	52½	54½	54½	54¾	—⅜
97¾	98	11,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	99¾	100	96½	98	—2¾
129	130	3,300	Am. Tobacco	134	134	127⅞	130	—4
84	92	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	89	89	89	89	...
38½	41	300	Am. Woolen	39	39¼	39	39¼	...
20	21	100	Am. Writing P. pf	20	20	20	20	—1
41	41½	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	41⅞	41⅞	41	41	—1
54½	55	4,200	Anaconda Copper	54⅝	55¼	54	54⅞	—⅛
⅞	1	300	Assets Realization	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
78½	80	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	80	80⅝	78	79⅛	—⅛
77	79	900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	78¼	78¾	78	78	—1⅛
92¾	93	1,500	At., Gulf & West I.	94¼	94¼	91⅝	92¾	—1⅜
57½	58½	600	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	60	60	60	60	+1¼
52	52¼	2,500	Baldwin Loco	53	53	51	52⅛	...
46	48½	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	46¾	48⅝	45⅞	47⅜	—⅛
52	53	100	Baltimore & O. pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	—⅛
87½	88¼	900	Barrett Co	87⅝	87⅝	87	87½	+⅛
⅞	⅞	2,300	Batopilas Mining	⅞	1	⅞	⅞	...
68¼	69	200	Bethlehem Steel	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	+⅜
68¼	68¾	29,600	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	68¾	69	67⅛	68⅜	+⅜
94½	94½	1,100	Beth. S. pf.sub.rt.p.	94⅞	94⅞	93¾	94¼	+⅜
36⅝	38	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	37¼	37¼	37	37	...
107	108	300	Burns Brothers	107¼	107¼	107	107	—⅛
9	10	100	Butterick Co	10	10	10	10	—⅛
13⅜	14½	600	Butte & Superior	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	...
10⅜	11	200	California Petrol	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	...
31	33	100	California Pet. pf	32¼	32¼	32½	32½	+⅜
55	59	400	Calumet & Arizona	58	58¼	57½	57½	—⅝
128½	128⅝	5,900	Canadian Pacific	128	129	127⅝	128⅝	—⅛
20	20½	2,700	Central Foundry	20½	20½	20	20½	—⅛
38	40	400	Central Foundry pf	40	40	38	38	—3½
58	59½	1,800	Central Leather Co	60¼	60¼	58⅝	59¼	—⅛
95	100	200	Central Leather pf	99	99	98	98	—2½
26	27	400	Cerro de Pasco	27	27	26½	26¾	—⅛
59	60	200	Chandler Motor	59	59	59	59	—2½
43½	45¾	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	43¼	44	42¾	43⅞	...
6¼	6¾	200	Chi. Great Western	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
18½	18⅞	400	Chi. Great West. pf	18	18	18	18	...
39½	39¾	3,050	Chi., Mil. & St. P	38¾	39¾	37⅝	39½	+1⅝
68	69	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	67	68¼	67	68¼	...
86	87	700	Chi. & Northwest	86¾	87	86	86¾	—⅛
17	17½	1,700	Chi., R. I. & P.	17½	17¾	16¾	17	—1
46½	47	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	47¼	47½	45¾	45¾	—1⅝
36½	38	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	—⅞
13¾	14	3,100	Chile Copper	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	400	Chino Copper	38	38	37⅜	37⅜	—⅛
36½	37¼	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾	—1⅛
19½	20	100	Col. & Southern	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—1½
13½	17	50	Do., odd lot	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	...
26¾	27¼	700	Sinclair Oil	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
68¾	70½	3,900	Southern Pacific	68¾	70¼	67⅞	69¼	+ ⅝
22⅜	22⅝	3,000	Southern Railway	22⅜	23	22¼	22¼	—⅞
54½	55	400	Southern Ry. pf	55½	55½	55	55	—2½
42¾	43	10,300	Studebaker Co	42	43	41¾	43	+1
33⅞	38⅜	100	Submarine Boat	35⅝	35⅝	35¾	35¾	—2
32½	33	350	Superior Steel	32	32½	32	32½	—⅜
12	12½	900	Tenn. C. & C	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
123	124	6,900	Texas Co	124⅜	124⅞	119¼	123	...
14	16	300	Texas & Pacific	14½	14½	14¼	14¾	—½
15¼	16½	400	Third Avenue	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	—¼
165	175	100	Tidewater Oil	165	165	165	165	...
43⅜	44	1,100	Tobacco Products	44	44	43¾	43¾	—⅛
83	89	200	Tob. Prod. pf. x d	87	87	86	86	—2½
58¾	64	100	Twin City R. T	62	62	62	62	—3
103⅝	106	7,900	Union Pacific	105¾	106¾	104¾	106	—⅛
83¼	84	1,000	United Cigar Stores	83⅝	84	83	83¾	—⅛
58	61	100	United Drywood	61	61	61	61	+1¾
110	113	300	United Fruit	113¼	113½	112	112	—1
4⅞	5	100	United Rys. Invest.	5	5	5	5	—⅛
103⅝	106¼	1,200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	106¼	106¾	104¼	106	—1⅛
89	92	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	—⅜
10	12	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	11¼	11¼	11	11	—⅛
47½	48¼	600	U. S. Rubber	48	48¼	47¼	47¾	—½
91	95	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	93	93	92½	92½	—½
41¼	42¼	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	—½
81⅝	81¾	120,000	U. S. Steel	82	82⅜	80¾	81⅜	—⅜
104	104¾	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	105¾	105¾	103¾	104¾	—1
71	71¾	9,000	Utah Copper	72¾	72¾	70¾	71¾	—1
30	33	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	31½	31½	31¼	31½	...
98	107	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	...
7¼	7¾	100	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
37⅝	38	1,000	Wabash pf. A	37⅞	38	37⅝	38	...
12⅝	14	500	Western Maryland	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	—½
20	29	300	West. Md. 2d pf	28	28	20	26½	—1
78½	79	1,200	Western Union Tel	80	80	78	78½	—2¼
34½	34½	5,300	Westinch. E. & M	35½	35⅝	33⅝	34½	—⅝
8½	8½	2,200	Wheeling & L. E	9⅜	9⅜	7⅞	8⅞	—⅜
18½	19	400	Wheel. & L. E. pf	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—⅜
34	35¼	500	White Motors	35	35	35	35	...
44	46	150	Wilson & Co	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1¼
...	...	100	Do., cash	44	44	44	44	...
17⅜	17⅞	8,200	Willys-Overland	18	18	17	17⅜	—⅛
100	101¼	100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅜
33⅜	35	100	Worthington Pump	34	34	34	34	—⅛

Express Companies Make Less.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Leading express companies, whose application for a 10 per cent. rate increase will be heard further by the Interstate Commerce Commission tomorrow, reported to the commission today an aggregate deficit of $3,496 in operating income during August, as compared with earnings of $331,000 operating income in the same month of last year. During the eight months ending with August the companies earned $1,188,000 operating income, as compared with $6,092,000 in the same period of 1916.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York. Advt.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	55.02	54.81	54.62	—.27
25 industrials	64.49	64.47	64.10	—.50
50 stocks	59.95	58.64	59.36	—.88

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Dec. 17	59.95	58.64	59.36	—.88
Dec. 15	60.44	59.62	59.74	—.69
Dec. 14	60.61	58.93	60.43	+1.19
Dec. 13	60.12	58.80	59.24	+.03
Dec. 12	60.07	58.90	59.21	—1.23
Dec. 11	61.86	60.33	60.49	—1.06
Dec. 10	62.99	62.28	62.47	—.13

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Dec.	High.		Low.		Last.
1917.	64.18	Dec. 1	58.80	Dec. 13	59.36
1916.	66.26	Dec. 4	63.88	Dec. 21	63.22
1915.	91.80	Dec. 2	58.58	Dec. 2	91.50
1914.	63.21	Dec. 15	58.57	Dec. 24	60.20
1913.	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	66.06
1912.	62.04	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 16	73.20
1911.	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.60

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917.	60.46	Jan. 4	55.60	Dec. 13	59.36
†1916.	101.51	Nov. 20	80.51	Apr. 22	92.45

Full Years.

1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.15	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	78.10	Jan. 9	62.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	94.41	June 26	80.37	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Dec.	17	74.95	—.25	Dec. 8	76.79 —.02
Dec.	15	75.20	—.11	Dec. 7	76.81 —.04
Dec.	14	75.31	—.14	Dec. 6	76.85 +.08
Dec.	13	75.45	—.35	Dec. 5	76.76 —.22
Dec.	12	75.82	—.30	Dec. 4	76.98 +.06
Dec.	11	76.18	—.02	Dec. 3	76.92 —.17
Dec.	10	76.10	—.04	Dec. 1	77.09 —.06

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917.	88.48	Jan. 23	74.95	Dec. 17	74.95
†1916.	89.15	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.35

Full Years.

1916	89.15	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.61
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.97
1914	89.43	Feb. 10	81.42	Dec. 23	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.8

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

No Cotton Exchange Holiday.

Despite the fact that fifty-six members signed a petition and appealed to the example of the Liverpool Exchange, which is to be closed on both days, the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday decided to grant no holiday on either Monday, Dec. 24, or Monday, Dec. 31. Most of the petitioners were "ring traders," eager to secure two three-day vacations. Both days, as it happens, however, are on the Exchange calendar as "notice days," the day before Christmas being the last for December notices, and Dec. 31 being the first day for issuance of January notices. This, apparently, was among the reasons impelling the managers in refusing the petition, but in the gossip around the ring a number of other underlying circumstances working in the same direction were discussed.

***

The Cotton Market Needed.

It was whispered in some quarters that the officials of the Cotton Exchange had received unmistakable intimations from Government authorities that an open cotton market was a real necessity under present conditions, in order to give the big cotton consumers, virtually all of whom are working on Government contracts, every opportunity to fill their requirements. Aside from this, however, most market followers found ample reason, in the present tense conditions in the cotton trade, for keeping the Exchange open. It is gossip among spot dealers that not only there no warehouse room in New York to be had for cotton, but that no cotton can be moved without a Government priority order, either from the South to New York, or from New York to Northern mill centres. In these circumstances there is increasing anxiety, not only among speculators on the short side, who need cotton to fulfill their obligations, but also among actual consumers, who need it for their mills.

***

War Supplies and Cotton Prices.

One big dealer in spot cotton yesterday, discussing the scarcity of warehouse room for cotton in New York, which has contributed to the difficulty of filling orders and consequent high prices, remarked that, hearing that one warehouse was opening a new building, he had gone to the concern and bid for all the new space. He was told he could not have any of it; that it was all going to be used for shipments for the Allies, composed of materials which not only commanded a far higher price for storage room than cotton, but also could be stored in much greater bulk than cotton, in proportion to the floor space occupied, because they could be piled up far higher than cotton bales could. This man's cotton was somewhere in the harbor on lighters; part of it still is, although badly needed for transshipment to fill orders from the mills.

***

Payment of Acceptances.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday that the War Trade Board had authorized the payment of drafts accepted on or before yesterday, drawn on funds to the credit of a person who is an "Enemy" or "Ally of Enemy," or acting for or on behalf of an "Enemy" or "Ally of Enemy," or on which such a person appears as drawer or indorser, when such drafts are presented for payment in the United States, provided that when such drafts are collected for or on behalf of any such person, the proceeds of collection shall at once be reported by the person making such collection to, and be held subject to the disposition of, the Alien Property Custodian. The bank was further advised that no drafts can now be accepted, or transferred, or dealt in before acceptance which are draw on funds to the credit of any person who is an "Enemy" or "Ally of Enemy," or acting for or on behalf of an "Enemy" or "Ally of Enemy," or drawn by or to the order of such a person, or on which such person appears as indorser, unless a license is first obtained from the Bureau of Enemy Trade, Bond Building, Washington, D. C. However, the War Trade Board has authorized the payment of travelers' checks, not exceeding $100 in amount, on which there appears the indorsement of a person who is an "Enemy" or "Ally of Enemy," or acting for or on behalf of an "Enemy" or "Ally of Enemy," without obtaining a license therefor.

***

Liberty Loan Coupons.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York shipped yesterday to Washington 300,000 of 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan coupons which it paid since Saturday when the first semi-annual interest payment was due. It is expected that the coupons will come in to the bank every day for some time to come in view of the fact that a great many bondholders have no reason to rush to cash their coupons on the due date. Officials of the Reserve Bank pointed out yesterday that the simplest and best way for cashing Liberty Loan coupons is to have the owners present them to their own banks, which will give them immediate credit and collect the coupons from the Federal Reserve Bank.

***

Delivery of Liberty Loan Bonds.

The offices of the Bond Exchange Division of the Federal Reserve Bank was crowded yesterday with men and women who came to apply for the conversion of the 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan bonds into the 4 per cents. There was also a large crowd at the window where the definitive bonds are delivered in exchange for the interim certificates for the 3½ per cents. To date, all of the certificates, excepting about $45,000,000, have been presented either for conversion into the 4s or in exchange of definitive bonds. The delivery of the "conversion 4s" and the new 4s of the second Liberty Loan is proceeding just as rapidly as the securities are turned out by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington.

***

Liberty Loan Payments.

With returns from a number of up-State institutions still missing, the receipts for the 40 per cent. Liberty Loan payment, due Saturday, total between $120,000,000 and $125,000,000. It will be several days before the accounts will be adjusted, and, according to the best estimates, there will then remain a balance of about $50,000,000 on the $1,151,000,000 of bonds alloted to this district, which will be paid by subscribers on Jan. 15, when the final installment is due.

***

Requested to Stop Smoking.

Wall Street is a gossipy place, and happenings of a "private" nature, such as the issuance of an order against smoking by a head of a large investment house, soon reach the ears of everybody in the Street. Not only was sympathy expressed for the large staff of employes of the concern, but it was feared in many quarters that other bond houses, brokerage firms, and banks might take up the suggestion and issue similar proclamations. Some thought that the "ukase" was designed to help along the "economy wave;" others said it was merely a measure of office discipline; while still others expressed the view that there was so much "business" everywhere, particularly in bond circles, that the emission of blue smoke from cerogars was objectionable. Incidently, the price of shares of the American Tobacco Company dropped from 134 to 127⅞, closing at 130.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$4,324,000	$3,899,000	$4,363,000
Year to date	995,364,000	1,118,847,000	909,444,200

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int cpts, full paid. $2000 98.50; 6000 98.48; 49000 98.50; 2000 98.48; 31000 98.50; 10000 98.46; 9000 98.50; 1000 98.48; 31000 98.46; 79000 98.48; 8000 98.46; 50000 98.48; 1000 98.46; 10000 98.4; 11000 98.46; 6000 98.48; 101000 98.46; 5000 98.46; 4000 98.46; 10000 98.46; 13000 98.50; 42500 98.46; 24000 98.48; 16000 98.46; 1000 98.48; 9000 98.46; 15000 98.46; $1060000 U S Liberty 1st cv 4s 2d series. $9000 97.42; 1000 97.42; 25000 97.40; 1000 97.40; 6000 97.42; 25000 97.22; 15000 97.20; 9000 97.12; 9000 97.10; 17000 97.08; 2000 97.08; 1000 97.08; 2000 97.08; 1000 97.08; 1000 97.08; 2000 97.08; 1000 97.08; 1000 97.08; 1

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THE COTTON MARKET

Recovery Strong After Uncertain Opening—Net Advance of 35 to 50 Points.

After an uncertain beginning, the cotton market recovered strongly in the latter part of the session and advanced rapidly and steadily on a considerable volume of trade buying, together with some covering by a nervous short interest. The close was firm at virtually the highest prices of the day, with a net advance of from 35 to 50 points.

The opening was strong, from 10 to 20 points above Saturday's closing figures, but the early buying soon ran out, and was followed by a rather sudden break, carrying prices down from 15 to 20 points below the first figures. At this point March contracts sold down to 28.13, and other months in proportion. It soon became evident, however, that there was no more cotton to be had for these prices, and the advance that set in was sustained until the close. There was some bullish talk of private ginning figures, which were given at 10,140,000 bales up to Dec. 13. This would mean that the recent Government crop estimate represented the maximum possible yield rather than a figure which might be slightly exceeded. It would also mean that ginning had fallen off heavily since November and was proceeding very slowly.

The coal situation continues to cause nervousness among trade buyers, although the Deputy Fuel Administrator of South Carolina was quoted yesterday as announcing that all coal requirements of the mills in that State have been looked after. Both the oceanic and domestic transport situations remain unchanged.

Exports for the day were 15,705 bales. Southern spot markets as reported ranged from 12 points lower to 35 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
Dec.	29.90	30.10	29.45	30.10@30.15	29.60
Jan.	28.85	29.17	28.60	29.17@29.18	28.75
Feb.	...	...	...	28.78 Bid	28.40
March	28.50	28.77	28.13	28.75@28.77	28.28
April	28.18	28.18	28.18	28.65 Bid	28.18
May	28.25	28.55	27.92	28.55@28.57	28.13
June	...	...	...	28.33 Bid	27.98
July	28.03	28.30	27.65	28.28@28.30	27.93
Aug.	...	...	...	27.98 Bid	27.60
Oct.	26.58	26.98	26.50	27.02@27.07	26.65

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points higher at 30.30c for midling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 28.85c; New Orleans, 28.88c; Savannah, 29¼c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 29.50c; Houston, 28.00c; Little Rock, 29.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	16,110	28,040	29,287
Exports	15,705	27,585	65,425
Season's exports	1,846,118	1,791,185	2,866,068
Port stocks	1,806,841	1,283,155	1,540,042
Interior receipts	40,404	80,629	29,192
Interior shipments	84,875	30,222	23,165
N. Y. arrivals	7,792	5,844	10,854
N. Y. stocks	152,665	149,550	149,634

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; 15 points lower at 22.16d for middling and 21.60d for good middling. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales. Imports, 48,000 bales; American, 38,000 bales. Market opened quiet 15 to 22 points lower. Closed barely steady at a net decline of 25 to 35 points. January, 22.22d; February, 22.24d; March, 22.29d; April, 22.16d; May, 22.12d. Manchester: Yarns firm; cloths quiet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Forecast:
N. C. and S. C.—Fair Tues.; cloudy Wed.
Ga.—Fair Tues.; rain Wed.
Fla.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.
Ala. and Miss.—Rain Tues. and Wed.
Tenn.—Rain Tues. and Wed.
Ky.—Cloudy Tues.; snow or rain Wed.
O.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; snow or rain Wed.
Ind.—Fair and warmer Tues.; cloudy Wed.
Mich.—Snow Tues.; cloudy Wed.
La., Okla., Ark., and Tex.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; fair Wed.
Ill.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.
Mo.—Unsettled Tues.; fair Wed.
Wis.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.
Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Iowa—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.
N. and S. Dak.—Fair and colder Tues.; unsettled Wed.
Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.80	....	6.55	....
Spelter	8.00	....	....	....
Antimony	15.00	....	15.00	15.25
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X fdry.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 25½c per pound bid.

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	304	0	0	299	10	0
Tin, futures	297	0	0	295	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The weekly statement of the associated banks and trust companies of Boston compares as follows with that of the week before:

	Dec. 15, '17.	Decrease.
Circulation	$5,470,000	$9,000
Loans, disc., invs.	486,353,000	2,815,000
Ind. in U. S.	411,627,000	16,656,000
Due to banks	135,322,000	*581,000
Time deposits	25,743,000	375,000
Exc. for Clear. House	18,661,000	*1,677,000
Due from banks	63,613,000	11,340,000
Cash in banks, Fed. Reserve	61,040,000	*757,000
Cash excess, Fed. Res.	16,364,000	*1,411,000

*Increase.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN RAILROAD—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oct. gross	$44,029	$38,570	$6,368
Net aft. taxes	12,680	15,026	*$2,337
Sur. aft. chgs.	907	3,535	*$2,638
10 mos. gross	454,567	390,147	$64,420
Net aft. taxes	172,447	170,676	1,771
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,600	56,634	*1,025

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Oct. gross	142,840	136,113	6,727
Net aft. taxes	84,846	51,235	*$16,390
Def. aft. chgs.	476	†16,714	16,190
10 mos. gross	1,475,625	1,345,790	$132,490
Net aft. taxes	476,207	505,119	*$28,911
Sur. aft. chgs.	129,359	141,292	*$11,933

†Surplus.

NEW ENGLAND CO. POWER SYSTEM—

Oct. gross	257,796	179,343	78,453
Net aft. taxes	100,522	109,645	*$9,122
Sur. aft. chgs.	49,976	58,989	*$8,942
10 mos. gross	2,147,625	1,546,779	$600,845
Net aft. taxes	940,525	1,044,758	*$104,235
Sur. aft. chgs.	441,626	544,386	*$102,741

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY—

Total all departments—			
Oct. gross	3,175,585	2,409,258	766,327
Net	891,191	916,386	*25,207
7 mos. gross	20,438,804	16,286,810	4,151,994
Net	7,219,005	6,641,007	578,048

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

JEWEL TEA CO. sales for the four weeks ended Dec. 1, $1,223,135, as compared with $1,157,423 for the same period a year ago, an increase of $75,712. Sales for the 48 weeks ended Dec. 1 were $14,110,660, compared with $11,276,819 for the same period a year ago, an increase of $2,830,841.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-27	4½%	5.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'29	4½%	5.90	5.20
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.50	5.90
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.50	5.75
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½%	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.95	5.55
C., C., O. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.90	5.90
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	6.00	5.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½%	7.00	6.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½%	6.00	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'31	5	6.00	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'27	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½%	6.75	6.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'23	4½	6.00	5.50
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'23	4½%	7.00	6.00
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	6	6¼%	5.75
St. L. Southwest.	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'24	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½%	7.00	6.00
Union Tank Line	1918-'29	5	6.00	5.75

HAS NO FEAR FOR BUSINESS.

Vanderlip Says Economy Is Necessary Only in Luxuries.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 17.—The most that may be expected for a wartime economy campaign is curtailment of luxuries, not a complete abandonment, said Frank A. Vanderlip, National Director of the war savings movement, in an address here today. Consequently he said, business will not be disorganized by even a well-developed thrift campaign.

"In the first place," said Mr. Vanderlip, "this campaign of economy is not going to be 100 per cent. efficient. There never was a crop approaching in value the crop that was produced this year, $21,000,000,000, against $9,000,000,000 the year the war broke out. Now farmers with all this wealth, workmen with all this added income, are not going to be universally economical. The experience of England was that there was not dullness, but great activity, in luxuries. The best we can do will only be to hold down this activity in luxuries.

"No one needs to be alarmed that we are going suddenly to disorganize all business. If each and all of us will do our best with our own affairs, and do our best to carry the lesson to others, we may open the workshops sufficiently for the Government to perform the tremendous duty that is ahead of it. The great work of the day is to win this war."

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	91	91½	10.70
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	94	95	7.85
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	99¾	6.10
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	95	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	99⅝	6.15
Fr'ch Gov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	93½	94	9.90
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1920	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	86	97	6.25
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	47	49	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	36¼	38	...
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'26	88	91	...
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99¼	7.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	96	97	7.00

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96	97	6.90
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	98¾	99¼	6.80
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	96¾	97¼	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	95¼	96¾	7.45
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	62¼	65¼	...
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92¾	93¼	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	95½	96½	10.70
Can. Northern	6	Sep.2, '18	97	98½	7.50
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'24	95¾	96¼	6.65
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99½	100¼	5.85
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	90	96	...
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	95¾	96¼	6.25
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96⅛	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	88	90¼	...
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	6.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	98¾	99⅛	6.55
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	96½	98⅛	6.50
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	97	8.05
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	96	99	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96¼	97	6.05
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	97¼	98¾	7.35
Int. Harvest.		Nov.15,'18	99¾	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	96	98	5.15
K. C. Ter.Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter.Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	95	98	5.00
Mich. C. R.	5	May, 1918	99	99½	6.10
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1919	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	88	93	11.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R.R.	5	Sep., 1919	96	99	7.10
N.Y., N.H.&H.	5	Apr.15,'18	88½	89¼	...
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	95	96½	5.85
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	97	99	5.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	92	93	...
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	94¼	95½	8.85
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep.15,'22	84	88	9.05
Wm. R. Arms	6	May, 1918	96	97	...
W. Y. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	99¼	99⅝	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan.15,'18	99	100	6.00

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—Thirty-six new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $788,100, were chartered today. They include:

Bothamley Dye Stuff Corp., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; G. Bothamley, B. M. Schatzkin, M. F. Burns, 16 East 63d St.

Segall Window Shade Cleaning Co., Manhattan, $50,000; M. Cornell, F. and C. Segall, 616 West 207th St.

Shutts, Robinson & Smith, Amsterdam, knit goods, $20,000; F. J. Shutts, E. Robinson, C. Smith, Amsterdam.

Newman Diamond Importing Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. Hamburger, S. Pitzele, S. Newman, 18 East 88th St.

Sones, Inc., Manhattan, hotels, restaurants, and cafes, $15,000; L. E. Ostro, R. Guttchen, M. Sarner, 198 Broadway.

United Plan and Sharing Corp., Manhattan, realty, $25,000; M. Harrison, F. Grossman, S. Katz, 1,255 Webster Av.

A. Harry Wolfe, Manhattan, puttees, military equipments, and ladies' wearing apparel, $100,000; A. H. Wolfe, M. and P. Rashkis, 311 West 143d St.

St. John's Garage, Manhattan, $10,000; M. Prager, P. Savader, S. Horn, 440 West 53d St.

The Kaplahnet, Inc., Manhattan, devices for fire escapes, $25,000; M. Asofsky, C. I. Lutzky, N. Kapplan, 20 East 112th St.

Prospect Motion Picture Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; R. Peckham, W. and E. Farrell, 169 Amsterdam Av.

Jordan Cabinet Works, Brooklyn, $25,000; E. E. and E. B. Jordan, Jr., A. B. Wilson, 220 West 141st St.

A. J. Hague & Co., Manhattan, merchandise, $35,000; A. J. and A. J. Hague, Jr., W. L. Ray, Rockville Centre.

Hertford Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. B. Heine, C. Cohen, S. A. Potter, 521 West 150th St.

Flat Film Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; J. Schneider, Jr., S. G. Gullette, S. Kushmer, 141 East 125th St.

Kenny Moran Co., Manhattan, sanitary fixtures and plumbers' supplies, $10,000; P. S. Morin, J. W. Mullen, P. F. Kenny, 2 Rector St.

Clever Craft Costume Co., Manhattan, women's apparel, $10,000; E. and M. Kolbert, E. Glantz, 52 West 110th St.

The Well Fit Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Borgen, M. Hymovits, J. Pressler, 833 West 167th St.

Wayne Farm Co., Newark, Wayne Co., $50,000; G. A. Burnham, G. E. Finch, F. E. Flynn, Newark.

Auburn Milk Products Corp., Auburn, $20,000; D. B. Abbott, C. Ehlermann, Jr., V. E. Hughes, 205 West 91st St.

The High Speed Hammer Co., Rochester, 750 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 3,000 common stock, no par value; active capital, $100,000; F. W. Weeks, L. D. Mahoney, R. C. Schaefer, Rochester.

Buffalo Butterine Co., Buffalo; $10,000; W. A. Weber, E. G. Maier, C. E. Loomis, Buffalo.

Maison Andre, Inc., Manhattan, tailoring business, $5,000; C. I. Seidler, M. A. Lewis, R. Rosenberg, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

Reading Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Kippel, G. K. Rose, J. Klein, 153 East 116th St.

O. H. Anderson & Co., Manhattan, paper, $50,000; O. H. Anderson, C. C. and E. Mandel, 163 St. Nicholas Av.

David O. Feinberg, Manhattan, neckwear, $25,000; D. and M. Oppenheimer, W. P. Riley, 2 Rector St.

Hoisting Engine Sales Co., Manhattan, 850 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $21,600; S. Foster, M. G. Parrell, N. Padgelo, 32 Liberty St.

Util Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; S. Villatta, G. V. Ulrici, A. G. H. Power, Jr., 2 Rector St.

Deep Drawn Metal Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; C. Stahlberg, W. G. Smith, H. F. Hughes, 730 Riverside Drive.

Singer and Strom, Manhattan, cloaks and suits, $6,000; L. Singer, S. and R. Strom, 734 East 5th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Northern Textile Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Bernhard-Ulmann Co., Manhattan, $900,000 to $1,150,000.

Permolin Products Co., Manhattan, $12,000 to $100,000.

L. N. Whissel Lumber Corp., Buffalo, $50,000 to $100,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Robert W. Higbie Co., Newton Falls, $500,000 to $450,000.

AUTHORIZATION.

Eugene Dietzgen Co., Del., merchandise, $10,000; representative, R. F. Allin, 218 East 23d St.

REVOCATION AND DESIGNATION.

Reva Motor Co., Del.; new representative, D. J. Eckert, 1,528 Grand Boulevard.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Joseph Dietzgen Co., Ill., to Eugene Dietzgen Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Albion Shipping Co., Manhattan.
George U. Harvey, Manhattan.
Wilcox Bros., Binghamton.
Sayer Prescription Pharmacy, Manhattan.
The Atko Restaurant, Manhattan.
Dunkirk Distribution Co.
United Hotels Co., Niagara Falls.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 17.—Charters filed:

Chauset Realty Co., Newark, $5,000; E. F. Gifford, Samuel Kozloff, and Anna P. Waugh, all of Newark.

Weehawken Realty Co., Union, $200,000; Lionel Isaacs of West Hoboken, H. C. Abell of Jersey City, M. N. Nurge of West New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 17.—Charters filed:

Wolff Coal Saver Co., $2,250,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

Allied American Association, to promote farms and to bring about a closer relation between farmers, $1,100,000. Incorporators same as above.

INCRASE IN CAPITAL.

The Pusey & Jones Co., Wilmington, from $1,200,000 to $20,000,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The visible supply of domestic and Canadian wheat in the United States showed a decrease for the week of 311,000 bushels. The total was 25,381,000 bushels, compared with 85,024,000 a year ago, when there was an increase during the week of 16,780,000, comprised principally of Canadian. The weather over the West was milder, with temperatures above freezing, which will remove some of the snow covering. The Missouri State report showed a condition of 80 per cent., compared with 57 last year, and the acreage sown to wheat was given at 2,749,000 bushels, compared with that asked by the Government of 2,400,000 bushels.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2, Western, $1.90, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were easier on Monday, closing ⅝c to ¾c net lower. The volume of business was small, and the market at best was narrow, but sentiment was a little more bearish. Cash corn in the West was 5 to 10 cents lower, but prices are still very much above futures, it being reported that corn suitable for milling or drying had sold at $1.25 to $1.30, while a yellow was quoted from $1.40 to $1.50 in Chicago. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of 677,000 bushels, with a total now 2,407,000 bushels, compared with 3,724,000 last year. In the local cash market the undertone was easy, although Western corn offered was subject to the railroad embargo now in force; kiln dried, No. 3, yellow was quoted at $1.64, cost and freight, New York, and Argentine corn at $2.20, freight on board, cars to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.25	1.24¼	1.24¾	1.25	93⅝
January	1.21¾	1.20¾	1.20¾	1.21½	...
May	1.19¼	1.18¾	1.18¾	1.19¾	90⅜

OATS.

The warmer weather also had a bearish influence on oats, and prices at the close were ⅝@¾c lower in Chicago. The Western cash markets were also easy, with premiums off ¼c. Country offerings were slightly larger and receipts at primary points were ahead of last week. The visible supply, however, showed a decrease of 1,394,000 bushels, with the total amounting to 15,876,000, compared with 50,619,000 a year ago. Owing to the railroad embargo against shipments to the East the local market was firm; standard quoted at 88½@90c; No. 2 white, 90c; No. 3 white, 89@89½c; No. 4 white, 88½@88c; fancy clipped white, 91@92c; ordinary clipped white, 90@90½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	75¾	74⅝	74½	75	49⅝
March	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛	73¼	...
May	71¾	71⅛	71⅛	71⅞	53½

PROVISIONS.

Smaller receipts of live hogs than anticipated and firmness in the hog market caused quite an active covering movement in the provision list on Monday and prices were firmer. The technical position of the market was believed to have been strengthened by last week's sharp decline, but the trade was still inclined to be somewhat apprehensive of political developments owing to the fact that the cash demand is still small. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 33,000, estimated for Tuesday, 27,000; Kansas City received 10,000, and Omaha, 6,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—Jan.	23.30	22.42	22.80	23.47	16.00
May	24.12	23.72	24.10	23.72	16.02
Ribs—Jan.	23.65	23.37	23.65	23.35	13.72
May	24.12	23.80	24.10	23.78	14.07
Pork—Jan.	45.00	44.35	45.00	44.50	26.80
May	44.60	44.30	44.60	43.90	26.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was extremely dull, with total sales aggregating only 1,900 bbls. Prices were nominal, but toward the close a slightly firmer tone prevailed in sympathy with lard and on firmness in the crude position, and final quotations were 3 to 10 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	18.50	15.50
December	18.60	18.60	18.60@18.65	15.50
January	18.80	18.80	18.80@18.85	15.60
February	....	....	18.65	18.60
March	18.85	18.85	18.85@18.90	18.85
April	....	....	18.85@18.90	18.90
May	....	....	18.90	....

COFFEE.

There was further buying in the market for coffee futures yesterday by brokers with English connections. The demand was not active or aggressive, but it has been in evidence for the past several days and has attracted considerable attention. There was some scattered realizing and possibly a little trade selling which supplied the demand, but offerings were light, and the market made a generally steady showing, with the close at a net advance of 2 to 6 points.

The local spot market was steady on the basis of 7¾ for Rio 7s and 6¾ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	....	....	7.02@7.00	7.00
January	7.07	7.06	7.07@7.10	7.05
February	....	....	7.17@7.19	7.14
March	7.27	7.27	7.27@7.29	7.22
April	....	....	7.35@7.37	7.30
May	7.38	7.38	7.43@7.45	7.37
June	....	....	7.51@7.53	7.45
July	7.59	7.56	7.59@7.61	7.53
August	....	....	7.67@7.70	7.62
September	7.78	7.73	7.76@7.78	7.70
October	....	....	7.83@7.85	7.77

SUGAR.

It is anticipated that when refiners receive and refine the lower costing raw sugar their prices will be readjusted downward to conform to the lower level for raws. Although Western beets are arriving and being distributed in this territory, little real relief is looked for until after the first of the year, when supplies become adequate. No business was reported through the committee in Cuban raws, but 6,700 bags of Venezuelas were sold afloat at 4.96c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. There was a sale Saturday to a St. John, N. B., refiner of 300 tons Demerras, January shipment, at 5¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. While there has been no official announcement on freight rates from Cuba to New York, it is believed that the rates published at the close of last week were substantially correct. Spot quotations were 4.90c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, for Cubas, equal to 5.60c for centrifugal, duty paid, delivered, Government fixed price.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,427 packages. Considerable of the delayed butter is arriving, but very much of it is needed in regular channels, and the market maintains a firm tone on all grades of fresh creamery. Some disposition to ask a little more money, but as a rule the business was done on the basis of closing rates of last week. Held creamery is higher and firm. Ladles and packing stock also show further improvement. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 50¼@51c; extras, 50c; firsts, 44½@46c; seconds, 41@44c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 53@53½c; extras, 51@51½c; firsts, 49@50c; seconds, 47@48c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 45¼@46c; firsts, 42½@45c; seconds, 40@42c; thirds, 39@39½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 48@49c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 39@43c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 39@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35½@36c; lower grades, 34@35c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35½@36c; No. 2, 33c; lower grades, 32@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 1,616 cases. The great scarcity of fresh-gathered eggs continues. A fair quantity of stock is due and overdue, and if all were here that should be the offerings would doubtless be ample or more than ample for the light requirements of the trade. There is continued serious delay, however, and the few lots coming in is entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the trade. Prices show further advance. Frosted fresh gathered eggs vary widely in value, according to the extent of the damage. Storage eggs show further advance and the market continues firm, with a steady good demand, nearby eggs in small supply and showing further improvement in sympathy with the general firmness. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 63@64c; extra firsts, 61@62c; firsts, 58@60c; seconds, 54@57c; thirds and poorer, 45@50c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 59½@60c; firsts, 56@58c; seconds, 56@57½c; lower grades, 50@55c; refrigerator checks, from local candling, 52@53c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 62@68c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 60@70c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby whites, fancy, 70½@72c; Western, Southern, gathered whites, 58@60c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, 64@66c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 59@60c.

CAN RETAIN OUR TRADE.

Washington Foresees Continued Prosperity After Peace Returns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—America's ascendency to financial supremacy in the world in the brief space of three years gives every promise of continuing after peace comes, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"It is probable that the demand by European countries," the report says, "especially Russia, France and Belgium,

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
100 Acme Tea Com. & Pfd.
100 American Stores 1st Pfd.
100 American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
50 Chatham & Phenix Bank Stock
Dilly Investment Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Federal Sugar
25 New York Shipbuilding
100 Platt Iron Works Com. & Pfd.
25 Phelps Dodge Co.
25 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Stores 1st Pfd.
100 Caddo Oil & Ref. Co.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Hooker-Electro Chem. Pfd.
10 Jos. Dixon Crucible
100 MacAndrews & Forbes Com.
50 National Fuel Gas
50 National Sugar
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
10 State of Jalisco (Mex.) 6s
100 Wayman Bruton Com.
100 Ward Baking Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 35 Wall St., N. Y.

We recommend immediate purchase of
UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP CO. STOCK
Listed on New York Curb
News letter on request
THE BOUGHTON COMPANY
Incorporated
Rector 4165-6. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Automatic Transportation
Gray & Davis Com. and Pfd.
United States Worsted
New England Invest. & Sec. Pfd.
Gulf Fla. & Ala. Ry. 5s
Guanajuato Red. & Mines 6s
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
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COMMERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
H. G. CRAWFORD, President.

SPRECKELS DENIES HOOVER'S CHARGES

Continued from Page One.

of the committee members and the Food Administration. Senator Jones of New Mexico alone evidenced sympathy with Mr. Hoover's skents in the sugar division.

This hostility caused several sharp clashes. At one point J. A. Freeman, counsel for Earl D. Babst, who is the head of the American Sugar Refining Company and a member of the International Sugar Committee of the Food Administration, demanded permission to make a statement and to ask Mr. Spreckels a number of questions.

"No!" thundered Senator Reed, Committee Chairman. "You can't make a statement now. Sit down!"

"I ask permission to ask the witness questions," persisted Mr. Freeman.

"No!" repeated Senator Reed, banging the table with his clenched fist, while an angry flush covered his face. "You are not on trial here. Take your seat."

"We are on trial," shot back Mr. Freeman, as Mr. Babst pulled him to a chair.

Mr. Babst later got Senator Reed's permission for Mr. Freeman's questions to be put to Mr. Spreckels.

Judge Lindley several times objected warmly to Mr. Reed's limitations of his (Lindley's) cross-examination of Mr. Spreckels. After a number of spats, in which all committee members but Senator Jones sided with Senator Reed, it was arranged that Mr. Spreckels would return later and be cross-examined.

As the hearing closed Mr. Babst rose to "a question of personal privilege." He declared his honor had been assailed and his integrity brought in question.

"The whole country has been told," said Mr. Babst, "that I have used my official connection with the Food Administration to further my private business. This witness has so stated."

Senator Reed replied that Mr. Sprekels had not made any such statement, and that if Mr. Babst had that impression "it was obtained by inference and deduction from what the witness testified."

Resuming his testimony this morning, Mr. Sprekels said the sugar shortage in the Eastern States would have been prevented if part of 110,000 tons of raw sugar stored in California had been shipped East to be refined.

"Who controlled that sugar?" asked Senator Reed.

Names Rolph's Company.

"The California & Hawaiian Refining Company controlled 70,000 tons of it, and the Western Refining Company the other 40,000 tons," said Mr. Spreckels.

"Is the California & Hawaiian Mr. Rolph's company?"

"Yes, it is controlled by George Rolph, a member of the International Sugar Committee of the Food Administration, and head of the Administration's sugar division."

"You believe, then, Rolph's 70,000 tons would have averted the sugar shortage?" asked Senator Jones. "How many railroad cars would have been required to transport that amount of sugar across the continent?"

"A trainload is 1,500 tons," replied Mr. Spreckels. "But a good part of it could have been sent via the Panama Canal or via Galveston."

Mr. Spreckels said he called Mr. Rolph "the chief sugar hoarder" to his face, when Mr. Rolph refused to send the raw sugar East on the ground that it was needed in California and other Pacific coast States.

"Did this country ever have a sugar shortage before?" Mr. Reed inquired.

"In 1910 or 1911 the refiners faced a shortage," said Mr. Spreckels. "We went into all the sugar markets of the world, buying from England, Mexico, Java, and Peru. We scraped the market, but we kept our refineries running and the public supplied with sugar."

"Why didn't you do that this year?"

"The Food Administration forbade us buying sugar outside this country, which meant we could buy nothing but Louisiana sugar."

"In past years, when refiners in one locality faced a shortage, has the available sugar flowed to that locality?" asked Senator Reed.

"Always until this time," responded Mr. Spreckels. "If the sugar from California had been permitted to do that this year there would have been plenty for everybody."

Mr. Reed asked Mr. Spreckels to tell about the ramifications of ownership" in the sugar business. He established connections among a number of the refineries, which linked them more or less closely to the sugar trust. Taking up the question of prices he inquired:

"When the Sugar Committee prepared to fix the price for beet and cane sugar for next year—as you've testified it did—did it also fix the price to be paid beet farmers and cane planters?"

Beet Sugar Situation.

"On the contrary, Mr. Rolph refused to fix such prices," said Mr. Spreckels. "He said it was not his place to do that."

This brought in beet sugar. Mr. Spreckels said another cause of the sugar shortage in Eastern States was the keeping out of Western beet sugar.

Pressed for a reason for this he said:

"I suppose it was because beet sugar is a little cheaper, and Eastern cane sugar men didn't want their field invaded by a cheaper product, which for all practical purposes is just as good sugar as cane."

"Hawaiian sugar also is cheaper than Cuban cane, isn't it?" inquired Senator Reed.

"Yes, about 25 cents a hundredweight at San Francisco," said Mr. Spreckels.

"Well, what effect on Hawaiian sugar refiners will the fixing of next year's price on Cuban sugar have?"

"It will mean about $9,000,000 additional profit," he said.

"Which the American people will pay."

"Naturally."

Mr. Spreckels declared that if the Sugar Committee would not fix next year's price on Cuban sugar, as it was trying to do, that price would go lower. He said the committee planned to make it 8 per cent. higher than the present price.

Judge Lindley here tried to bring in a proclamation issued by the President of Cuba forbidding the sale of sugar for export under a certain figure.

The committee, however, had conferred with Counselor Frank Polk of the State Department, earlier in the day, and at Mr. Polk's request had decided not to go into certain questions that have been discussed between the United States and the Cuban Government. These questions, relating to the price of sugar, would involve delicate international points, Mr. Polk told the committee.

Judge Lindley was incensed at what he called the committee's "tenderness for the republic of Cuba, as against those who are trying to solve a knotty problem in this country, involving the convenience and the business of hundreds of thousands of persons."

"If we can't go into the Cuban price-fixing proclamation, I insist the record of these proceedings ought not to contain anything to impugn the motives of the Sugar Division of the Food Administration," said Judge Lindley, referring to Mr. Spreckels's statement about price fixing for next year.

Cross-examination of Mr. Spreckels was taken up. Under a ruling of the committee, Judge Lindley asked his questions through Senator Jones.

Cuban Exports to Europe.

"How much Cuban raw sugar went to Europe in 1916, and how much this year?" asked Senator Jones.

"In 1916," said Mr. Spreckels, "the total was 2,887,207 tons; this year, 2,803,479 tons."

"Spain and Great Britain imported a great deal more Cuban raw sugar this year than they did last, didn't they?" went on Senator Jones.

"Yes, and several other countries," replied Mr. Spreckels. "But that did not contribute to the shortage in this country, because they got a correspondingly smaller amount of refined sugar from the United States. In 1916 our total exportation of refined sugar to Europe was 647,000 tons; this year, 387,000."

"Great Britain now buys its sugar through a royal commission which operates in this country?"

"Yes."

"Well, that reduces the number of competitors for Cuban raw sugar by taking away one of the chief customers, doesn't it?"

"It does."

"And doesn't that result in lowering the cost of raw sugar?" asked Senator Jones.

"It should," agreed Mr. Spreckels. "But the price to the refiners in this country has been fixed. I have been told there is a strong diplomatic reason for this. I don't know it."

"How does Great Britain's supply of sugar at this time compare with last year?" Senator Jones wanted to know.

Mr. Spreckels read figures from a trade publication to show that on Nov. 17 last Great Britain had 100 per cent. more sugar on hand than the same date in 1216.

Senator Jones took up the question of Louisiana sugar.

"You stated last week that you were prevented buying Louisiana sugar because the American Sugar Refining Company bought up practically the entire crop, didn't you?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Spreckels, "that's true."

"Why didn't you try to buy the Louisiana crop before the Food Administration was created?"

Anticipated Food Regulation.

"Why, we all knew in May that there would be a Food Controller. We waited about making sugar contracts for we didn't want to do anything that might interefere with his plans."

"Have you ever tried in previous years to buy Louisiana sugar?"

"Yes, I have. But I never succeeded."

Senator Jones asked whether Mr. Spreckels had exchanged correspondence with a broker named Scherk of New York, concerning purchase of Louisiana sugar in August and again in October this year.

"Yes, and my letter to Mr. Scherk, which I'll bring with me when I come back, will show you that I told him I could not buy Louisiana sugar because the Food Administration had told me not to buy anywhere except through its Sugar Committee."

Mr. Spreckels read a telegram from the Treasurer of his company, the Federal Sugar Refining Company sent him late last week. It concerned a letter from the International Sugar Committee, asking the witness to give the committee authority to make contracts for his concern for Philippine sugar. Mr. Spreckels wrote a letter in answer, which he read:

"I decline to give you authority," he wrote. "I also decline to sign the authority you requested to contract for Cuban sugar for my account. The plan you propose might seriously embarrass my company. It involves binding my concern to take huge quantities of sugar and pay a great sum for it. How is it to to be financed? When are payments to be made? When will the sugar be shipped and on what basis distributed?

"I suggest that your committee arrange for the rifining of this sugar on the toll basis of $1.30 a hundred pounds. That would not involve such huge financial risk, and tie up refiners to contracts which they may not be able to handle."

Senator Jones tried to keep this letter out of the record on the ground that it criticised the Sugar Committee, at least indirectly; but he was unsuccessful.

JAMAICA SAVING SUGAR.

Governor Appeals for Conservation to Help Meet England's Needs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 17.—The Governor has issued a proclamation asking the people to consume as little sugar as possible owing to England's great need of it. The Government is planning to limit the amount of sugar used in restaurants.

The Gleaner, commenting on the situation, says that in order to aid the mother country universal sugar rationing will be accepted, but that if England had not neglected the West Indian sugar industry in her adherence to free trade she would not be suffering from so severe a shortage.

SCIENTISTS' WORK IN WAR.

Liquor Problem Important, Major Millikan Tells Academy.

How America has mobilised her scientists for war was told last night by Major R. A. Millikan, formerly Professor of Physics at Chicago University, at present executive officer of the National Research Council, who spoke at the annual meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences.

"If democracy is to survive in this struggle against autocracy," said Major Millikan, "it must learn to supress individualism and to co-ordinate its energies to achieve the great national aims. The liquor problem is an example where there is rebellion against subordinating individual preference to the general good, if there is any question before the people today that is a war question, it is the alcohol problem."

Major Millikan outlined the organization of corps of physicists, chemists, meteorologists, mineralogists, psychologists, &c., all of whom helped to make the nation effective in the fight.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Ernest E. Smith; Vice Presidents, Edmund O. Hoyer, Frank H. Pike, George B. Pegram, and Pliny E. Goddard; Recording Secretary, Ralph W. Tower; Corresponding Secretary, Henry E. Crampton; Treasurer, John Tatlock, and Librarian, Ralph W. Tower.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Rutland Railroad will be held at the office of the company, in Rutland, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, to vote on amending the by-laws so that hereafter the annual meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday in April instead of the third Tuesday in October.

The Rochester Railway & Light Company has petitioned the Public Service Commission of the Second District for authority to issue $4,000,000 in preferred capital stock, the proceeds to pay notes for $3,535,000 to reimburse the treasury for moneys expended, or contracted to be expended, and $465,000 for capitalization purposes.

In order to perfect the merger with the Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company and New Jersey Shipbuilding Company, both located at Gloucester, N. J., the Pusey & Jones Company of Wilmington filed at Dover a certificate to amend its charter for an increase of capital from $1,250,000 to $20,000,000.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Transit Company has been called for Jan. 29 to amend the charter to cover additional lines." The annual meeting of the stockholders will precede the special meeting.

Fall River, Mass., will receive bids until 10:30 A. M., Dec. 19, for a temporary loan of $100,000.

The Cramp Shipbuilding Company's $1,500,000 5 per cent. notes placed with bankers in June, 1916, will be renewed for another six months.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company is offering $250,000 of 5½ per cent. guaranteed first mortgage certificates of Sheffield Farms, Inc., free of New York personal property taxes and normal Federal income tax, at par.

Sherman D. Smith & Co. are issuing a circular on "The Railway Equipment Industry," analyzing the condition of American Locomotive, Baldwin Locomotive, American Car & Foundry, and other companies.

The Board of Trustees of the Union Square Savings Bank have elected Frederic C. Mills, cashier of the bank, a Trustee and Treasurer. Hugh B. Gardner was appointed cashier and Irving Van Zandt assistant cashier. A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was declared.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.07
Andes	.07	Occidental	.60
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.03
Bullion	.07	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.05	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Sierra Nevada	.15
Confidence	.06	Union Con	.07
Con. Virginia	.15	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	1.02	Mexican Dollars	.67½
Jacket	.03		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.70	Goldfield Merger	.02
MacNamara	.18	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.04	Jumbo Ext	.13
Mispah	.03	Kewanas	.04
Monarch Pitts	.03	Silver Pick	.05
Montana	.06	Sprague	.02
North Star	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.10
Tonopah Ext	1.02½	Morning Glory	.10
West End	.63	Union Amal	.04
West Tonopah	.03	White Caps	.15
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS	
Atlanta	.07	Nevada Hills	.05
Booth	.03	Packard	.15
Florence	.05	Rochester	.32
Goldfield Cons	.37	United Eastern	3.62½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Crescon	4½	4¾	Granite	43	50
Dr. J'kpot	3¼	5	Isabella	7¾	8¼
Elkton	3½	4	McKinney	6	10
El Paso	12	20	Portland	115	119
Fanny R	2½	4	U. Gold M.	14	15
Golden Cy	143	148	Vindicator	33	33
Gold Sov	2½	3			

EXTRA DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Co. Pays 3% and Brier Hill Steel 3 1-2%.

Directors of the Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Company have declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock of the company, in addition to the usual quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. each on the preferred and common stock, all payable on Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 21. Directors of the Brier Hill Steel Company declared an extra dividend of 3½ per cent. on the common stock, together with the regular dividends of 1½ per cent. on the common and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Directors of the Central Coal and Coke Company, after an interval of three years and six months, once more declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock of the company, together with the regular quarterly dividend of ¼ per cent. on the preferred, which has been maintained. Both dividends are payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31. Directors of the Shattuck & Arizona Copper Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents and a capital distribution of 25 cents a share, payable Jan. 19 to stock of record Dec. 31. In the previous quarter the company had paid a dividend of 50 cents a share and an extra dividend of 75 cents a share.

Bank Drops German from Name.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 17.—The directors of the German-American National Bank, one of St. Joseph's oldest institutions, today voted to drop the word "German" from the bank's name.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Apsley Rubber pf	1¾	SA	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Brier Hill Steel	1½	Q	Jan. 11	Dec. 20
Do	5¼	Ex	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Do pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Dayton P. & L. pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Del., Hills & S	2	SA	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Duluth Edison pf	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Garvin Machine pf	3½	SA	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Ingersoll-Rand	$10	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
National Casket	1¼	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
O. Elsenlohr & Bro pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Phila. & West. pf	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Reading Traction	1½	SA	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Shattuck Arizona	25c	—	Jan. 19	Dec. 31
Do	25c	Sp	Jan. 19	Dec. 31
Standard Coupler pf	4	SA	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Superior Steel	$1.50	—	Feb. 1	Jan. 15

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Main Office { Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries / Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes } Jersey City

NEW YORK RESIDENTS MAY OPEN CHECK OR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS IN TWO NAMES. FUNDS MAY BE WITHDRAWN BY EITHER, AND, IN CASE OF THE DEATH OF EITHER, BY THE SURVIVOR
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS OVER $500.00 FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON SAVINGS

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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930		97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
4s, registered, 1925	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	85
4s, coupon, 1925	84	88	2s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	85
4s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94½	95¼	94½
4½s June, 1965	94¼	96	94¼
4½s Mar., 1963	94¼	96	94¼
4½s Nov., 1957	94¼	96	94¼
4½s May, 1957	94¼	96	94¼
4½s April, 1966	89	91½	89
4½s Mar., 1960-30	89	92½	89
4½s Mar., 1964	89	91½	89
4½s Mar., 1962	89	91½	89
4½s Sept., 1960	89	91½	89
4s May, 1959	86	88	86
4s Nov., 1958	86	87½	86
4s May, 1957	86		86
4s Nov., 1956	85	87½	85
4s Nov., 1955	85	87½	85
4s Nov., 1936	89½		89½
4s May, 1919	98¼	99½	98¼
4s Nov., 1918	99		99

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
2½s Nov., 1934			78½
2½s May, 1954			80
3½s Nov., 1955			81

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.85	4.60	4.85
4½s 1924-1931	4.85	4.80	4.85
4½s 1921-1923	4.85	4.50	4.85
4½s April, 1920	4.85	4.50	4.85
4½s 1918-1919	5.00		5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1930-1939	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1922-1929	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1919-1921	4.85	4.50	4.85
3s 1940-1953	4.85	4.50	4.85
3s 1926-1930	4.85	4.40	4.85
3s 1918-1925	4.85	4.40	4.85

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
225	Cities Service	206	204½	205	207

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	15	18
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	70	74
Am. Gas & Electric	87	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	40	42
Am. Light & Traction	190	200
Am. Light & Trac. pf	86	90
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf	73	76
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec	4½	5½
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	8	11
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	58	61
Carolina Power & Light	30	31
Carolina P. & L. pf	80	83
Cities Service pf	69	71
Colorado Power	22	23
Colorado Power pf	95	100
Columbus Electric pf	75	82
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	33	35
Com. Power, R. & L. pf	62	65
Conn. Power pf	85	90
Consumers Power	85	90
Dayton Power & L. pf	79½	80½
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	75	83
El Paso Electric	96	102
El Paso Electric pf	88	92
Electric B. & S. pf	93	96
Electric Properties	45	50
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf		40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	63
Galveston-Hous. El. pf		98
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	93	98
Harrisburg Gas & Power	9	10
Int. M. Ry. L. & P. pf	95	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Elec. pf	90	95

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97½	98½	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	62	64	Miss. W. G. & E. 5s, '23
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1939
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	67	76	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	90	94	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31
Conn. River P. 5s, 1957	95	99	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s
Cum. Co. Pow. & Mon. ref. 5s, 1942		98	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1919
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Rossland Power 1st 5s
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45
Detroit City Gas 5s, '28	85	90	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	Twin States Gas & El. 5s
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	U. S. R. & M. 6s, '25
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	93	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, 32
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	90	93	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	88	United Ill. Pow. 6s, '42
Inter.-M. R. L. & P. 6s	97	100	Utah Securities 6s
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s	84	93	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s
Kings Co. Lt. & P. 5s, '37	86	91	Western Power 1st 6s
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96	98	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924

	Bid.	Ask.
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	67	68
Miss. W. G. & E. 5s, '23	80	85
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	77	82
Nor. States P. 6s, 1939	90	94
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	92
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Rossland Power 1st 5s	44	46
Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92
Twin States Gas & El. 5s	85	92
U. S. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, 32	86	87
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	95
United Ill. Pow. 6s, '42	93	98
Utah Securities 6s	85½	86½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98
Western Power 1st 6s	98	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Arundel S. & G	31½	31½	31½
186	Con. Power	92	90	90
2,587	Coeden & Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼
490	Do pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
62	Dw. Chem.	22	22	22
1,398	Houston Oil	30	26	30

Bonds.

$1,000	A. C. L. of C. 5s ctfs.	90	90	90
1,000	Balt. T. 5s			90
555	Fay. Tel. Dlv	98½	98½	98½
7,000	Con. Coal 6s	96½	96½	96½
$1,000	Con. P. 4½s	76	76	76
3,000	5s, notes	90	90	90
1,000	Elkhorn 6s	93	93	93
1,000	Penn. Water Power 5s	81½	81½	81½

BOSTON.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Zinc	12	12	12
820	Alaska Gold	2¼	2	2
35	Allouez	48	47¼	47¾
200	Ariz. Com'l	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝
259	Cal. & Ariz	58½	57	57
1	Cal. & Hecla	413	413	413
244	Copper Range	41	40½	40½
210	Davis-Daly	4¼	4¼	4¼
250	Daly-West	2	2	2
510	East Butte	6½	8½	8½
25	Franklin	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Inspiration	35½	35½	35½
165	Isle Royale	22	20½	21
50	Kerr Lake	5	5	5
175	Lake	5¼	5	5
10	Mass Con	6	6	6
255	May.-Old C	1¼	1	1
85	Boston Elev	30	30	30
108	Bost. & Me	19½	18	18
7	C.L.& S.Y.	83½	83½	83½
25	Mass. El. pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Mohawk	59	58	59
80	New Riv. pf	66½	66½	66½
105	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,185	North Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾
35	Old Domin	36½	36½	36½
50	Pond Creek	17½	17½	17½
25	Quincy	64	63	64
50	Santa Fe	60c.	60c.	60c.
55	Shannon	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	South Utah	10c.	10c.	10c.
225	Super. Cop.	4	3¾	4
38	U. S. Smelt.	43	41¾	43
10	United Verde	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	Utah Con	10	10	10
10	Utah Copper	71	71	71
40	Utah Metals	2¾	2¾	2¾
131	N. Y., N. H. & H	39	28¼	28¾
144	West End	36	35	35
40	Do pf	48½	48	48

Miscellaneous.

35	Amoskeag	60	60	60	72	Mass. Gas	75	73¼	73¼
40	Do pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	2	Merg'thaler	120	120	120
99	Am. Pneu. Ser	3

DRAFT MEN WARNED TO REPLY PROMPTLY

Those Failing to Answer Questionnaire in Seven Days Face Prison Sentence.

TEACHERS TO AID WORK

District Boards Here Have Mailed 10 Per Cent. of the Documents to Men Uncalled to Service.

The 189 local district boards of New York City have mailed questionnaires to the first 10 per cent. of New York City's army of 540,000 uncalled selective draft men. The questionnaires are being mailed to 5 per cent. of the men daily, and when today's go out it will mean that more than 80,000 New Yorkers have just seven days in which to legally fill out and mail back to their boards the sixteen-page documents which the Provost Marshal General has compiled. It will require twenty days to mail the questionnaires, and under the law the last of them must be back in the hands of the authorities by Jan. 11 next, or twenty-seven days after the first 5 per cent. were mailed.

With each questionnaire there is mailed an "important notice to registrants," which cautions the registrant to complete and mail the questionnaire back to the board within the time limit prescribed by law, adding that a "failure to do so constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by not to exceed one year's imprisonment, and such failure may also deprive you of valuable rights and result in your immediate induction into military service and trial by court-martial."

Between 2,000 and 3,000 lawyers have been mobilized by the Legal Aid Advisory Board for New York City, of which Henry W. Taft is the Chairman. These lawyers will be on duty daily, prepared to aid in every possible way, and without a cent's cost to them, all men of draft age, to properly fill out their questionnaires. There is a legal advisory board in each of the 189 local districts, but the members are the officials of the Government for the period of the selective draft classification. Interpreters and notaries, whose services are free to all registrants, are on duty at all legal advisory offices. In most instances the legal boards have offices in the same building as the exemption board. In other instances the offices are near the exemption headquarters.

"It cannot be stated too many times," said Chairman Taft yesterday, "that the services of these legal advisory boards are absolutely free to all registrants. It is our intention to see to it that the classification of the thousands of selective draft men in this city is accomplished without a penny's cost to a single man. If any person finds these instructions being violated, it should be the duty of that person to immediately notify the City Board, the office of which is in the Hall of Records."

The magnitude of the task which faces the men who are charged with the classification of the registrants of New York City can be appreciated when it is stated that when all the questionnaires have been properly filled out and ready for classification these questionnaires, if piled one on top of the other, would make a document of more than 5,000 pages. Each registrant will have to sign his name about six times, which will give a total of 3,000,000 signatures, in addition to those officials who will certify the completed answers. It is believed that fully 90 per cent. of the registrants will need legal assistance in filling out their questionnaires, in certain cases, as for instance, where exemption is sought on agricultural or industrial grounds, it probably will require an hour for the average man to complete his questionnaire.

United States District Attorney Caffey, of the Southern District of New York, issued the following statement yesterday in which he calls attention to the certain punishment which will follow any effort by fatuity questionnaires or in other fraudulent ways seek to evade service under the selective draft law.

Attention is called to the importance of extreme care in making statements to the District Boards and Local Boards in questions of exemption and deferred classification under the Selective Service act. It is a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the said act, or to evade or the regulations of the President, or otherwise to evade or aid another to evade the requirements of the act or regulations. It is the duty of the United States Attorney to prosecute cases in which material false statements have been made, even when the facts have been distorted only slightly.

Improper efforts to obtain exemption or deferred classification constitute a grave menace to the equitable enforcement of the selective service law. The Government will be vigilant in such efforts.

Moreover, it is in the interest of the country for registrants to feel that the selection of men for the military service is fair. In consequence, all possible assistance to those who have not as well as those who have relatives or friends now being called upon to answer the questionnaire are requested promptly to furnish the Government any information they may have concerning evasion, or misstatements made by or on behalf of those seeking release from, or delay in being called into, the military service.

It was announced last night that 6,000 New York school teachers will volunteer today to help out the draft authorities in the classification of the registrants here. Several days ago the Mayor's Committee on National Defense sent out a call for men and women of intelligence to be assistants under the Local Law Board attached to each exemption board helping registrants answer the questionnaires. Hundreds were enrolled by the Mayor's Committee with local boards, and now the Board of Education has engineered the mobilization of volunteers from among the teachers. High school pupils, too, will be accepted to act as interpreters.

The teachers were quickly mobilized. The Board of Education, assured of the volunteer spirit of the entire force, allotted to each school its fair quota of volunteers, and this morning each school will know its quota and begin enrolling. Six teachers will be assigned to each of the 189 exemption boards, one to be on duty from 8 to 6 P. M. and five from 7 to 10 P. M., scheduled in such a manner that each teacher will have to offer only three hours on one day of each of four weeks, or twelve hours in all. With 6,000 teachers at call no individual will be overworked.

A meeting of the District Superintendents will be held at 9 o'clock this morning at the Board of Education Building, which will be addressed by Mr. Taft. The District Superintendents will in turn pass on the instruction received to the teachers at other meetings to be held tomorrow evening at the various local exemption board headquarters.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years at Rheims.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The insurance district, where there has been several speculative and investment deals this Fall, furnished the feature of yesterday's realty market in the sale of 103 and 105 William Street, a six-story commercial building occupying a plot 43 by 76 by 37 feet, adjoining the corner of John Street.

It is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $195,000, and was sold by Howard Hunter Williams, Vice President of the Union Paper Company, to the Maryland Casualty Company.

The consideration was all cash, and when the existing leases in the building expire extensive alterations will be made and the buyer will occupy.

Among the recent improvements in this district for insurance interests have been the erection of the new buildings on the northeast corner of William and John Streets, northwest corner of William and Maiden Lane, and 130 to 134 William Street.

The purchasing company, in addition to their casualty and other lines, have just formed the Maryland Assurance Corporation to handle accident, health, and life insurance.

Mr. Brown also bought the two-family two-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 1,227 Pilmore Avenue, giving in exchange the plot at the southwest corner of Eld and Cedar Avenues, Yonkers, N. Y.

Leather District Purchase.

Marcus, Forscher & Co., tenants of the five-story building at 93 Gold Street, on a lot 25 by 103, have bought the property through Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd. This building was sold by the same brokers two years ago to the present sellers and leased to the purchasers.

Tenement Deals.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, bought from Edward Roesler and August Roesler as trustees, 132 East 119th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, a five-story tenement with store on a lot 20 by 100. J. Romaine Brown Company was the broker.

James H. Cruikshank resold to Isaac Abram, the two five-story double tenements at 226-228 West Forty-ninth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues on a plot 53 by 100. T. Ortman and H. Sugarman were the brokers in the transaction.

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The Rosen-Graus Company, Julius M. Rosemarin and Bernard Crausman, bought from the Downtown Realty Company, the plot 100 by 143 by 100 x 134, at the northwest corner of Whitlock Avenue and Tiffany Street.

The plot is to be improved with a one-story garage, having a capacity of 150 cars. The brokers in the deal were George R. Read & Co., and A. Blumenthal.

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J. E. Lindsay sold to the Manboro Realty Corporation, a plot 100 by 120, on the west side of Brighton Avenue, 72 feet south of Washington Avenue and a plot 60 by 100 feet on the east side of Henley Avenue, 120 feet south of Bayside Drive, Belle Harbor.

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William H. Zabriskie, secretary and treasurer of the company, announced that the deal involved about $50,000, for about $18,000 is to be spent in remodeling the interior of the building for the use of the company.

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Title to a tract of about 133 acres at Port Newark terminal will pass to the United States Government in a few days. The property, which was sold by the City of Newark for about $10,000 an acre, adjoins the property of the Submarine Boat Corporation. Joseph P. Day negotiated the sale. The Government also secures the temporary use of about twenty additional acres.

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Old Simpson Crawford Building on Sixth Avenue Fully Leased.

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Recent Buyer.

The 1,447 and 1,451 Boston Road Realty Company, Jos. ph Silverman, President, is the buyer of the two five-story flats at 771 to 775 East 180th Street, sold last week by Lowenfeld & Prager.

Realty Notes.

Henri Moliat, restaurateur, has renewed his lease of the two four-story buildings, 42-8 by 100, at 112 and 114 West Forty-ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, for ten years from Jan. 1, 1918, at $7,000 a year. The Eiled Land Company is the owner of the property.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

7th Av, 2,221, e s, block front from 131st to 132d St, 190.10x125, two and three story structure and hall and three-story theatre; Union Estate Company against Loretta Corporation et al.; Elsman, L. C. & L., attorneys; due, $25,083.15; taxes, &c., $5,845.10; adjourned to Dec. 21.

Marble Hill Av, 44-46, e s, 427.2 ft n of 225th St, 25x100, one-story frame building; M. G. Waters against Conrad Milken et al.; Bleecker & T., attorneys; due, $3,909.56; taxes, &c., $1,214.02; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

297th St, West, n s, 50 ft e of Seaman Av, 50x100, vacant; City of New York against Fabian Realty Company et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $2,310.38; taxes, &c., $569; adjourned to Dec. 24.

AT 4,308 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

182d St, 501-9 East, n s, 41.3 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 100x100x90.10 to Southern Boulevard x 20.4x81.10, vacant; S. J. W. Bent against G. W. Tubbs et al.; Engelhard, P. P., & Sons, attorneys; due, $11,195.48; taxes, &c., $280.80; to the plaintiff for $11,-000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

135th St, 241-3 East, n s, 100.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 20x100, two three-story dwellings; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against F. C. A. Foxwell et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $3,440.62; taxes, &c., $174.72; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Grand Concourse, n e corner of 178th St, one-story brick garage, 48.8x80.8; Susan M. Meehan, 1,840 Grand Concourse, owner; William H. Meyer, 1,861 Carter Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

178th St, s e s, from Bronx River to N. Y. C. R. R., one-story frame shed, 15x40; counter length, 400; W. W. Astor Estate, 23 West 26th St, owner; Bronx Scenic Railway Corp., lessee and architect; Joseph P. Day, President; total cost, $35,000.

55th St, 508 to 516 West, for a one-story garage, 100x100.5; A. W. Corse, 178 West 94th St, owner; H. J. Lefler, 601 West End Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

West Broadway, 356 to 360, and Thompson St, 54 to 58, n w c, five-story loft; L. and F. Dour, 365 Canal St, owners; J. O. Whitehack, 231 West 18th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

SOUTH WILLIAM ST, 23, s e s, 203 ft n e of Broad St, 21.3x88.4, to Stone St, 45; William A. Street to William A. and Arthur F. Street, 45 Park Av; joint tenants; mtg $30,000; Nov. 24; attorneys, White Brothers, 52 William St.; $1

1ST AV, 1,853, w s, 23.8 ft s of 98th St, 25x80, foreclosure Nov. 9, 1917; Phoenix Bank, successor to Louis A. Zerega, 940 Madison Av; Richard Zerega, 41 East 60th St, and John F. Zerega, 447 West 7th St, Plainfield, N. J., trustees. Nov. 16; address as 1st; five-story tenement with store on a lot 20 by 100. J. Romaine Brown Company was the broker.

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APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Mother and adult son, best references, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, or kitchenette, elevator; west side, below 42d preferred; sublet to April or May 1; immediate; furnished or unfurnished. 2,529 Times Annex.

Gentleman and wife want two rooms, bath, kitchen-kitchenette; 70th to 90th St., west side; not over $60 monthly, for three or four months. E 87 Times.

LET YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 151 W. 72d. Col. 5dd.

Six rooms, furnished, wanted; minimum 6 months; not over $75; no children; upper west side preferred. E 106 Times.

Furnished, unfurnished two, three rooms, bath; phone; state price. S., 597 Amsterdam Av.

I can rent apartment, furnished. E. E. Van Winkle, 166 W. 72d St. Col. 4077.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

YOUNG COUPLE WANT 6 OR 7 ROOM, ELEVATOR APARTMENT; ROOMS MUST BE EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE AND SUNNY; TELEPHONE IMMEDIATELY, AUDUBON 6810.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

19TH, 2 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

30TH, (162 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

37TH, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

63RD, 166 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (38th.)—Attractive rooms; musical studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 174, (Vanderbilt Studios)—Front room, 5 windows, second floor; furnished, unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room, with bath; single room.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Warm, sunny medium and single rooms; conveniences; references. Gray, 1821.

9TH, 51 WEST.—Delightful house; exceptional atmosphere; gentlemen, business women; 3 baths; electricity.

10TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, with private baths; antique, mahogany furnishings; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

37TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, toilet, electricity, telephone, elevator, sun; $18.

37TH, 66 WEST.—Large sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

37TH, 52 WEST.—Large and hall room; quiet home; also room and bath.

43D, 46 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water; steam heat, electricity; elevator.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; near bath; electricity, telephone; references.

57TH, 361 WEST.—Well heated front room, running water, $6; private house; references.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable single room; all conveniences; continuous hot water; references; gentleman.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally nice comfortably furnished room; French family; $15. 1348 Plaza.

66TH, 220 WEST.—Well heated rooms; couple, gentlemen; refined Latin family; references.

67TH, 208 WEST.—Large rooms with baths; also small rooms; telephone service.

67TH, 67 WEST.—Most attractive rooms; large and small, private house; homelike surroundings.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, running water, steam, electricity. Kitchenette.

68TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suites; with lavatories; southern exposure; modern conveniences. Buckley.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms, parlors; electricity; private baths.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentleman preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 70th St. Telephone Columbus 9039.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; you must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Second floor, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; also small room; references.

70TH, 174 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, $8-$9; small kitchenette optional.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $4 up; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

71ST, 350 WEST.—Bachelor Room—Bachelor having an eight-room apartment, furnished with the finest mahogany, will rent two rooms, both overlooking the river; running water; rent $15 week for each; large.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private house, suitable for bachelor. Tel. 3464 Columbus.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Large south room, also single rooms; electricity; breakfast; references; gentlemen.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity, shower, elevator, reasonable. Dempsey, Columbus 5388.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

72D, 167 WEST.—Warm, handsomely furnished, large second-floor room; running water; adjoining bath; reasonable.

72D, 113 WEST.—Desirable double front room, near bath; southern exposure; conveniences.

72D, (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms, single, en suite, with bath. 3764 Columbus.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Large double front, back rooms and bath, suitable two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; select and refined neighborhood; reference necessary. Columbus 719.

76TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

84TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

86TH, 43 WEST.—Very attractive double room with desirable bathroom; also desirable ballroom; newly renovated private residence.

87TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath, kitchenette, telephone, maid service.

88TH, 158 WEST.—Homelike, large room, with or without bath; electricity; all conveniences.

88TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; southern exposure; bath, steam heat, and electricity.

97TH, 813 WEST.—Elegantly furnished modern room, private bath, electric light, refrigerator, telephone.

98TH, 317 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished rooms; gentlemen, couples; adjoining baths; well heated.

98TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Nereca Hall; 1-2 rooms, kitchenette optional.

98TH, 146 WEST.—Neatly furnished back parlor; well heated; southern exposure; private bath.

98TH, 132 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity, telephone; $12 up.

98TH, 110 WEST.—Large clean rooms, twin beds, one fluent up; electricity; $16.

98TH, 220 WEST.—Congenial home offered to refined gentleman; private apartment, white.

98TH, 334 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

98TH, 53 WEST.—Second floor, front; other rooms vacated; $1; kitchenette; references.

99TH, 205 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny, front rooms, adjoining bath; private hall. Ross.

99TH, 309 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sunny; electricity, well heated; private house; references.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity, steam; elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 2F.

99TH, (549 WEST END AV.)—Large room; private house; $6; gentlemen only.

246 WEST 97TH ST.

Several desirable rooms; exceptional second floor.

99TH, 110 WEST.—Large, light, attractive rooms in private house; suitable one or two; should be seen; moderate.

99TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; large front rooms; breakfast optional; references.

99TH, 251 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished large room; running water; Riverside 3857, Apartment 2W.

99TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

99TH, 636 West End Av.)—Attractive corner room, two gentlemen, couple; kitchen privileges. Nathan.

100TH, 241 WEST.—Large housekeeping room, heated, kitchenette, $5; front parlor, piano.

102D, 118 WEST.—Well heated large, medium rooms; continuous hot water; references.

104TH, 622 WEST.—Furnished room for refined young lady only. For particulars phone Audubon 6900. Vaspeps.

104TH ST., 527 WEST.—Two or three rooms and kitchen; single or en suite; all improvements. Apt. 2.

157TH, 614 WEST.—Exceptional large front room; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

ATTRACTIVE, large room, suitable one, two business gentlemen; located on Convent Av., private house, near 145th subway. L. 152 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,704.—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined. Starrett, Academy 1588.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 305, (96th.)—Attractive suites, two rooms, bath; facing park.

CHARMING, comfortable front room, overlooking park and Morningside Drive; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Please phone Morningside 9035; references.

CLARENDON AV., 165.—Attractive, two-room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Large room, also two connecting single rooms, with private bath; references. Apartment 42. Morningside 8570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th St.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam; bachelor apt. Telephone Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 502, (at 82d St.)—Beautiful suite, facing river; private house.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large, comfortably furnished, WARM, connecting rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large front room, twin beds, running water.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior room, with or without bath; breakfast; Riverside 3050.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE desire bedroom, bathroom, and sitting room, with meals; state price. 245 Times Downtown.

TWO army officers desire room, private home, breakfast; state terms. E 86 Times.

Subway; private or club; $12-$15; references. Box W 96 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LEXINGTON AV., 882.—Two large rooms; running water; connecting bath; non-housekeeping.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking, table guests; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $18 weekly up.

West Side.

57TH Av., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; good single rooms; refined service; references.

16TH, 7 WEST (near 5th Ave).—Large, small rooms, excellent board, all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electric light; unexcelled board; telephone.

24 WEST 45TH ST.

Rooms, with board, table board; references.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.

Large rooms, southern exposure, references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

107TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—Table guests, day, week; home cooking. Hubbell.

107TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 236 WEST.—Fine location; attractive, sunny rooms; excellent Southern cooking; references.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT, TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 260 WEST.—Large, comfortable double and single rooms, private bath; home surroundings; table boarders welcome.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-heated double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room, private bath; excellent table.

72D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath, electricity, excellent table; references.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, private bath, excellent cooking, modern conveniences.

16TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)

Beautifully furnished rooms, baths adjoining; steam, electricity, conveniences; excellent cooking; table guests.

151 WEST 107TH ST.

Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

75TH, 114-116 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Rooms; home cooking; special rate to permanent business people.

80TH, 148 WEST.—One large, warm room; also medium, homelike surroundings; references.

82D, 174 WEST.—"The Little House"; beautiful large room; delicious home table; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

84D, 23 WEST.—Splendid accommodations; private bath; steam, electricity; home cooking. Schuyler 8227.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive hall room, southern exposure, elevated and subway stations.

86TH, 161 WEST.—Few attractive large rooms; superior service and table; homelike.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Desirable room for one or two; Jewish family; table guests accommodated. Telephone 6626 River.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Desirable rooms, excellent board, cooking; table guests; reasonable rates.

93D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful single room; steam, electricity; exclusive house; table guests accommodated.

93D ST., 676 WEST END AV.—Large double room; bath adjoining; electricity and phone; home comfort; gentlemen or married couple.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; subway, "L"; excellent cuisine; French spoken.

96TH, 6 WEST.—Comfortable furnished large room for couple; table boarders.

102D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, large, front rooms, bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; conveniences. Audubon 4980.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West).—Large, steam heated, second floor room; private residence; telephone 3425-J Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 91, (79th).—Large rooms, newly decorated, private baths, steam, electricity, reasonable.

"IVE, 582 (Apt. 11).—Two rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent cuisine.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Cozy room, steam heat; gentlemen, board; $10-$12. Payne.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV., 174 West 129th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 871, (163d.)—Beautiful large rooms, adjoining bath; Spanish private family; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 304, (80th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; home thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; single.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG MAN wants nice, clean room, with board, with refined, private family, convenient to subway; state price. C. G., 524 Broadway.

THREE PEOPLE desire room and board in private home or apartment, east side, 50th to 70th Sts.; references. Reply J. P., 32 East 65th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A FEW CADILLAC SPECIALS.
1917 TOURING, Model 53, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted a beautiful maroon.
1916 TOURING, Model 53, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted.
1915 RUNABOUT, beautiful mechanical condition.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

AUTO CAR delivery wagon, suitable for carrying small pr large packages; just the car for Christmas trade; general condition good; very cheap. Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost new $5,000. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK, small 5-passenger; late model; electric starter; complete equipment; excellent condition; a bargain. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring, Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN.
Seven passenger; full four doors; used about 10,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstery; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
Four passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Brougham Landaulet, used four months; condition like new. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousines, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA, PERFECT CONDITION; LESS THAN LIST PRICE. S. H. SPEAR, 449 WEST 42D ST.

CADILLAC, early 1916 limousine; excellent condition; $1,175. 216 State, Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC, 1916 model; perfect condition, with new Berlin body; private owner; sacrifice price. Telephone Greeley 1934.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder limousine; condition equal to new; will sacrifice. Garage, 121 West 54th. Warren's car.

CADILLAC, 1915 8-cyl. Sedan, 5-pass.; 1915 Kissel Car 6 Coupe, 4-pass. 550 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 2887 Market.

CADILLAC 1916, with touring and brougham bodies, sacrifice. Circle 4348. Avidon, 136 West 52d St., ground floor.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE; PERFECT CONDITION; $550. 305 WEST 59TH ST.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS Limousine, model 18; motor fine, starter and lights; body gray whipcord, in wonderful condition; very cheap; great car for renting business. Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

CHALMERS Master Six; special inclosed Winter body; Westinghouse shock absorber; lots of extras; $800 to quick buyer. 305 West 59th St.

CHALMERS cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

CHALMERS, 1916 touring, perfect condition; $550 takes it. Phone owner, Columbus 8960.

CHANDLER Chummy Roadster, this year's model; oversize tires, extra equipment; excellent condition; 5,500 miles; $800 cash. Tel. 3744 John. 10-11 30 A. M.

CHANDLER, with Winter and Summer top; bargain. 305 West 59th St.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

DEARBORN 1 and 2 ton trucks for sale on easy terms. 4936 Decatur; 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DELAUNEY BELLEVILLE Limousine, with extra touring body; mechanically fine; painted green; tires excellent; upholstery gray; suitable for private or renting business; wonderful car at short price. Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

DeLAUNAY-BELLEVILLE brougham, 19 H. P., newly painted; perfect condition; beautiful town car; great bargain. Bond, 114 West 50th St.

DeLAUNAY-BELLEVILLE brougham, 19 H. P., newly painted; perfect condition; beautiful town car; great bargain. Bond, 114 West 50th St.

FIAT "30." Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT "30." Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON, 1917 Super Six; sedan; limousine; touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON, 1917, TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 B'way.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 B'way.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 B'way.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate sale. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

1914 LANCIA limousine, Holbrook body; sacrifice. Mrs. J. T. Leonard, 353 4th Av.

LOCOMOBILE
1917 6-cyl. 48 h. p.
LIMOUSINE.
Most exceptional purchase.
Immediate Delivery.
Practically new in every way; seating capacity, 7 passengers, (5 inside;) upholstered gray, black stripe broadcloth; painted Locomobile dark green; motor and mechanical parts in finest possible condition; guaranteed; tires 31x5, excellent, with 2 new spares.
NO WAR TAX.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
Sales Department,
61st St., next to Broadway.
Phone Columbus 7750.

LOCOMOBILE, 1913, 6-48, Limousine; overhauled by our own mechanics; newly painted blue; fine condition every way; brand-new tires; suitable for private or renting work. Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

LANDAULET LOCOMOBILE, 1914, 6-48, 7 passenger; overhauled and guaranteed; painted attractive green; upholstery gray; tires excellent; IMMEDIATE DELIVERY; must be seen to be appreciated. Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

LIMOUSINE LOCOMOBILE, 1914, 6-48, 7 passenger; excellent mechanical condition; painted dark blue; upholstery black leather; would make fine renting car for exclusive patrons; must be sold immediately. Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 limousine; original cost, $5,700; take $1,000. 300 West 59th St.

MARMON LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Practically brand-new; latest model; guaranteed; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger landau-brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MERCEDES Town Car.—Overhauled; beautiful condition; by appointment only. O 33 Times.

MERCEDES touring, just overhauled and painted; sacrifice $475. Columbus 8200.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MERCER ROADSTER, $1,750.
As good as new; every equipment; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

MERCER 1914 racabout and touring; service guaranteed; roadster, Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MERCER 1916 chassis; run 1,800 miles; absolutely perfect condition; like new; tires good; cheap. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

MITCHELL, 1917; beautiful 7-passenger touring; practically new; perfect condition; a sacrifice at $900. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MITCHELL sport car; special blue body; red upholstery; 5 passenger; excellent throughout. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL, 1917 Town Car; condition, appearance excellent. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

NATIONAL, Newport, 6-cylinder; in excellent condition; sacrifice; any demonstration. Mahoney, 1,066 President St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 8880.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, like new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OWEN magnetic, 1917, brougham-landaulet; like new. B. C., 50 Times.

OVERLAND, series 18, model 85, 3-passenger runabout; $475. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1917 3-25 Clover Leaf, 4 pass.
PACKARD 1916-1-35 Landaulet, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Limousine, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD, twin six, special brougham landaulet, 7-passenger town car, practically new; seen by appointment. Telephone Riverside 8316.

PACKARD 1916 twin six limousine; fine condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD Limousine, 4-30; exceptionally fine condition; very reasonable. Cuadrado, 21 West 62d St.

PACKARD 1915 3-25 limousine; newly painted; excellent condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914 limousine; beautiful body; first-class condition. Van Schaesen, 22 West 62d.

PIERCE-ARROW (1913) Limousine, 38 H. P.
PACKARD (1916) Landaulet, like new.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, "38" landaulet; beautiful condition; electric starter. Telephone Owner, 848 Rector.

PULLMAN 1916 roadster "4"; elegant condition; fine tires; quick sale. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7 passenger.
RENAULT 1915 Brougham-Landau, 7 pass.
RENAULT 1912 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

RIO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 760 West 55th St.

RIO, 1917, with specially built Winter top, 5-passenger; bodywork perfect; mechanically perfect; appearance like new; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. 4624 Gramercy.

RIO 1916 5 passenger 4 cylinder; in excellent condition; $520. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway; Circle 1872.

SAXON SIX touring; slightly used for demonstration purposes; sell for cost. Saxon Motor Co., 1,744 Broadway, Circle 4163.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917, chummy four passenger; just like new; will sacrifice for less than half cost. Phone Columbus 8026.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. touring car, excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT brougham landaulet, 7-passenger; 8-cylinder; imported linings, chrome fixtures and vanity cases; Circassian walnut paneling; interior renovated; newly painted royal blue and black; has the appearance of a new car; sold with MAGINNIS & EXCHANGE GUARANTEE. Stearns Used Car Department, (Driscoll, Manager,) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city. Fleetwood body; very modern appointments; chrome fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6574 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER, latest model, 18 Series; slightly used demonstrator; fully guaranteed; at a big reduction in price; opportunity. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ (roadster) for sale; special rebuilt job; upholstered in black leather, with hand-made top; unusual opportunity to obtain high grade car of superb appearance. Telephone Hanover 1407 regarding inspection.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ Limousine, late model, 5-passenger; first-class running condition; no reasonable offer refused. Cuadrado, 146 E. 39th.

STUTZ 1916 Bull-Dog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

TAXICABS.—Six Whites, 1912, perfect; sell one or more, time payments. Wheeler, phone Riverside 7262.

WIN delivery truck; 1 Hudford furniture truck, 2 1-ton Ward trucks; great bargains to quick buyers. Melrose 8151.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes touring cars at attractive prices.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1917 "88" Sedan; like new. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WINTON SIX Limousine; overhauled and repainted; practically new; attractive proposition; price right. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES "18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1917 STUTZ "6" SPEEDSTER.
DODGE ROADSTER, $475.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 867-868.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

BEAR ROBES, (pair,) handsome; also two beautiful plush robes, gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no dealers. Private Stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body, 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BODIES.—Late models, sedans, limousines, landaulettes; 138 W. 53d, 5th floor.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS.—Want contracts for hauling with brand-new 3½-ton truck; also brand-new 1½-2-ton trucks; bodies to suit. Lawrence Motor Sales Corp., 136 West 52d. Tel. Circle 190.

Automobiles Wanted.

LIMOUSINE.—Will pay $250 per month for modern car, with experienced, careful driver, weekdays, 1 to 6 P. M., Sundays, morning and afternoon; sedan not considered; will rent for four months if satisfied. Apply John S. Sutphen, 32 Nassau St.

CARS on consignment; largest used car store on Broadway; in best location, assures quick sales at highest prices; save Winter storage; also bought for cash. Ireland, 1,948 Broadway.

TOURING CAR.—Can some one furnish the use of an automobile for a few weeks for the use of a Captain of Artillery? M 12 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

CHALMERS.—Young man, owning beautiful limousine, Chalmers, hour, $2.50; special shopping rates, monthly preferred; reference. Bradley, Phone Riverside 3617.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. Williamson, 564 West 47th St. Phone 4410-3570 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD.—A beautiful 1917 limousine twin six Packard for $300 a month; chauffeur in livery. Murphy, 14 West 50th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Storage.

AN attractive charge for storage and trucking automobile bodies, &c.; modern building, 56x100; perfectly reliable; call and examine. 416-12 West 52d St. Telephone 514 Columbus.

DEAD STORAGE for automobiles and bodies; rates reasonable. Amsonia Storage Warehouse, 137 West 99th St.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

AUTO storage, $3 month. 176th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. Tel. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Bodies.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1906. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE. U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 87th St. 7620. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instruction guarantees you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ADVERTISING, CIRCULARS, CORRESPONDENCE.—Experienced office woman to take charge; small salary. E 90 Times.

BILLING CLERK, (Moon Hopkins,) stenographer, 20; experienced, willing worker; salary $15. Box 943, Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, six years' experience controlling accounts, trial balance, notes transcribed accurately, desires position assistant to accountant or complete charge medium sized office; reference; $16. Emma Hyman, 16 Pitt St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly conversant double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; good penman; salary $18. E., 30 Attorney St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; knowledge stenography; full charge of office; pleasant surroundings and good hours; moderate salary. Y 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; six years' experience; capable taking charge office; references. D 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; ten years' trial balances, controlling accounts; executive ability; $25. V 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; well educated; brokerage experience; office details; $15. D 256 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, thoroughly experienced, take full charge; knowledge stenography; $16. E 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; balances, controlling accounts; stenographer; $22; references. H. L., 126 Times.

CASHIER.—Lady, refined, educated, would like responsible position. W 106 Times.

COOKS, waitresses, housekeepers, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COMPANION OR SECRETARY.
Young Christian lady, living with parent, wishes a position as day companion to an elderly lady or to assist in secretarial capacity, preferably to a lady; can furnish excellent references; please state character of work and other particulars in reply. W 107 Times.

DRESSMAKER, by day, most reasonable; artistic gowns for all occasions. E 85 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—Young French woman wishes fine laundry work, home; best references. Reginault, 252 West 36th St.

NURSE-COMPANION for invalid; refined; sleep home; references. C. S., Times Harlem.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, first-class, experienced, rapid, accurate; highly recommended; $18. V 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, 21; thoroughly experienced, competent, earnest worker; intelligent co-operation; salary $20. Box 341, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; good address; college gradu

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

	Per Agate Line
Telephone Bryant 1000	
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN
EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DETAILERS FOR WORK ON U. S. AIRPLANE ENGINES. CALL READY TO GO TO WORK IF ACCEPTABLE. BRING SAMPLE OF WORK.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN & STAR AVES., L. I. CITY.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN. IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. K. B., 250 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on designing machinery and general layout work for live factory; college graduate preferred; state experience, age, last place employed, salary. G. P., 278 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS.
Young men experienced in repairing and inspecting telephone equipment and other small electrical apparatus; wages, 25c. to 35c. per hour, 48 hours per week. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 97 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ELECTRICAL supplies, large manufacturing house needs thoroughly experienced man, familiar with stock handling, good salary and splendid opportunity for right man. Address, giving all particulars, P. R., 218 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED BUYER of ready-made garments required by jobber of ladies' and misses' coats; state fully previous experience and salary required. M 16 Times.

FARMER, gardener, married; good vegetable and flower grower; all crops; chickens, raising stock; English; best references. V 243 Times Downtown.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, TOOL DESIGNERS, AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1295, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FREIGHT CLAIM CLERK; one having had experience in collecting loss and damage claims. D 263 Times Downtown.

GAUGE MAKERS.
Experienced men to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th st. Dock.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert glass industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 97 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

HERE IS
AN OPPORTUNITY
IF you have shop experience
IF you have technical training
IF you are ambitious
IF you desire to develop in sales work
Send your qualifications and photograph to the
Industrial Bearings Division,
HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
All communications will be considered confidential.

JEWELERS wanted for fine diamond platinum work. Eisenstadt Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

MAIL CLERK.—Man over 35 for clerical position, opening, distributing and accounting for mail and taking small bag back and forth to Post Office; must be accurate and reliable and have unquestionable references; hours midnight to 8 A. M.; give references and telephone number; $15 a week. Z 346 Times Annex.

MANAGER for high-class garage and general automobile business in selected district; only capable and experienced men with first-class references need apply. Z 238 Times Annex.

MEN, (2)—Sales promotion work in East for high-grade automobile accessories; replying state age, nationality, experience, salary desired. M 26 Times.

METALLURGIST wanted.—Young man preferably between twenty-five and thirty years of age, not subject to draft, for a permanent position as assistant in laboratory of a large Baltimore manufacturing plant. Give full details as to age, experience and salary desired. Address the Employment Manager, Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLINERY.
A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR THE MIDDLE WEST; ONE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE JOBBING AND LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE; GOOD SALARY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. APPLY BY LETTER, GOODKIND & ROBINSON, 53 WEST 36TH.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced. Apply Advertising Division, Chevrolet Motor Co., 660 West 57th St.

OFFICE BOY, Gentile concern; good chance for bright American boy to learn business. Address, with full details, salary. D 261 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Large corporation wants neat, intelligent boy; good opportunity. Address own handwriting, stating age, E 94 Times.

OFFICE BOY, 16-17, GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; AI REFERENCES REQUIRED. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

OFFICE BOY, capable of advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Z 224 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS (automatic screw machine) on B. & S. machines; only those able to set up their own machines need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN with trade; must thoroughly understand printing trade; salary $25-$30. L 186 Times.

SALESMAN, leather goods, handle side line ladies' belts, Western territory, department store trade; also one for New York City vicinity; up-to-date concern; commission. B. J., 144 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for screw machine products and small metal stampings; commission only; references required. Apply top floor, 248 Lafayette St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Ford pleasure and commercial car line; energetic men; liberal commission; hustlers. C. and S. Motor Corporation, 19 West 125th St.

SALESMAN experienced on leather novelties wanted, with references; commission. L 256 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced coats, suits; city office; commission, salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SALESMEN, experienced in automobile body line; exceptional opportunity; commission. Grassam Auto Co., 256 West 56th.

SALESMAN wanted, with plenty of pep, to sell popular-priced trucks; commission basis. Apply L197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, experienced coats, suits; city office; commission, salary. B. Lasker, 129 West 29th.

SALESMEN wanted; liberal commission. Gas-Ite-Lene Mfg. Co., 454 Canal St.

SALESMEN.—We have need for a few capable salesmen in Pennsylvania and New England States; regardless of previous line sold, we offer men of integrity and education a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement; leads and transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. G. L., 60 Times.

SALESMEN, START 1918 WITH OPPORTUNITY.
Write us confidentially your experience if you have said stocks by phone. We offer the highest salary and commission arrangement to confident workers who produce steadily; exceptional managership vacant. Box 74 D, Wall St. Post Office.

SALESMEN.—We want two experienced and sober salesmen of good appearance and health to represent us in exhibit work; business intelligence and ability the chief requisite; the work is exceptionally high grade and the earnings large; drawing account and liberal commission. J. S. Thomas, 130 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN.—Forceful American of character and education, at least 25 years of age, for local and territorial work; equivalent of high school education necessary, and must come well recommended; advancement to those who qualify; thorough training given; commission basis with drawing account. J. J. 62 Times.

SALESMAN.—Molded composition parts for mechanical and electrical purposes; a large manufacturing concern wants a high-grade salesman; must be thoroughly acquainted with this character of business and able to show results; salary. L 298 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN by silk manufacturer; lace or silk salesman; sell Georgette crepes in connection; straight commission; one man for every State or two; state line now selling, territory, whether making small or large towns. Z 314 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, experienced, to cover Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. Z 315 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 20 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young married man as inside salesman for wholesale establishment; one possessing good judgment and ability to speak Jewish; previous experience not essential; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 291 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN (e-Book insurance, subscription, experienced; quantity business; new field; local and Southern; $5-$25 daily commission; neat appearance. Call after 3 P. M., Room 409, 17 West 42d St.

SALESMEN (6), wanted; those calling on jewelry trade; men of motion and art needlework departments, calling on jobbers and large department stores only; commission basis. Nathan A. Krischer, 13-19 University Place.

SAMPLE CLERK, EXPERIENCED IN WHITE GOODS HOUSE; A1 REFERENCES REQUIRED. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

SCREW MACHINE operator; first class; Brown & Sharpe machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SETTERS wanted for fine diamond platinum work. Eisenstadt Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

SHIPPING CLERK AND PACKER; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DRUGGIST SUNDRY LINE AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED AND SALARY. WRITE C. E. B., Box 384, BROADWAY.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced man for responsible position; acquainted with city routes; give age, experience, and salary. Write R. F., Box 216, 1,364 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK.
Must have experience in wholesale grocery; state wages, experience; give references. G. F., 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man having experience in wholesale dry goods and to assist in office; opportunity to learn the business. M 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man in builder's office. Sloane & Moller, 316 East 65th St.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for transformer factory, must be practical and experienced in building and assembling power transformers. Apply, stating experience, references, and salary required, to Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough, Canada.

TECHNICAL TRANSLATOR AND CORRESPONDENT.
SPANISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, ITALIAN.
Export house requires wide-awake man with a knowledge of two or more of above languages, together with English, and familiar with steel products; state age, nationality, experience in full, and salary expected. L 295 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNERS
WANTED ON JIG AND FIXTURE DESIGN FOR U. S. AIRPLANE ENGINES; CALL OR WRITE STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN & STAR AVES., L. I. CITY.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, reference, and salary expected. V 235 Times Annex.

TRANSLATOR, Spanish-English, wanted by exporting concern; must operate typewriter; knowledge of shorthand and office work would enhance applicant's chances; reply, giving full particulars, references, and salary wanted. Exporter, T 301 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER.—Operator on Remington Wahl typewriter; permanent position; salary $15 per week. Employment Department, 374 Broadway.

WANTED.
A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE WITH TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTABLISHED LAKE SHIPYARD WORKING ON NEW CONSTRUCTION AND DRY DOCK REPAIRS. REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY. DUTIES TO COMPRISE GENERAL SUPERVISION, ORGANIZATION, AND OFFICE ATTRACTIVE SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR PROPER REQUIREMENTS. ADDRESS BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS, SHIPYARD SUPERINTENDENT, Z 323 TIMES ANNEX.

WATCHMAN who understands tending to boiler. Apply Chas. A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St.

YOUNG MAN, in office of a large insurance company; must be good at figures and have knowledge of bookkeeping; salary to start $12 a week. Address Clerk, P. O. Box 1453, New York City.

YOUNG MAN as assistant to N. Y. sales manager; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age and salary. V 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 19 years old, by a wholesale concern in butter packing department. Write, stating wages expected and references. V 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with stock sheets and records; splendid opportunity for rapid advancement. Call Room 505, 18 Park Row. Ask for Mr. Barkhau.

YOUNG MAN with some color knowledge to learn highly specialized color matching and dyeing. Address M 32 Times.

YOUNG MAN for real estate office; west side preferred; prefer age about 19-20. Schierich, 176 9th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I WISH TO EXPRESS THE THANKS OF many others, as well as myself, in behalf of the corps of employes of the Guaranty Trust Co., who were so very polite, kind, and considerate all through the three weeks of the Bazaar at the Palace.
PAUL H. CARTER.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN, with high school education, $8-$9 to start; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN with previous experience in a fire insurance company for temporary position in prominent fire insurance company which will probably lead to a permanent position. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired, V 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, capable, wanted to take charge of record and order desk old established grocery brokerage house; must be experienced in handling routine correspondence and not afraid of tackle hard proposition; opportunity for advancement to department head; state salary expected and experience. Address P. O. Box 356, Norfolk, Va.

YOUNG MAN,
Swiss, or of Swiss parentage, for general office work; must have knowledge of French and German; salary $25 a week. Address by letter, stating age, experience, and references, "Swiss Consulate," 100 5th Av., New York.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
Among our many calls for men we need particularly a number with bank or stock brokerage experience at $1,200-$1,800 a year; two foreign exchange clerks at $1,200, and several bookkeepers at $1,500.

BOOKKEEPER.—The Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607, has a few openings for bookkeepers and assistant accountants. Call 10 to 11, or phone Farragut 9777. All services rendered free.

F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway, Register free. Draftsmen, tracers, accountants, stenographers, employment manager, law clerks, clerk, boys.

LEDGER CLERK, office assistant, $18, $16; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

We have exceptional openings for stenographers, bookkeepers. Terminal Employment Agency, 154 Nassau St.

Instruction.

EARN $3,000 to $15,000 YEARLY as Drugless Practitioners. Chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs. Savvy before you join; classes now forming; both sexes, day or evening; moderate tuition. Terms, particulars on request. American Institute of Chiropractic, Suite 1023 45 West 34th St., New York. Phone Greeley 1160.

MEN—AGE IS NO BARRIER.—Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course. Individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 23 W. 45th St. (Times Bldg.). Limited authoritative in this service.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 12-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Call for free booklet and visitors' pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 107 East 86th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted, general manager for steel and iron jobbing warehouse; man with experience who has an established trade; one who is capable of taking full charge of buying and selling; only high-grade men need apply; an attractive proposition will be made to right man who will show profits. W. J., Box 230 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS.
Do you want to better your condition? Do you want an abundance of reliable American labor free from strike disturbances, cheap coal rates, cost for fuel, electricity, power, economic living conditions, good shipping facilities by rail and water, ample banking capital? You will find these at Parkersburg, West Virginia. Write to Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Stock Salesman—A live man with clientele and small capital to buy half interest in fully equipped office with large issue of 7 per cent. accumulative preferred and 40% of high-class going and paying corporation; splendid chance for the right man to establish himself in a really high-class going business. Don. McDonald, 7 Pine St.

A woman's opportunity; $2,500 buys one-half interest in millinery and specialty shop, located in heart of 5th Av. and 42d St. shopping district; unlimited possibilities; added capital and services needed for expansion; no financial risk; only active principals considered. E 100 Times.

Established woodworking business for sale or amalgamation; modern plant located New York; low rental; suitable manufacture phonograph cabinets, toys, or general wooden ware; experienced foreman willing to remain; owner's reasons for sale, also credentials, unquestionable. Address W 93 Times.

Mail-order silk-goods firm retailing to private customers throughout country will sell its mailing list; over 10,000 names small-town women; $50. "T," Box 35, Station F, New York.

GARAGE OPPORTUNITY.
Will build to one or two story garage in Park Av. district on lot 100x150 and give 21-year lease; rent reasonable; one year's rent in cash as security.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 WEST 57TH.

A well-established cotton converting business selling to cutting-up and jobbing trades; must be sold because proprietor has enlisted; capital required $35,000 to $50,000. D 252 Times Downtown.

ESTABLISHED manufacturer of national necessity automobile device, used throughout the world, wants active partner with $1,500. E 101 Times.

Wanted—Party with few thousand dollars in manufacturing business; V 105 Times.

Contents of 5-10c. store and fixtures; must sell at once, 669 So. Boulevard, Bronx.

FOR SALE.

GERMAN SILVER.
8,000 pounds, 10 per cent. nickel, 21 gauge, 8 in. wide; 2 numbers hard; prompt delivery; special price spot cash. G 294 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—For $1,500 cash I will sell my beautiful Rajah-Mir (Indo-Persian) rug; the dimensions are 17 feet 10 inches long by 15 feet 7 inches wide; a great bargain. Circle 2225.

Wanted—Dictaphone equipment, second hand, as complete as possible and in good condition; state price required, how much used, &c. Write Sterling, V 238 Times Downtown.

Military service necessitates sale of rosewood upright piano in good condition, and piano bench; also victrola and records. G 296.

Bargain.—An authentic Spanish mantelpiece dish, valued $150; will sacrifice $100; ideal Christmas gift. 11 West 39th St.

A complete showroom for sale very cheap, rug, chairs, and a mirror. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St., City.

Large four-fold ornamental screen from boudoir Marie Antoinette. Miller, 170 E. 81st.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS.
BRAND NEW, LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9, $49.
Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries; direct from factory; former price $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine investigate latest offer. Only $5 down, $5 monthly payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Worth 1780-1-2-3-4.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 320 Broadway, cor. Worth St. Tel. 30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. 5402 140 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
16 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
bought; sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Almost new Mason-Hamlin grand piano; will pay $50 month. H 136 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

McDonald, 1st Lt. R. H., and Wendt, 1st Lt. A. C., to Camp Greenleaf with Hosp. Train No. 28.

Heilman, 1st Lt. H. C., to Camp Greenleaf with Hosp. Train No. 27.

Yoho, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Cocke, Capt. P. L., to Base Hosp. No. 106.

De Vore, 1st Lt. B. F., hon. discharged.

Pillsbury, Capt. C. D., to Camp MacArthur.

Lindenberger, Capt. I., relieved from duty at Louisville.

Lichtenfels, 1st Lt. F. V., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Harris, Maj. H. L., to Camp McClellan as San. Insp. of 8th Div. and Wallace, 1st Lt. J. M., to St. Louis for inst.

Gold, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Greenleaf with Hosp. Unit H.

Following to Camp Hancock with motor mechanic regiments:

CAPTAINS.

Bullis, E. S.	Dudley, C.
Darlington, G. C.	Long, C. E.

FIRST LITEUTENANTS.

Beeler, B. H.	Kelly, B. W.
Beggs, J. M.	Kulig, A. H.
Evans, E. P.	Meddaugh, W. H.
Felts, W. R.	Munger, L. C.
Fichtner, A. E.	Pearson, C. M.
Hedges, F.	Venard, T. S.
Howell, W. L.	Wittwer, E. C.
Irvin, R. A.	

Winslow, 1st Lt. N. A., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Fattic, Maj. J. B., to Anderson, Ind., to mobilize Hosp. Unit I.

Hunt, Capt. L. F.; Jones, Capt. T. M.; Mobley, Capt. L. F.; Tracy, 1st Lt. J. R., and Woods, 1st Lt. C. E., to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit L.

Boyd, Capt. D. H.; Brant, Capt. N. D.; Elkin, 1st Lt. C. W.; Gilmore, 1st Lt. J. L.; Kennedy, 1st Lt. D. D.; Miller, 1st Lt. A. B.; Mullin, 1st Lt. C. E., and Miller, 1st Lt. L. O'N., to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit L.

Following to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit I:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Smithwiller, M. A.	Rentschler, L. C.
Heilman, W. C.	Stutter, C. C.

Ellsworth, Capt. S. W.; Glenn, 1st Lt. W. S., Jr.; Goin, 1st Lt. L. S., and Ailing, 1st Lt. F. A., to Base Hosp. No. 116 at N. Y.

King, Maj. S. V., to Pittsburgh to mobilize Hosp. Unit L.; Dimmette, 1st Lt. J. A., and Worley, 1st Lt. H. F., hon. discharged.

Following to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit H:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Burstan, J.	Malabare, A. L.
Hartigan, W. E.	Sheridan, F. M.
Kanney, J. S.	Smith, G. T.
Kirschbaum, E. H.	

Burstan, 1st Lt. J., and Wallace, 1st Lt. J. M., to St. Louis for inst.

Following to Camp Travis to examine command for mental and nervous diseases:

Howard, 1st Lt. R. H., and Peirson, 1st Lt. W. G., to Camp Travis to examine command for mental and nervous diseases.

Nicoll, Maj. A., will mobilize Hosp. Unit H.

Hopkins, Capt. J. C.; Brady, 1st Lt. J. C.; Walsh, 1st Lt. R. E., and Zinn, 1st Lt. P. R., to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit H.

Following to Camp Hancock with motor mechanic regiments:

CAPTAINS.

Bullis, E. S.	Dudley, C.
Darlington, G. C.	Long, C. E.

FIRST LITEUTENANTS.

Beeler, B. H.	Kelly, B. W.
Beggs, J. M.	Kulig, A. H.
Evans, E. P.	Meddaugh, W. H.
Felts, W. R.	Munger, L. C.
Fichtner, A. E.	Pearson, C. M.
Hedges, F.	Venard, T. S.
Howell, W. L.	Wittwer, E. C.
Irvin, R. A.	

Following to Camp Meade with 32d Engs.: CAPTAINS.

Skeggs, J. H.	Waddingham, A. B.
Cromwell, G.	Mott, C. M., Jr.
Brown, F. B.	Mott, C. M.
Bushnell, H. S.	Lighthall, P. K.
Clark, W. E.	Stebbins, H. L.
Sherman, P. V.	Jones, R.
Clayton, T. W.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

McCarton, A. P.	True, D. M.
Bennison, E. W.	Alderdice, J. C.
Barclay, A. H.	Pattie, H. S.
McKesson, C. L.	Mahoney, C. C.
Wells, F. S.	Larkin, F. D.
Samson, C. L.	Hoffman, M. J.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Holton, C. A.	Winsor, Q. J., Jr.
Lockwood, R. E.	Goldberg, A. N.
Stahl, C. E.	Froehde, F. C.
Gregory, C. B.	Blake, E. M.
Kila, R. H.	

Following to Camp Devens:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Baird, R. G.	Morrison, R. A.
Barker, J. S.	Rees, M. C.
Feeney, J.	Robinson, L. H.
Kenna, R. K.	Wynne, E. C.

Overmeyer, N. A., previous orders amended to read Capt. N. A.

Nagent, 2d Lt. H. H., N.A., to duty in office of Qm.Gen.

Following relieved of previous orders directing them to Camp Custer, with 85th Div.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Aarons, J. H.	Knapp, M.
Ammon, E. E.	Mabbutt, G.
Creech, J. L.	Mors, A. H.
Woods, 1st Lt. H. H., to duty in office of Qm.Gen.	
Craig, 2d Lt. H., N. A., Jacksonville.	

Cavalry.

Wharfield, 2d Lt. H. B., transferred to 10th.
Whitmore, 2d Lt. M. T., transferred to 17th.
Scully, Temp. 1st Lt. J. H., to recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks.
Butler, 2d Lt. W. C., transferred to 82d F.A.

Infantry.

Jenkins, 1st Lt. W. L., to Camp Meade.
Bratley, 1st Lt. C., Ohio N.G., hon. discharged.
Ewing, 2d Lt. F. B., to Ft. Riley.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Draper, 2d Lt. J. T., and Dildine, 2d Lt. S. C., previous orders revoked.

Field Artillery Reserve Corps.

Reynolds, 2d Lt. M. G., Jr., to Leon Springs.
Hanes, 1st Lt. R. M., appointed 1st Lt. in N.G. and assigned to Camp Sevier, with 113th.

Signal Corps.

Following are raised to J. M. A.:
Smith; Capt. D., Av. Sec.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Alexander, J. B.	Stoops, A.
Wright, J. W.	Shields, H.
Clark, R.	Furrow, G. G.
Schaleep, A. A. R.	

Oakleaf, Capt. H. B., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

White, 1st Lt. E. K., to Camp MacArthur.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Gardner, Capt. N. R., to Sig. C. of regular army.

Stahl, 2d Lt. J. J., and Weale, 2d Lt. H. W., hon. discharged.

Rosenberg, 1st Lt. S., and McCormack, 2d Lt. F. H., hon. discharged.

Miller, Maj. C. H., to Camp Meade, with 23d Engs.

Following to Camp Lee, with 305th Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

Watson, P. J., Jr.	Hull, S. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hauck, T. S.	Flanagan, E. J.
Ahern, F. L.	Dalton, R. D.

Following to Camp Travis for temp. duty with 215th Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

Williams, S. W.	Taylor, C. V.
Gray, G. H.	Cutler, T. H.
Tarnowski, J.	Davis, L. S.
Duling, J. F.	Mollenkopf, J. F.
Gorrill, C. H.	Palmtag, L. K.
Holmes, E. H.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Paulette, R. J.	Paul, T.
Kramer, F. J.	Waugaman, R.
Victor, A. F.	Hoffman, F. G.
Meredith, F. R.	Farnham, S. W.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cash, J. T.	Cole, W. W.
MacCurdy, G. L.	Rutsvold, O. M.
Gray, G. E.	Laird, E. R.
West, W. D.	Eckert, F. R.
Read, L. L., Jr.	Woolsey, P. P.
Stanton, J. C.	Smalley, H. G.

Following to Camp MacArthur for temp. duty with 107th Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

Harris, C. E.	Ingram, W. C., Jr.
Gladding, J. N.	Finley, F. M.
Redfield, C. G.	McCallom, C. B.
Coleman, A. F.	Tyson, W. C.
Andrews, E. D.	Park, R. H.
Patterson, J.	Taylor, L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Falvey, W. L.	Washington, H. A.
Jones, C. S.	Wyman, W. C.
Symes, C. D.	

Following to Camp Logan for temp. duty with 108th Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

Dunlap, O. T.	Brennan, E. C.
Easton, R. B.	Nash, H. L.
Perry, G. L.	Stallhorn, A.
Macomb, J. D., Jr.	Urbain, L. F.
Musham, J. W.	Lord, A. R.
Black, D. F.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Sherman, H.	Thall, G. A. N.
Smither, T. M.	Wheelock, R. P.
Zeeman, M. J. T.	Wolf, H. C.
Stone, J. Jr.	Taylor, E. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Fearing, E. J.	Wackwitz, C. A.
Gilman, Capt. J. A.; King, 1st Lt. A. P., Res. 1st Lt. W. C., and Easterbrook, 2d Lt. F. T., to Camp Cody for temp. duty with 109th Engs.	

Following to Camp Doniphan with 110th Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

O'Leary, R.	Elliott, S. R.
Rankin, E. P., Jr.	Van Pelt, S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kirkwood, R. D.	Watson, C. F.
Barker, H. W.	Curtis, H. J.
Clark, R. W.	Dastiva, C. J.
Lisslow, B. H.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Van Cleve, R. H.	Williams, C. F.
Miller, W. B.	Steele, G.
Hanly, W. J.	Lane, E. C.
Gambrill, W. N.	Valinoti, F. P.
Nash, E. J.	Hutson, M. B.
Marsh, E. K.	

Following to Camp Bowie with 111th Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

Blanchard, M.	Gaither, R. B.
Letton, H. P.	Ruggles, A. V.
Wheeler, A. W.	Preston, A. E.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Green, R.	Burton, C. M.
Feriet, L. M.	Anderegg, R. A.
Eriestiet, C. F.	Stewart, J. L.
Ledbetter, R. C.	Vaughan, V. G.
Chown, W. H.	

Following to Camp Sheridan for temp. duty with 112th Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

Sielaff, G. J.	Miller, D. G.
Stuart, C. F.	Hunter, J. A.
McHenry, W. E.	Day, H. J.
Adams, E. L.	McClintock, H. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cohen, J. W.	Cameron, J. A.
McNabb, W. T.	Minter, D. W.
Baumgarten, K.	Poole, C. H.
Knapp, W. H.	Cummings, C. W.
Rollow, T. P., Jr.	

Following to Camp Shelby for temp. duty with 113th Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

Bodell, B. W.	Schuffert, A. L.
Morrow, R. B.	Behrens, E. L.
Moseley, H.	Wheat, G. N.
Hay, J.	Dunlop, R. H.
Richardson, E. A.	Sumpter, M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hunter, R. W.	Haldeman, R. C.
Leard, A. M.	McCormick, J. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Welch, E. A.	Mason, H. D.
Patterson, C. S.	Donovan, D. J.
Cooper, W. C.	McClure, R. G.

Following to Camp Beauregard for temp. duty with 114th Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

Given, R. A.	Tinsley, A. M.
Dunbar, G. S.	Greer, S. W.
Turpen, A. R.	Strickler, C. J.
White, E. C.	Young, F. C.
Martindale, E. H.	McIver, G. W., Jr.
District, E. C.	Dargin, C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fleischer, H. V.	Campbell, J. H.
Carraway, R. G.	Wallace, A. G.
Daniell, S. C.	King, A.
Michaels, H. G.	Kornfeld, F. H.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Scanlan, J. A., Jr.	Sternberg, E.
Deuel, C. C.	Haskinson, C. M.

Following to Camp Kearny for temp. duty with 115th Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

Fink, H.	Dedrick, H. J.
Sherron, G. A.	Platt, J. H. P.
Terry, H. W.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Nelson, J. T.	Hornbeck, H. G.
Marlin, F. L.	Mitchell, H. C.
Mallette, F. G.	Terry, A. L., Jr.
Hulme, 2d Lt. N.	

Following assigned to Engs. Replacement Troops detachment at Ft. Leavenworth:

Noston, Maj. E. P.

CAPTAINS.

Lanagan, H. H.	Fairman, J. R.
Noyes, M. J.	Haltom, A. J.
Johnson, L. R.	Conway, N. B.
Good, A.	Horwitz, L. B.
Reinhardt, H.	Kelly, E. W.
Powell, W. J.	Rollins, A. P.
Montgomery, J. T.	Thurber, H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Jones, A. A.	Roe, C. S.
Bott, W. A.	Meller, D. C.
Hamilton, R. F.	Smith, E. A.
Matson, H.	McNally, T. E.
Nye, H. V.	Conrad, J. R.
Joseph, H. L.	Thompson, M. E.
Montgomery, A.	Nagel, H. L.
Ferguson, C.	Hughes, F. L.
Prout, C.	Swingley, H. L.
Cushman, D. A.	Rhoades, A. M.
Alden, V. O.	Hintze, A. W.
Gusse, H. W.	Leib, R. B.
Strauss, G. E.	Seible, C. C.
Tibballs, H. C.	Towehe, A. S.
Morey, D.	Newsom, W.
Lang, G. L.

APPROVES JUNIOR PATRIOTS.

Mrs. Harriman Receives Indorsement of District Attorney's Office.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Acting President of the Junior Patriots of America, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday to present information in the investigation of war charities, and during her interview with Assistant District Attorney Kilroe she received the statement from him that the Junior Patriots was one of the worthy patriotic charities.

"This investigation is a very fine work; I hope it will drive all the charlatans out," said Mrs. Harriman. In inspecting the records of the war charities Mr. Kilroe had found an apparent payment from it to the Junior Patriots of upward of $400, which was designated as its share in a certain joint-benefit arrangement. Mrs. Harriman could not recall the receipt of this money. She will have this supposed payment looked up in the books of her society.

John Moffat, manager of Hero Land, also went to the assistance of the investigators.

"Mr. Swann is doing a good work—it may be painful to some people, but it will clear the atmosphere and establish a list of genuine war charities," said Mr. Moffat when leaving the District Attorney's office. Mr. Moffat said he had come here from England three years ago, at the request of a member of the British Cabinet, to supervise certain British war relief work here. This was in last six months. At the request of many persons he had remained and had since managed a number of similar charities for general relief work.

LOST AND FOUND.

Ads under this head are free.

LOST.—On Saturday night, Dec. 15, gold link bracelet set with diamonds and sapphires; was dropped either at the Plymouth Theatre or in the ballroom on the 19th floor of the Biltmore Hotel; finder will be rewarded and no questions asked. Communicate with Mrs. E. S. Mendelson, 120 West 91th St.

LOST.—On Weehawken ferryboat late Saturday afternoon, handbag, containing watch, cash, and other articles; substantial reward if returned; no questions asked. "E. R." care National Surety Company, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST.—Reward if the finder of the articles of jewelry missing since about Nov. 1, 1917, from Millbrook, N. Y., will return them to the owner's agent, John T. McGovern, 141 Broadway, New York City; a very substantial reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 1,128,301 of the Bowery Savings Bank, 130 Bowery, New York; the finder is requested to return to the bank; if not restored before the 20th day of January, application will be made to bank for new book.

LOST.—On 9th Av. "L" train, Monday morning, Dec. 17, at 36th St. station, brocaded silk bag containing money and private papers. Reward if returned to 248 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Large envelope with owner's name on outside, containing bracelet and papers, Saturday morning, Dec. 15, on Madison Av., between 86th and 90th Sts.; $10 reward. 176 East 70th.

LOST.—Friday evening, antique amethyst pin, gold mounted, between Madison Av. and 126th St. and 6th Ave. 110th, via subway; reward. see Mr. Oliver, Room 311, 30 East 42d St.

LOST.—Lady's small gold wrist watch; monogram on back; full name inside case; reward by owner. Marietta Marion Douglas-ton, 1 Telephone Hanover 9754 or Bayside 2864.

LOST.—$100 reward for the return of diamond and onyx pendant earring, lost Dec. 11; no questions asked. Return to Cartier, jeweler, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Cameo pin, Saturday morning, between Kelly St. and Prospect Av. Station, or in subway; reward. Link's Hardware Store, 932 Longwood Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Platinum bar pin, diamond and pearls, Dec. 8, between 82d St., Century Theatre, and Waldorf Hotel; $30 reward. Cashier, Waldorf.

LOST.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 53d St., East, between Park and Lexington Avs., or in taxicab, a diamond and onyx flexible bracelet; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th.

LOST.—Macy's, Monday afternoon, black purse containing platinum bracelet, currency. Bodwell Teller bill, Red Cross card; reward. Phone Miss Catlin, Columbia 8120.

LOST.—Gentleman's gold-case watch, small gold guard chain attached, Sunday, 16th inst., between 50th St. and 44th St., Theatre, Miss Beaumont, Hotel Grenoble. Reward $5.

LOST.—Gentleman's open face gold watch, monogrammed, also chain, Dec. 13, 6th Av. "L," (155th.) or Putnam Station; reward. Horton Letter Co., 241 West 23d.

LOST.—Pink pearl diamond earring, Sunday, 5th Av. or 57th St. Please return to J. Digby Maitland, 181 Park Av.

LOST.—Black pocketbook with gold edges, containing private papers in public telephone booth, 1 Madison Av., $25 reward. Phone Lenox 8307 or Vanderbilt 4036.

LOST.—Gold signet ring, Thursday night, at 42d St. entrance Grand Central Concourse. Suitable reward if returned to A. Hercules, 301 3d Av. Phone Plaza 8481.

LOST.—Monday afternoon, Long Island R. R. train, brown pocketbook containing about $15, gold vanity box, keys, &c.; liberal reward. M. 29 Times.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire ring, also signet ring, initials F. A. S., in ladies room at Savoy Theatre. If found notify manager theatre and receive liberal reward.

LOST.—$100 reward, between 77th St. and 5th Av. and 71st Regiment Armory, diamond bar pin set with colored stones. Charlton & Co., 654 5th Av. Circle 3561.

LOST.—On 6th Av., "L," small purse, containing gold beads, marked "Eulalia Rodriguez." Reward if returned to Hotel Woodward, city.

LOST.—Small black pocketbook containing sum of money, between Fulton St., New York subway station, and Erie Railroad Station, Jersey City. Hector 7206.

LOST.—Beaver muff, Stern Brothers; liberal reward. Notify Miss M. Kasnowitz, 1,188 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Telephone 5033 Bedford.

LOST.—Gray velvet bag, gold chased rim, containing money; reward. 2 241 Times Annex.

LOST.—Camera, downtown 9th Av. "L," 8 A. M., Saturday. Reward if returned to Home Wood Co., 141 Fulton St.

LOST.—34th St., shopping district, Saturday afternoon, hat pin, fresh-water pearls, raised. Reward. Room 605, 10 East 43d.

LOST.—Near Times Square, an envelope containing ring and notes. Reply Wiking, 622 West 114th St. Reward.

LOST.—Near Grand Central Station, pearl scarf pin; ample reward. Cashier, Ritz Carlton Hotel.

LOST.—Sunday, small purse, containing change and loose keys; also for Fox lock; reward. Room 724 Singer Building.

LOST.—A Liberty bond, Friday, Broadway, between 52d and 114th Sts.; reward. Broadwayt West 115th, Apt. 5C. Morningside 6361.

LOST.—Black cameo earring, old-fashioned setting, valued as heirloom; reward. 15 West 47th St.

LOST.—Collie dog, Dec. 12; $10 reward. Dr. Beebe, Main 865.

LOST.—Two Liberty certificates, $100 each, between 53d-57th Sts. M. 24 Times.

INVESTIGATION will be dropped without prejudice if person who found rings in the ladies' room at the Ritz-Carlton returns them at once. Phone 8161 Cortlandt.

$100 REWARD for large heart-shaped diamond locket lost in Pennsylvania Station, 11:30 P. M. Dec. 14. Return to Mrs. G. Statesbier, 58 West 90th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—White collie, with large black spots on both sides, last Thursday night's blizzard; snowstorm. Finder please return to 310 West 119th St., basement, and receive reward, or call 8570 Morningside.

LOST.—At 86th and Riverside Drive, black Scottish terrier; no collar; answers to name "Cedar"; reward. Colen, 285 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Young German police sheepdog, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 720 West 160th St.; substantial reward to finder. Major Charles Hilton Warren, at above address.

LOST.—Small terrier, five brown spots, answers to "Bob"; reward. 312 East 49th.

LEWIS SEES PERIL IN MANY INQUIRIES

Democratic Whip Says Impressions of Weakness and Fraud Are Exciting Europe.

SENATOR WEEKS EXPLAINS

Asserts Investigations Have Approval of Secretary of War, and Purpose Is to Obtain Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip of the Senate, today sounded a warning in that body against the danger of Congressional investigations proving more harmful than beneficial to the country. He said it was not his desire to block constructive inquiries from which good would come, but expressed the fear that a wrong impression might be created that would be hurtful to America's cause in the war.

Senator Lewis recalled the attacks, which afterward, he said, proved unjust and unwarranted, against high officials and military officers of the McKinley Administration in the Spanish-American war, and cautioned the Senate not to give way to sensationalism, but to keep within conservative bounds in forming judgment on existing conditions.

While agreeing that if anything was wrong it should be set right, Senator Lewis said the impression was going abroad and was even now exciting the courts of Europe that gigantic frauds had been discovered in supply matters, and weakness and incompetence had been revealed among the officials of the Administration conducting the war.

"If these things were true, I and my brother Senators," he continued, "would be the first to leap to see that the investigation led to the very discovery of all the facts that could justify such an imputation. But confronted, as I am, with the knowledge, as is almost every other citizen, that the imputations have been born of no fact, I am compelled to advise considerate and deliberate reflection, lest we do wrong to those in power, visit a hardship upon those executing severe tasks, and embarrass them in their work."

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, the Republican whip and a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which is investigating the activities of the War Department, interrupted to say that he understood the committee's investigation had the full approval of the Secretary of War. He asserted that the inquiry had been instituted in order to obtain facts very largely to consider in connection with appropriation bills which would come before this Congress.

"I am sure the Secretary of War," replied Senator Lewis, "has never objected to that investigation, nor will be found ever objecting to any form of investigation. I answer the Senator to say that neither Democrats of the Administration nor Republicans assisting the Administration in the conduct of the war are objecting to investigation, either upon the ground of self-preservation or because they fear its disclosures."

WORK FOR WOMEN IN CITY.

Henry Bruere Speaks Hopefully of Tammany's Administration.

One hundred members of the Women's City Club last night listened at the Hotel McAlpin to a talk on "Municipal Government," by former City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who spoke hopefully of the work of the coming administration and told the women there was much they might do.

"Already Tammany men are talking like a lot of reformers," he said, "and as it must be admitted they have a ready access to the minds of the people New York will come out of the next four years a Democratic community whose officials will be found doing just the things the people would have done."

He spoke of the proposed ownership of the car lines by the City and of the difficulty of getting legislation from upstate legislators. Speaking of the need of people of all shades of opinion working to better the subway conditions he added:

"It might be well for you women also to determine to end the subway congestion abomination. Your combined efforts may be crowned with success. Women are less likely to accept excuses than men; less bound down by political traditions, and having become an active part of the body politic you are certain to carry great weight in anything for which you strive."

SIX TEACHERS EXAMINED.

Committee Asks Some Why They Did Not Sign Loyalty Pledge.

Six high school teachers were examined last night by the High School Committee of the Board of Education. After the meeting, which lasted until midnight, John Whalen, Chairman of the committee, said that the names of the teachers examined would not be given out unless the committee decided to prefer charges against them.

Some of the teachers at the examination were asked why they did not sign the loyalty pledge circulated by the Board of Education. One of the teachers said he objected to the method in which it was presented, which seemed to him to smack of "compulsion." Another teacher was asked if he thought the Board of Education would give a fair trial to the three suspended teachers and he said he thought it would "if the members made up their minds on the evidence."

A stenographer took down the questions asked the teachers and their answers.

The Board of Education will vote tomorrow afternoon at a special meeting on the recommendation of the High School Committee to dismiss Samuel Schmalhausen, Thomas Mufson, and A. Henry Schneer, four guilty by the committee on charges of holding views subversive of discipline and of undermining good citizenship in the schools."

COAST SHIPS CARRY PARCEL POST MATTER

Chief Atlantic and Gulf Ports Linked in Service—Cut Out Mail Transfers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Post Office Department has established coastwise parcel post water routes—primarily to facilitate service for the various cantonments—which are intended to operate to relieve the railroad congestion and expedite service for the general public.

In the present condition of transportation it is contended by postal officials that as prompt service is to be obtained by water routes to certain points as by rail, and the railroads may by that means be considerably relieved.

Steamer routes for parcel post have been established from Boston to Norfolk, Boston to Savannah, New York to Norfolk, New York to Charleston, New York to Jacksonville, New York to Savannah, New York to New Orleans, New York to Galveston, Philadelphia to Savannah, Philadelphia to Jacksonville, Baltimore to Savannah, and Baltimore to Jacksonville.

Special delivery, insured, perishable parcels too large for inclusion in sacks will not be carried on these routes. All parcels will be placed in bonded storerooms on the steamers, and both the shipping and delivery of the parcels will be in charge of postal agents. At present about four carloads of parcels are handled daily over these routes, releasing that number of cars for general transportation service. It is expected that within the next few weeks this service will amount to several trainloads daily, and that it will aid materially to relieve freight congestion.

The Post Office Department is seeking in various ways to contribute to the relief of the railroad situation. Some saving of cars and the occupation of car space in stations is being accomplished by routing through cars for long distances where it has been the practice to transfer mail from one car to another at certain distributing points.

A large number of through cars are now being routed from the East to such distant points as St. Louis, Kansas City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Jacksonville, and other points where heretofore one or two transfers have been made.

W. A. Shanklin Takes War Post.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 17.—William Arnold Shanklin, President of Wesleyan University, has accepted the invitation of the War Work Council of the International Y. M. C. A. to become one of the Directors of its work with the allied armies in Europe. He will sail for France in a few days with his daughter, Mary Arnold Shanklin, who is going into the war work of the Y. W. C. A. in France.

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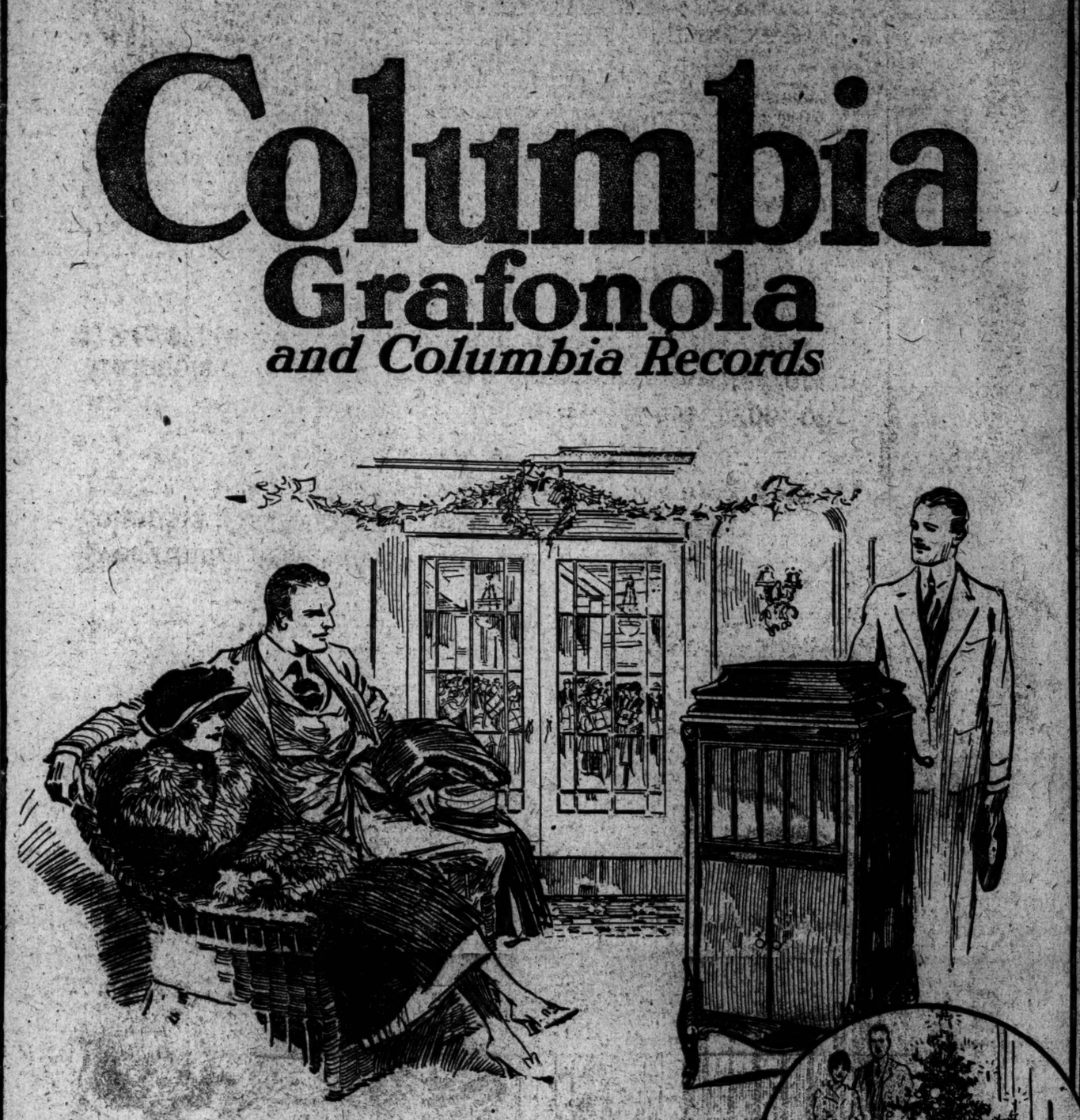

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Columbia Grafonola Price $85